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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

WEATHER.
Fair and warm Sunday and Monday.

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WHITE HOUSE WEDDING UNDER A HALO OF ROMANTIC HISTORY

Miss Alice Roosevelt, Daughter of the President, Becomes the Wife of Nicholas Longworth, Representative From State of Ohio. Event Is of International Interest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—With a plain circlet of virgin gold, in the historic east room of the White house, at 12 minutes after 12 o'clock today, Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of the president of the United States, and Nicholas Longworth, the representative in congress from the first district of Ohio, [illegible] married. The ceremony, one of the most impressive ever performed in the executive mansion, was according to the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which the bride is a member. It was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, and was attended by all the solemn state of a grand official function and by the devotional beauty of a cathedral service.

No ceremony of a similar kind ever was witnessed by a more distinguished assemblage. There were present as guests not only the most eminent representatives of the American government, but the personal representatives of the kings and potentates of the powers of the civilized world, constituting an assemblage not only one of the most brilliant, but the most distinguished that ever was gathered at one time in the White house.

A little a hundred years of romantic White house history hung over the bridal couple. Miss Roosevelt was the twelfth bride, according to accepted authorities, to plight her troth within its classic walls and the identical spot where she today joined hands with the husband of her choice "for better or for worse," is hallowed in the memory of another White house bride, Nellie Grant, who, 32 years ago on that same spot, became the wife of an English-man, Algernon C. F. Sartoris. Tender indeed, must have been the recollection of Mrs. Sartoris of that day, for she was one of the witnesses of Miss Roosevelt's wedding.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

ALICE ROOSEVELT LONGWORTH

While the bride herself and the president and Mrs. Roosevelt had desired that the ceremony of the marriage should be as quiet and simple as possible, it was found impracticable to limit the function, as was intended at first, to the immediate relatives of the bride and the bridegroom. It became necessary to include among the guests invited certain official classes and personal friends of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth and, in all, the people bidden to the ceremony numbered a thousand.

Ceremony in East Room.

The ceremony took place in the east room made famous by a century of brilliant social functions, but no event in its history ever was so brilliant and beautiful as that of today. The classic splendor of the great apartment was enhanced by exquisite and artistic decorations and the brilliant sunlight of a gorgeous day lent added beauty to the setting of the wedding.

Married in Sunlight.

It had been intended to light the magnificent room with the hundreds of softly-shaded electric lamps of the great crystal chandeliers, but while artificial lights were utilized throughout the rest of the White house, it was determined to flood the marriage scene with sunlight.

It was a beautiful conceit founded on the pretty proverb, "Happy is the bride the sun shines on." No lovelier day in winter ever dawned. The air was as balmy, almost, as in spring. No more auspicious day for a wedding could have been imagined.

Decorations Elaborate.

For days the White house, ordinarily open to visitors during specified hours of each day, has been closed, pending arrangements for today's ceremony. The east room, in which the ceremony occurred, was decorated most elaborately. Not since the incoming of the administration of President Roosevelt have the White house apartments been so exquisitely graced with flowers as they were today. While no space necessary for guests was taken up with floral decorations, every room in the lower part of the executive mansion was brilliant with flowers and decorative plants. The decorations were planned and executed by George H. Brown of the government botanical gardens, who studied with the eye of an artist the color scheme of the rooms of the White house and developed his ideas of floral decorations in consonance with the coloring of the various apartments.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, the hour set for the ceremony, Miss Maude Mac Veagh, one of the guests in the east room fainted. The distressing incident induced no small commotion among the other guests. Mrs. MacVeagh was carried from the east room to the blue room, where she was placed on a couch. She revived almost immediately and was able to witness the marriage.

Bride's Mother Enters.

At four minutes after 12 o'clock Mrs. Roosevelt, on the arm of her eldest son, Theodore, Jr., descended the main staircase and entered the east room by the west doors. She was preceded by Major McCawley and other military aides and was escorted to a point at the left of the platform, where the wedding ceremony was to take place. The mother and sisters of the bridegroom and other designated members of his family already had assumed their places at the right of the platform.

Mrs. Roosevelt was followed by her son, Kermit, and her daughter, Ethel, and her sons, Archie and Quentin, in couples. The children stood with their mother on the north side of the altar platform.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Gown.

As she entered the east room, Mrs. Roosevelt graciously acknowledged the greeting of friends. She wore a superb gown of cream-colored brocade, heavily and richly decorated, on which were figures of blue and brown interlaced with threads of gold. The dress was cut in princess style with a long train of the same brocaded material. It was trimmed in brown chiffon embroidered in blue and gold. The yoke of the bodice was formed of embroidered chiffon, as were the trimmings of the elbow sleeves. The skirt, exquisitely designed, was pearled in blue and gold embroidery. She wore long white undressed kid gloves and ornaments of diamonds.

The Groom Enters.

Following her almost immediately came the bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Thomas Nelson Perkins, of Boston. They descended the main staircase and entered the east room under the escort of the military aides. The groom and his best man took their places at the foot of the platform to await the coming of the bride. Already Bishop Satterlee had taken his place on the platform, attired in the purple and ivory robes of his clerical office.

The Bridal Procession.

Scarcely had the bridegroom entered the east room when the doors of the state dining room at the west entrance of the main corridor were flung open and the bridal procession started for the altar. The president and Miss Roosevelt had descended from the upper apartments of the White house by the elevator. They had passed into the private dining room and thence into the state dining room. There they were joined by the ushers—Quincy Adams Shaw of Boston, Frederick Winthrop of New York, Francis B. Bangs of Boston, Guy Norman of Boston, S. A. Wallingford of Cincinnati, Larz Anderson of Washington, Vicomte Charles de Chambrun of the French embassy, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Shaw led the bridal procession. Following the ushers came President Roosevelt and the bride, her hand resting lightly within the right arm of her father. As the procession moved through the main corridor to the east room the Marine band rendered effectively the grand march from Wagner's Tannhauser.

Bride Self-Possessed.

Miss Roosevelt never appeared to better advantage. Perfectly self-possessed and thoroughly appreciative of the situation, she graciously recognized and bowed to friends who lined the way to the altar. Her wedding gown was an exquisite creation. It was of heavy white brocaded satin, point lace, chiffon, filmy tulle and silver brocade. The material from which the gown was created was manufactured expressly for Miss Roosevelt. The design, intricate and delicate in its details, was destroyed as soon as the necessary amount of material for the dress was completed. The gown had a long court train of elegant silver brocade. The bodice was made high without a collar and was trimmed with beautiful old point lace. Long white gloves barely met the sleeves. A voluminous tulle veil practically completely enveloped the graceful figure of the charming bride. In her hair it was caught and held in place by clusters of orange blossoms. Her dainty slippers, in perfect harmony with her gown, were fastened with silver brocade and tulle bows caught with orange flowers instead of buckles.

Carried Shower Bouquet.

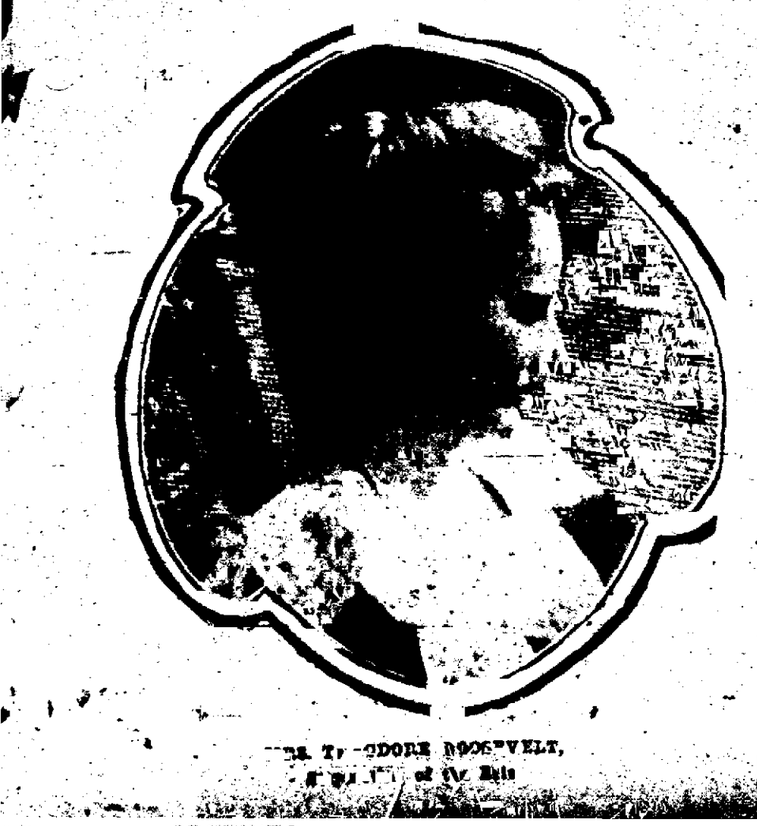
The bride wore no jewels except the magnificent diamond necklace which was the gift of the groom. She carried a lovely shower bouquet of the rarest and daintiest white orchids which the groom was able to procure. The fragile blossoms were arranged in a cascade effect, falling over her right arm nearly to the foot of her gown.

As the ushers reached the platform they separated and the president and the bride passed between the two lines. Mr. Longworth stepped forward and received Miss Roosevelt from the arm of the president, and together the bride and bridegroom ascended the two steps of the platform. Miss Ethel Roosevelt relieved the bride of her bouquet and held it throughout the ceremony.

The Ceremony Begins.

As Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth faced Bishop Satterlee a hush fell over the assemblage. Every one of the thousand present wished to catch every syllable of the ceremony which was to follow. In distinct, resonant voice the bishop began the beautiful marriage service of the Episcopal church. The responses of both bride and bridegroom were distinctly audi-

(Continued on Page 2.)



THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
[illegible] of the Bride

THE GUESTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Approximately one thousand guests were invited to the wedding, but no list of the guests was furnished for publication, the president and Mrs. Roosevelt departing on this occasion from their usual custom.

Those invited included certain official classes, aside from the relatives of the president and the Longworth family. It was officially announced that the list of guests included the following:

Members of the cabinet and their wives.

Former members of the cabinet who are now in the United States senate and their wives.

Heads of foreign embassies and missions and their wives.

Justices of the supreme court and their wives.

Official members of the Taft Philippine party.

The Ohio delegation in congress.

The New York delegation in congress.

Immediate families of both families.

[illegible] of Miss Alice [illegible]

KANSAS CITY TO HAVE NEW UNION DEPOT

SIX ROADS PLAN TO ERECT ONE OF FINEST STATIONS IN UNITED STATES.

THE OTHER TWENTY-TWO LINES ENTERING CITY PLAN TO BUILD AT SOME FUTURE DATE.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. [illegible] President of the [illegible] Railroad [illegible] said tonight [illegible] Kansas City [illegible] passenger [illegible] Santa Fe, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Alton and the Santa Fe [illegible] will be [illegible] the union depot. The station will be for the use of all the 28 roads entering this city. It will only serve to relieve the serious congestion which exists at the old union station on Union avenue, and the roads which will continue to enter the old station will by their construct another passenger station either on the present site of the union depot or on the east bottom at the south side of the city. Thus, the depot problem, which has disturbed Kansas City so long, probably will be solved by the construction of two new passenger stations, one at the south side and the other at the north side of the city.

BLOODSHED IS FEARED

RESULTS OF DISSOLUTION OF HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT MAY BE SERIOUS.

MEMBERS MAY REFUSE TO OBEY ROYAL RESCRIPT, MAKING FORCE OF ARMS NECESSARY.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 17.—The possible consequences of the dissolution of the Hungarian parliament by the crown, which is set for next Monday, serve to arouse certain feelings of fear both here and at Vienna, for an act in the constitutional drama will then be played in the Hungarian capital that may bring violence and bloodshed. If the members of the parliament refuse to obey the royal rescript dissolving the body, the only recourse left to the crown will be to clear the house by force of arms.

A final meeting to decide what attitude the coalition will adopt will be held tomorrow. A basis for the possible refusal of the deputies to dissolve, it is said, is the contention that the king-emperor's act is unconstitutional, but on this point there is much divergence of opinion, even among the Hungarian opposition leaders.

General Nyiri, who has been appointed the king's commissioner to read the rescript dissolving parliament, is the most interesting figure in the events scheduled for Monday. He represents the king and has been lodged in the royal palace at Budapest. He is a Hungarian by birth, and is the youngest general in the army. He was a member of the chamber of deputies until a few months ago and is familiar with the workings of that body. He was formerly minister for national defense in the cabinet of Count Tisza.

The members of the present chamber of deputies were elected a year ago, but owing to continued conflict between the crown and the parliamentary opposition, since then the chamber has been practically without functions of any kind.

The king can call new elections within 90 days from the date of dissolving parliament, and many believe that this will be done. The object of the crown in calling new elections will be to weaken or break the power of the present coalition, which has been arranged against it for twelve months. These elections could not be held until they proposed broader suffrage rights for Hungary.

The house of magnates will be dissolved simultaneously with the chamber of deputies. The commercial treaties with Austria, Russia, Germany, Italy and other countries must be referred before March 1, and there being no parliament, this would be done by the Hungarian ministry.

MIDSHIPMEN MAY ABOLISH HAZING

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—The second class of midshipmen, which is now the senior class of the naval academy and which numbers the midshipmen officers among its members, has taken action as a class in favor of the total abolition of hazing. The action is in the form of a resolution which will be laid before the corps [illegible]

A POPULATION OF 1,000,000 FOR THE CENTENNIAL STATE

Movement of Far-Reaching Importance Undertaken Last Night by the Colorado State Commercial Association—"Dollar Dinner" Was Well Worth While.

[illegible] population for Colorado," [illegible] applause of more than 200 representative business men and women of Colorado. D. C. Packard, president of the association, at the association's dollar dinner at the Antlers hotel last night, sounded a new campaign cry for centennial state boosters and one which promises to echo over mountain and vale for years to come.

In his address President Packard said: "An increase in our population will give us greater influence among other states and other nations. Therefore, it is with pride that I unfurl a banner that is [illegible] our motto, a banner bearing the motto: 'One million population in Colorado or a addition of three hundred thousand.'"

President Packard said that the Commercial association is going to work for this increased population and that he wanted everyone in the state of Colorado to work to the same end. The population of the state is now about [illegible], which means that 325,000 more residents are wanted at once.

For Cruiser Colorado.

Among the important steps taken last night was a movement begun, at a meeting of the officers and executive bodies of the association, for the purchase of a silver service to be presented to the cruiser Colorado. The service is to cost between $5,000 and $10,000 and silver subscriptions to be received from every man, woman and child in the state. It is intended to present the service to the cruiser at Galveston, Texas, and a special train will be chartered to carry Colorado's boosters to the gulf to witness the ceremony.

Summary of Work.

Briefly, the work of the executive bodies at their meeting held prior to the dinner, was as follows:

Launching of the silver service movement.

Appointment of Dr. James A. Hart, of Colorado Springs, to represent Colorado at the International Arbitration conference at Lake Mohonk this summer.

Indorsement of Representative Hogg's bill for the creation of a national park at Mesa Verde, near Durango.

Discussion of ways and means by which the waters running through Colorado may be appropriated for use in this state.

Indorsement of proposed bill for maintenance of national commission and state exhibits on Ellis Island.

Cash appropriation for support of "See America First" movement.

Election of Walter O'Donnell, of Colorado Springs, membership secretary of association.

Guests at Banquet.

At 8 o'clock the 200 guests marched into the large dining room of the Antlers hotel to the music of the Antlers orchestra. The room was artistically decorated with potted flowers and the guests were seated at small tables. On the north side of the room stood a long table at which were seated the speakers of the evening and the guests of honor. They were Governor and Mrs. J. F. McDonald, President and Mrs. D. C. Packard, Chancellor H. A. Buchtel, President and Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Mayor and Mrs. H. C. Hall, Judge R. E. Babbit, W. H. Nichols and wife, of Boulder, State Auditor A. E. Bent, D. B. Willcox of Colorado Springs, L. C. Perkins and wife of Colorado Springs, the Rev. and Mrs. James B. Gregg of Colorado Springs, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Chisholm of Colorado Springs, [illegible] C. P. Bennett of Colorado Springs.

During the dinner the guests were entertained by the Antlers orchestra and Lou and Jack Funk, who sang a number of popular songs.

New Campaign Cry.

At the conclusion of the dinner President Packard arose and began a summary of the work accomplished by the association during the last few months. He said that local jealousies must be overcome and a Colorado spirit created. He promised that the association would work for the success of the Pike's Peak centennial celebration, to be held in September in Colorado Springs. The president then sounded the "One Million Population" slogan, after which he introduced Judge Babbitt, the toastmaster.

Judge Babbitt said in part: "It is not surprising that this association should come back to the place of its birth for this grand gathering and for the launching of the splendid slogan suggested by President Packard. Although only six months old, the association has done a wonderful amount of work for Colorado. I propose the health of the president of the United States."

After a hearty response to the toast, everybody standing, Colonel John L. Boyd of Pueblo said: "The only thing I can say about the president is that he is the president of all the people, he is a Christian president and, if the demand were made, he could be elected to the presidency again."

Governor's Speech.

The toastmaster then proposed the health of Governor and Mrs. McDonald. The governor responded and said:

"The Colorado State Commercial association is doing a great work and we should do all we can to assist it. I want to see the good work go on and am willing to do all I can to help it out.

"I have received a good many letters from persons outside of the state in regard to Colorado. I have answered some of them, while I have turned others over to Mr. Burns, secretary of this association. One letter which made an impression on me was from a man in Kentucky, who asked how long he would have to live in Colorado before he could sue for a divorce and then how long he would have to live in the state before he could secure the divorce.—I

(Continued on Page 7)

MUTUAL MAY SUE M'CURDY

JUSTICE PECKHAM OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RECOMMENDS ACTION.

WRITES LETTER TO SPECIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—PRESIDENT PEABODY TALKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The recommendation that suit be instituted against Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, is made in a letter written by United States Supreme Court Justice Peckham to the special investigating committee of the Mutual and made public today. The letter states that "a suit should be begun before Mr. McCurdy leaves this country for Europe, as he is reported to be contemplating, and he ought to be made to recover money which Mr. McCurdy may owe the company."

In making this letter public, Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual, gave out a letter in which he said that he did not think Justice Peckham would have any reason to find fault with the action of the company relative to the matter to which he refers. The Peckham letter was given to Mr. Peabody by W. H. Truesdale, the chairman of the special investigating committee to whom it was originally written. Justice Peckham was formerly a trustee of the Mutual Life. His letter is as follows:

"I see that it is publicly stated that Mr. McCurdy is preparing to leave for Europe to remain indefinitely, and I think it would be an irremediable mistake for the Mutual Life to permit him

(Continued on Page 3)

BIG STRIKE IS EXPECTED

NEW YORK HERALD SAYS OPERATORS WILL DENY ALL DEMANDS MADE BY ANTHRACITE MINERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Herald tomorrow will say:

Most important of all questions considered by the miners' committee was the blacklist situation. The revelations made concerning the sudden reinstatement by the employers of the three blacklisted men in the Panther Creek district has uncovered a very important phase of the controversy and is said by the miners to indicate that the operators are preparing to deny unconstitutionally all the demands to be made on them.

Among the miners in the Ashland House there was an undercurrent of feeling that a big strike was sure to come.

ANTHRACITE CONVENTION IS STILL IN SESSION

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The anthracite mine workers' committee of seven engaged in drafting the demands to be made to the mine operators was in conference today from 10 a. m. until 2 o'clock. There was no report given out as to the progress that has been made or when the committee expects to conclude its work, though it is generally thought that the formal draft will be ready for presentation to the operators' committee early next week.

ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS SON

IN A DRUNKEN FRENZY, CAMERON MAN SHOOTS 12-YEAR-OLD BOY IN LEG.

CHASES HIS WIFE AND FIVE LITTLE DAUGHTERS INTO THE SURROUNDING HILLS.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 17.—A deliberate attempt to kill his son, James Duffey, aged 12 years, was made by James Duffey, Sr., at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Cameron. That he failed was partly due to the small caliber of the weapon with which he shot at the boy, and partly to the inaccuracy of his aim, the ball causing painful, but not serious injury.

While in a drunken frenzy Duffey chased his wife and five little daughters into the hills. The boy was scrambling up an embankment when the father shot at him with a 32-calibre gun, the ball striking the lad's leg. A warrant has been issued for Duffey's arrest. It is said that he threw the lad over the house when he was but a year old, and that the fact that he fell into a snow bank saved the boy's life. The boy was paroled from the reformatory [illegible] by one of his [illegible]

BIG CONDUIT IS DEFECTIVE

INVESTIGATING ENGINEERS SAY PHILADELPHIA FILTRATION PLANT WAS POORLY CONSTRUCTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—That the great conduit which is an important part of the Torresdale filtration plant is a defective piece of work and was not constructed in accordance with the specifications, is the judgment of the three engineers who for months have been investigating the work done by the contracting firm of D. J. McNichol & Co. A report embodying their views of the tunnel was today submitted to Mayor Weaver. The experts find that the conduit leaks at the average rate of 1,500,000 gallons a day.

D. J. McNichol, the ostensible contractor of the conduit, received in all on accounts for work, $1,321,[illegible]. The members of the firm which built the conduit included State Senator J. P. McNichol and Israel W. Durham, former leader of the Republican organization in this city.

ACTIVITY OF MT. VESUVIUS IS INCREASING

NAPLES, Feb. 17.—The activity of Mount Vesuvius is increasing. Loud explosions are heard and incandescent stones are being thrown to a height of 100 feet. A stream of lava threatens the wall which was erected to protect the station of the Funicular railroad. Many tourists are gathering here to witness the spectacle.

FRENCH REPLY IS NOT KNOWN

ANSWER TO GERMANY'S NOTE ON MOROCCAN QUESTION NOT YET MADE PUBLIC.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The British government had not been advised late this evening of the nature of the French reply to the German note on the Moroccan question handed to the German representative at Algeciras today. The foreign office does not expect France to make any concessions to her first demands respecting control of the police. At any rate, Great Britain has not notified that France would modify her case, which, in view of the close relations between the two countries, would seem to be the probable course had a modification been contemplated.

Discussing the question this afternoon an official said he did not believe France had made any compromise in regard to the policing of Morocco, that she might agree to international control of the state bank of Morocco, France and Germany having two representatives and Great Britain having one on the administrative council of the future bank. This would be contingent on Germany agreeing to French control of the police.

Great Britain apparently is [illegible] what in the dark as to what is passing between France and Germany at Algeciras, and fears are expressed in certain quarters that the Germans are endeavoring to interfere with the friendly relations between the two powers. The British government is insistent that they are [illegible] amicably with [illegible] but it is [illegible] behind the [illegible] entered into with France to support her [illegible]

TWO MILLION-MAN REGIMENT

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 17.—[illegible] C. H. [illegible]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

WHITE HOUSE WEDDING UNDER A HALO OF ROMANTIC HISTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

lic throughout the great apartment. Particularly clear were those of the bride, whose voice was as natural and assured as in ordinary conversation. While her face was a shade paler than usual, her self-possession was perfect and she went through the ceremony without a symptom of nervousness.

Bride Is Given Away.

When the venerable bishop asked the question prescribed in the ritual: "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" President Roosevelt ascended the platform and bowed to the distinguished prelate. Taking his daughter's hand, he placed it in that of the bridegroom. Having performed this function, the president stepped back and his place at the side of Mrs. Roosevelt. The best man, Mr. Perkins, then produced from a pocket of his waistcoat the gold ring with which the couple was wedded, and handed it to Mr. Longworth. When he had placed it on the fourth finger of his bride's left hand, the bishop announced that they were "man and wife."

An Informal Reception.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which occupied less than ten minutes, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth held an informal reception of the guests. President Roosevelt was the first to greet and offer his best wishes to the bride and groom. He was followed by Mrs. Roosevelt and then by the bride's brothers and sisters in the order of their age. Mrs. Longworth and the sisters of the bridegroom then extended their congratulations. They were followed by the distinguished personages present, the Austrian ambassador and Mme. Hengelmueller, leading the diplomatic contingent as dean of the corps.

Immediately after extending their greetings to the bridal couple, President and Mrs. Roosevelt passed through the main corridor into the blue room. They there received the guests at the wedding after they had offered their congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

Wedding Breakfast Served.

Passing from the blue room the guests entered through the main corridor the state dining room, where an elaborate buffet wedding breakfast was served. No attempt was made to seat any of the guests, but attentive waiters saw to it that no guest was left unattended.

The reception and the serving of the breakfast continued until shortly after 2 o'clock. By that time the greater number of the guests had left the White house and the bride had retired to the upper apartment to prepare for her going away. A photograph of the bride in her wedding gown was taken before her departure from the White house.

Showers of Rice.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Longworth left the White house by the south entrance, thereby avoiding a large and curious throng which had assembled in front of the mansion. They entered a large automobile and were driven rapidly away. They went, it is understood, but not disclosed authoritatively, to the country home of John R. McLean, "Friendship," a few miles from the heart of Washington on the Tenally town road. As the bridal couple entered the automobile they were showered by dainty slippers of rice, thrown by the brothers and sister of the bride and by the younger members of the Roosevelt family connections who were present.

Mrs. Longworth was attended to the big touring car by Major McCawley, a long-time friend and one of the social aides of President Roosevelt. Mr. Perkins, the groom's best man, accompanied Mr. Longworth to the car. Standing on the south portico of the White house the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral and Mrs. Cowles and other members of the family bade the bridal couple godspeed and waved handkerchiefs to them until they were out of sight. Just as the automobile drew away from the White house an old shoe thrown by one of the ushers at the wedding alighted on top of the machine and it remained there as long as the car was in sight. It soon became noised about that the bride and bridegroom had left the executive mansion, but not until that fact became known definitely did the throng about the White house grounds disperse.

RARE WEDDING GIFTS FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD

It is extremely doubtful whether any bride who was not a princess of royal blood was ever so overwhelmed with wedding presents as Mrs. Longworth.

For weeks wedding gifts of every description have been flowing into the White House, until the library was actually filled with the gifts. They came from every part of the United States, from every corner of the world and varied in value from a few dollars to a king's ransom.

Probably the greatest number of wedding gifts ever received by any bride in this country was that received by Miss Fredericka Webb, who married Ralph Pulitzer a few months ago. The gifts on that occasion numbered more than 3,000 and, as the bride was a Vanderbilt, many of the gifts were very handsome and costly. But the gifts showered upon Miss Webb seem almost insignificant compared with the countless and magnificent presents received by Mrs. Longworth.

One of the most beautiful presents sent to the bride of the White House by one of the foreign governments is a fine gobelin, the wedding gift of the French republic, through its president. It is a piece of tapestry, two feet wide and four feet long and was made at the National Gobelin Manufactory of France. The design is very handsome and is a reproduction of a painting by Ehrman of Strassburg, an Alsatian artist, renowned during the middle part of the last century. The original canvas was ordered from the painter especially to be used for this gobelin. The color effect is in blues, greens and yellows. It was made about fifty years ago and is one of the handsomest pieces of tapestry that ever came from the looms of those famous works. The design is allegorical in character and represents a woman of the Middle Ages, dressed in long, flowing robes of blue and yellow, standing before a lectern, illuminating a manuscript in a large book. The picture is surrounded by a very handsome and artistic border.

The National Gobelin Works of France are an institution which was founded by Louis the Fourteenth for the purpose of preserving the art of tapestry making as well as making to order for himself and the court any choice subject or set of subjects he desired for any special purpose. The institution has always been supported by the state and is even now, under the republic. No piece made in those works has ever been sold and only on rare occasions have some pieces made there been presented to royalty and other distinguished persons. This is the first gobelin from that source which has ever come to this country.

Emperor William's gift to the bride was a handsome bracelet, artistically wrought in gold and jeweled. It was presented to the bride through the German ambassador, Baron Speck von Sternberg.

The Empress Dowager of China sent a curiously wrought treasure chest, covered with beautiful carvings and filled with costly silks, satins, brocades, ivory carvings, lacquers, etc.

The king and queen of Italy sent a fine piece of mosaic from the government Mosaic Works in Venice.

Other European rulers and heads of governments also intended to send official wedding presents to the bride, but refrained from doing so after President Roosevelt had expressed the wish that his daughter's wedding should not be treated as a national affair.

The Cuban republic sent a magnificent gift in the form of a collar of pearls valued at more than $25,000. It was presented through Mr. Quesada, the Cuban minister in this city. The money for the present was specially appropriated by the Cuban congress.

Nothing gives stronger proof of the popularity of the bride than the fact that the wedding presents sent to her from all parts of the world were by no means all sent by wealthy people or the heads of governments. Many of the gifts came from comparatively poor people, farmers in some of the western states, artisans and others not richly endowed with worldly goods. From those sources the bride has received enough vituals to feed a good sized family for a year. Among the gifts were potatoes, all kinds of vegetables and fruit, pumpkins, eggs, and even coal in generous quantities.

Among the countless gifts from wealthy friends of the Roosevelt family is a large silver pitcher, three feet high, which Mr. James Stillman had made to order by a New York firm.

Two other superb gifts came from the Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and from the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root. The ambassador's present is a beautiful and costly dog collar of pearls and diamonds, while that of Secretary Root is a beautiful emerald chain.

Most of the members of the numerous Roosevelt clan have sent presents of silver and it is safe to say that in the aggregate there will be enough knives, forks and spoons of all kinds to stock a good sized store. Some of the members o fthe Roosevelt clan have also sent jewelry, works of art, laces, bric-a-brac and glassware.

Many beautiful presents came from the numerous Boston friends and relatives of the bride, from Mr. and Mrs. George Lee, her grandparents; her uncles and aunts and cousins, Mrs. Reginald Gray, a sister of the mother of the bride; Mrs. Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fessenden, Robert, Philip and Endicott Saltonstall, Francis Lee, Miss Harlot Lee, Mr. and Mrs. John Lee, Francis and George Peabody, John Lawrence and E. Sears.

The relatives and friends of Mr. Longworth also remembered the bride and sent her some handsome wedding presents.

So large is the number of presents that it would be impossible to give a detailed account of them all. Here is a fragmentary list of some of the most valuable and interesting:

An immense silver vase, 3 feet high, from the Ohio delegation in congress; an elaborate set of favril glass from the members of the Republican delegation of New York; a silver fruit basket by the servants of the Longworth home in Washington; a tiger-eye Rookwood vase from the Rookwood pottery, which was founded by Mrs. Bellamy Storer, Mr. Longworth's aunt; a silver service with a Rough Rider as a crest on every piece, by the members of the Rough Rider regiment; a gorgeous Japanese butterfly fan from an anonymous friend, who sent his gift with the inscription, "Glad he ain't no duke," a handsome rattan chair from the city of Wakefield, Mass., whose chief industry is the manufacture of rattan ware; a Krag-Jorgenson rifle of the regular army pattern, but fashioned of solid 22-karat gold and of full size, by the officers of the United States army; a pearl collar of ten strands, made by Tiffany, from Secretary Taft; a diamond tiara, from Miss Carew, a sister of Mrs. Roosevelt; a bow knot of diamonds of exquisite workmanship, also made by Tiffany, from Mrs. Douglas Robinson; a magnificent pendant of aqua marine, from the members of the Taft party; a ruby spaniel, named Lady Toots, valued at $600, from Mrs. Marion Porter, of Boston; and "Fashion," a blue ribbon Boston terrier, valued at $1,500, from A. Montgomery Stillman, the Pittsburg millionaire and friend of Mr. Longworth.

The little romance between Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth began and developed, it might be said, on the open stage, right before the eyes of the world. Men and women in high positions do not enjoy the same opportunities of secrecy as their brothers and sisters living in practical obscurity. Not only figuratively speaking, but in the full sense of the world, the eyes of the people are constantly upon them and every act of theirs is scrutinized, reported, criticized and gossiped about. The fact that most of the courting was done while the two lovers were taking a long Oriental trip with a large party, personally conducted by Secretary Taft, made it even more difficult for them to keep their secret guarded from the world. Although the members of the party had tact enough to anticipate the natural development of the love affair, their hints were plain enough to leave no doubt as to the final outcome of the affair.

It seemed that the eternal fitness of the match appealed to men and women alike, and when the engagement was finally announced, it created everywhere nothing but the most intense satisfaction and met with the heartiest approval among all classes of the population.

Everybody realized that it was a love match pure and simple, and that neither consideration of money nor state reasons had anything to do with the relations between Miss Roosevelt and her western admirer. It was this fact more than anything else that made the engagement, and today's wedding, events of such national interest.

There has been comparatively little of importance in the life of Mrs. Longworth. She was born on February 11, 1884, and is the only child of President Roosevelt and his first wife, who was Miss Alice Lee, of Boston. She was educated at home by a governess and received an excellent education. Although without musical taste she received careful musical training and became quite proficent in piano playing. She acquired a good knowledge of French and German, and has a fairly good knowledge of Russian. She is fond of reading, but prefers poetry to prose. She made her social debut at a cotillion given at the White House on her eighteenth birthday, February 11, 1902, and soon became very popular. She is fond of outdoor sports, is a good horsewoman, golf player and tennis player and also an indefatigable walker.

Nicholas Longworth, the third of his name, was born in 1869 and enjoyed all the advantages that accrue to those who fall heir to three generations of wealth and also of higher education and culture. He was educated at Harvard, graduating from the classical course in 1889. He entered the Cincinnati Law school the same year, but finished his legal training at Harvard. Two years were spent in attending to the business affairs of his father's estate, and then he followed the example of his father and embarked in politics.

Mr. Longworth enjoyed the confidence of a strong political leader, George B. Cox, and from him received the nomination for a seat in the lower house of the Ohio legislature in 1897. Mr. Cox was whipped that fall and Mr. Longworth went down to defeat with the rest of the ticket. He was more successful two years later, being one of the few nominations on the Republican ticket who carried the county.

Mr. Longworth's service in the legislature during the first term was not eminently satisfactory to the leader. He preferred the pleasures of society to the hard grind of legislative labors, but he was returned to Columbus as a member of the state senate.

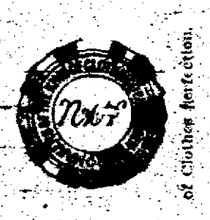
During his term as senator Mr. Longworth received his first nomination for congress. Mr. Cox was then at the height of his power, and the candidate was easily elected. There was even less trouble in obtaining re-election.

Like his progenitors, Nicholas Longworth III. made a hobby of one of the finer arts. He is an expert performer on the violin and has gratified his tastes for the finest Stradivarius instruments in existence. Added to his attainments as a musician is a rare ability as an entertainer that has won him many friends among those with whom he comes in contact. He is a quick-witted and graceful speaker.

Rookwood, which will be the future home of the young couple, is an old mansion of Colonial style, located on grounds one hundred acres in extent. The residence faces Grandin road, East Walnut hills. It was built by Joseph Longworth, and is crowded with art treasures.

The grounds of Rookwood consist of rolling meadowland and groves of native forest trees. The groves are criss-crossed by lanbark walks and hard gravel drives. Rustic bridges span ravines of the open fields. Greenhouses stables and kennels contribute to the comforts and pleasures of the occupants of Rookwood.

The place is a part of the cow pasture the first Nicholas bought from Judge Burnet more than three-quarters of a century ago. On it is a small one-and-a-half-story frame house that the founder built for himself before he had acquired great wealth. It is preserved as it was then. The rustic fence in front encloses beds of marigolds and asters



IMPORTANT.

In the selection of your next suit. We are showing some 500 styles of serges, worsteds, cheviots, home spuns and flannels.

MORE IMPORTANT

that the cloth you select is cut and tailored to your order and that you get style service and satisfaction from your garments.

MOST IMPORTANT

that you get exactly what you want when you want it and as you want it at comparative small prices.

For the above tailoring facts, see

NEWSOM & HOLMES.

Makers of the kind of clothes gentlemen wear.

Suits that fit $20 and higher. Custom made shirts $2. Cleaning and pressing.
106 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Shaw guarantees satisfaction. Operations by the most modern methods at the lowest prices possible for the highest quality of work. Office Barnes Building, 115 E. Pike's Peak ave., Phone

What 1906 offers for spring and summer

WOOL dress goods, silks, skirtings, wash goods, white goods, linings, laces, trimmings, embroideries, women's suits and coats, corsets, etc. Greatest showings ever presented to Colorado Springs fashionable public. Better prepared, too, than ever, to display these lines. We invite you here this week for a glimpse of fashion's latest ideas.

The new dress goods

PANAMAS, voiles and fancy mixtures will lead this season and the most stylish effects will come in gray, while black, old rose, creams and blue are to be worn extensively. Those who have already visited the dress goods section have been quite enthusiastic over the new gathering and a number of patterns have already been sold. Monday and all this week we will be busy showing those who want the best and most exclusive effects for the new season.

New Worsted Shepherd Checks in black and white and blue and white; 2 sizes of checks, 36 inches wide. Special, yard ..... **39c and 50c**

All Wool Shepherd Checks. Blue, brown, black and green with white; 42 inches wide. Special value at **85c**

New Panama Suitings in black, brown, blue, green and gray. A stylish dust resisting fabric, 42 inches wide, a fine quantity at **$1**

New Panama in Shadow Checks and invisible plaids, beautiful effects, 56 in. wide come in the new grays ..... **1.50 and 1.75**

New All Wool Cream fabrics, mohairs, serges, melrose Panamas, batistes, crepes, in fact all the new things for this season. Prices ..... 50c to $1.50

New Fancy Suitings in gray, 44 inches wide, very handsome effects at **50c**

A Complete Line of English Coverts in all the popular shades, 56 inches wide, **$1.75, $2.25, $2.50 yard.**

Herringbone Coverts, 56 inches wide sponged and shrunk; choice colors; extra quality and weight at, yard **1.75**

New effects in silks

The Best Value ever shown in 36-inch taffeta silk velvet finish; warranted to wear; black and all colors, yard **$1**

New Fancy Chiffon Silks for waists and dainty summer gowns. Beautiful colorings; 24 inches wide **1.25**

Taffeta Silk soft finish, 19 inches wide; all pure silk; black and every color; 65c value at special **50c**

Moneybak Silks; fully warranted to wear or money back; widths 24 to 36 inches at **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50.** Colorado Springs Agents.

Spring skirtings

New Moreen Skirtings in all shades, blue, gray, tan, navy green, black; high silk finish; 28 inches wide; at yard **35c**

Metallic Moreen. A beautiful new skirting, 28 inches wide; yard **50c**

Kaufman's

Use both entrances now

OUR WOMEN customers have become so accustomed to using the right entrance to the store because they formerly found their needs in that aisle that they still do so, though they could save many steps by taking the left entrance which now leads to the laces, trimmings and notions and the new basement stairway.

Most carefully designed corsets

The new models for spring

THE exceptional business that has attended our efforts in the corset line is due quite as much to our care in fitting as to our always having the latest models. At the Kaufman store you can rely on both fit and style. The careful designing of our models, the excellence of materials used, the workmanship and finish and our personal guarantee of satisfaction assures our customers of the best corset results. We're ready now to fit the spring models. They're all here—a style for every type of figure.

Prices $1 to $8

New embroideries and laces

AS THE spring season advances we are showing the new things in bands, edges, allovers, etc., in great profusion. It's the widest range of styles and prices ever brought to this city too large to attempt a detailed description. We ask you to come and see these and urge you to buy now, as neither the designs nor prices can be duplicated later.

Torchon laces

100 pieces new torchon laces and bands to match, all the latest designs in the regular 10c goods at per yard **5c**

Pearl buttons

Six different sizes in pearl buttons for waists, children's clothes, etc., made of selected shell, on sale at dozen **5c**

Suit room news

SHIPMENTS arriving every day, completing our early showing of the new effects in suits and jackets.

Our assortment includes the new Eton jacket suit, the extreme fitted hip length jacket and the new pony suits, in gray worsteds, blue and black Panama, shadow checks, plaids, etc. All prices, ranging between

$15 and $60

A full showing of the new short and three-fourths length coats and jackets for spring. Coverts, venetian and novelty plaids. The new tailor strapped jackets, pony coats, box coats and semi-fitted effects; lined and unlined. Prices from

$5 to 22.50

Daintiest of wash fabrics

ALL THE leading foreign and domestic manufacturers are represented in the spring and summer collection of washable goods. The celebrated "Arnold" fabrics are here in Silk Eolienne, Printed Mulls, Crepes, Shadow Checks, Solesettes, Mohair batistes, Silk Lustres, Jacquerred novelties, etc., also choicest patterns in New Galateas, Ginghams, Dotted Swisses, Bow Knot Silk Mulls, Printed Madras, Imperial Chambrays, Colored Linens and Batistes. Don't miss this showing while it's so fresh and new.

Our White Linens for suits and waists come in soft sheer and medium weight and all widths; priced per yard 25c to $1.50.

Sea Island Percales and Manchester percales, imported tissue ginghams, Barnaby ginghams, wool-finished batistes, silk organdies in all the new spring effects. A Beautiful showing.

The spring waists

India Linon Waists, embroidery front, full sleeve with deep tucked cuff. Special at .. **89c**

Linen Waist, square yoke of lace and embroidery insertion, new full sleeve, elbow cuff, with triple row of lace, fancy collar **1.98**

White Nainsook Waist, with round fancy yoke of lace, four rows of lace insertion down front, inserted trimmed sleeve and deep cuff **2.62**

White Embroidered Swiss Waist, yoke effect of small tucks and val. insertion both front and back, deep fancy cuff and full sleeve, very fancy collar **3.75**

Embroidered Swiss Waist, four rows of val. insertion down front, tucked yoke effect, fancy back, full tucked sleeve with lace trimmed cuff and collar **4.50**

Net Waist, deep pointed yoke of allover lace, full elbow sleeve, with band of insertion, waist silk lined **5.75**

THE IMPERIAL DELICATESSEN

228 N. Tejon St.

We serve fine home-cooked meals during the following hours:
Breakfast, 7 to 9.
Lunch, 12 to 1:30
Dinner, 6 to 7:30
Some of our specials are: Cold Roast Beef, Cold Roast Ham, Tongue, Imported Norwegian gammelost Goat Cheese, Norwegian Salted Herring.

ARE YOUR CLOTHES DUSTY and SPOTTED?

If so, have them cleaned by our perfect dry process; it cleans them thoroughly without any shrinking or getting out of shape.

We are prepared to do them on short notice. Phone 328A, and we will call.

THE PANTATORIUM

17 E. Bijou.
Branch Office, 825 N. Tejon.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The home laxative should be safe

This one is. A good physic should always be kept in the house. Nearly every affliction to which the human body is heir, from a slight cold to a severe attack of liver or kidney trouble, is in a great degree due to improper bowel action and can be more quickly relieved and cured by cleansing the bowels than in any other manner.

The home remedy should be safe for all members of the family who may be required to use it. The average physic, such as the alleged mineral waters, which are nothing more or less than preparations of salts and carbonated water similar to soda water, candied pellets and pills, will move the bowels, but in doing so they often leave the patient weak. No one should ever take a physic which makes him weak. If such a remedy is continued a terrible habit is created which will make it necessary that a physic be administered before the bowels can be induced to perform their functions.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

is a safe remedy for the home. It is a stomach tonic which gives strength to the entire system and makes it possible for the bowels to act without further aid. It is so pleasant to take that children like it. It never causes pains or griping. All druggists sell Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle.

Money back if not satisfied.

Pepsin Syrup Co. - Monticello, Ill.

MUTUAL MAY SUE M'CURDY

(Continued from Page 1.)

to leave the country without the commencement of an action against him in the name of the company to pay the money he owes it, that the general public may not properly find fault, that the company itself was not doing its utmost to recover the money wrongfully obtained by McCurdy, the chief delinquent in the case. I take the greatest interest in the matter, and I feel as though an action ought to be commenced before the departure of Mr. McCurdy for Europe. Does it not appear to you?

"The board at the meeting, as I understand, gave authority to the president to commence any action which the counsel of the company advised.

"I write your committee because your action carries great weight. I hope it may be in the line of urging the immediate commencement of a suit against Mr. McCurdy.

"Surely no further delay ought to be had which might result in Mr. McCurdy's departure without action against him. I write your committee, etc."

Mr. Peabody sent the following letter to Mr. Truesdale:

"Judge Peckham's opinion in connection with the matter has great weight, and justly so. I do not think he will have any reason to find fault with the action of the company in the matter to which he refers, and I shall certainly do all that is in my power to work out a result which will meet with his recommendation."

Justice Peckham's letter called forth a reply from Mr. Truesdale dated February 14. In this letter Mr. Truesdale explains that the investigating committee in a report to the Mutual trustees on December 27 last, recommended that actions be taken against Richard A. McCurdy, Robert F. McCurdy and Charles H. Raymond & Co., "to recover excessive amounts for salaries, commissions and other allowances made them in recent years."

It explains, too, that these recommendations were referred to President Peabody with instructions to take legal advice and that Mr. Peabody called in Joseph H. Choate, who, in a letter dated about January 30, "advised the president, that, owing to various engagements and one which required him to immediately leave the city for a few days, it had been impossible for him to give a full and careful opinion on the matter submitted to him, but that from the hasty examination he had given, he believed the company had cause for action against ex-President McCurdy and that at an early date he would give a further opinion covering the several matters submitted to him in detail."

DULUTH ELEVATOR COMPANY SUFFERS HEAVY FIRE LOSS

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 17.—The wooden working house of the Duluth elevator plant of Peavy & Co. of Minneapolis was burned to the ground with its contents, consisting of about 1,000,000 bushels of grain, principally wheat. The loss on the grain and house is estimated at $1,000,000 and is fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. Fortunately there was no wind blowing toward other improved districts on the harbor front or the loss would have been tremendous.

The burned elevator was built six years ago and it is understood that it will be rebuilt at once. The fire department had much difficulty in getting streams on the fire, as there were no hydrants within half a mile and it was necessary to cut holes in the ice six feet thick in the slips to get water.

HOCH'S APPEAL TO BE CONSIDERED WEDNESDAY

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—Final action of the Illinois pardon board relative to last appeal for a reprieve for Johann Hoch, uxoricide and bigamist, to be hanged in Chicago next Friday, has been postponed until next Wednesday.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 17.—Judge Thomas G. Jones of the United States circuit court today appointed David S. Landsen receiver for properties of the Creelman Lumber company located in Alabama.

FIGURES SHOW GROWTH OF BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A preliminary statistical report of the beet sugar industry for the year ending December 31, 1904, issued today by the census bureau, show that industry has increased 225.1 per cent in the number of pounds of sugar produced and 231.2 in the value of the product since the census of 1900. The total number of pounds of sugar, granulated and raw, produced in 1904 was 172,777,994, and the value of this product was $23,924,602. The value of products other than sugar obtained in the sugar beet manufacture was $364,192. In 1904 the number of sugar beet factories was 51 as against 31 in 1900. The capital invested in 1904 was $55,923,359 and in 1900 it was $20,958,519.

MONTANA GUARD MAY GO TO THE PHILIPPINES

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 17.—Adjutant General Anderson of the Montana National guard today received an inquiry from the quartermaster's department at Washington as to the equipment of the regiment and also, if in the event of hostilities, the regiment could be prepared for active service.

CREDITORS GET ANOTHER DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 17.—The creditors of the International Bank & Trust company have received an additional dividend of 5 per cent, making 25 per cent to date. Many suits are pending against the delinquent debtors of the institution.

MOYER AND HAYWOOD CHARGED WITH MURDER

DENVER, Feb. 17.—Late tonight Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and Charles D. Haywood, secretary, were arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. The arrest was made at the request of the Idaho authorities, and an officer is here from Idaho to take the men to that state.

In the custody of an armed guard of deputy sheriffs, Moyer and Haywood were conducted to the county jail, where they were locked up in separate cells. It is understood that no effort will be made to remove the men before morning.

From information received late tonight it is believed that a special train has been ordered to the union depot and that the prisoners will be rushed out of town at daybreak.

Now Is Your Chance

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR

Free Treatment Offer

Philanthropy again opens the doors of the New York Doctors' office to the invalids of the community. This act should occasion no wonder. The reason some such provision is not more often and generally made is only because neither physicians nor community itself is sufficiently thoughtful.

In the words of another: "Some people like to be mesmerized by big fees believing that all really great doctors are austere, haughty, heartless and high priced, forgetting that science develops benevolent feelings and that the real nobility of the profession have always practiced largely without compensation—forgetting that according to the degree of our civilization and enlightenment, we are becoming less mercenary and more nobly sympathetic and humane; forgetting that you cannot civilize a savage without softening his heart and that a physician who does not enjoy saving life for humanity's sake is but a half civilized doctor."

Again the medical profession are not sufficiently mindful of the multitudes always perishing of disease for want of some merciful attention.

"There are today thousands of seriously injured people in Colorado Springs—not injured in flesh wounds and bruises—but injured internally with the burning wounds that disease inflicts. It is needless to state that we could not manage all of these cases should they call at once, nor are we sufficiently wealthy that we could furnish both medicine and treatment to all. However, we feel that we can furnish treatment and medicine at cost prices, making no professional charge for our services. Thus, the proposition is 'Three months' Free treatment (medicines excepted).'"

NEW YORK DOCTORS

Specialists in Chronic Diseases

We have prepared ourselves in this work and have spent years in the preparation. In our offices will be found every appliance known to science for curing disease and relieving suffering. We have the best equipped offices in the west and when we take a patient for treatment nothing is too expensive for us to buy that his case demands. We invite the chronic sufferer to visit our offices and see our equipment. We make no charge for examination or consultation and give the best advice we can command to those who are incurable. We do just as we advertise and can furnish any number of testimonials to prove our results. Will you continue to suffer and pursue your present course or CONSULT SPECIALISTS who can cure you?

CONSUMPTION.

We treat by the Transfusion method, that is, forcing medicines into the lungs through the skin by electricity. Come and investigate this method and talk with those who are being treated.

RHEUMATISM.

Gout and rheumatic affections treated by dry, hot air. Every case cured.

GOITER

and all glandular enlargements cured without the internal administration of drugs. Call and get names of patients cured.

ASTHMA.

Bronchitis and Catarrh treated by our special preparations for these diseases and in every instance a cure is certain if your case is at all curable.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No lady need suffer if she will consult us in time. We have cured hundreds.

STOMACH.

Liver and Bowel troubles treated by mechanical manipulation that never fails to cure incurable cases.

KIDNEY

and Bladder diseases relieved in a few treatments.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

Chorea, a disease which baffles most physicians. We remove the cause and the little sufferer is cured to stay cured.

NERVOUSNESS

Nervous Prostration and Sleeplessness treated by a special method and without drugs.

We cure piles without operation. No detention from business, no cutting, no injection or tying.

If afflicted in any way consult New York Doctors.

NEW YORK DOCTORS

Examination Free.

Offices 1 and 2, P. O. Building. Hours 8:30 to 5:00.

SPEAKER CANNON PAYS TRIBUTE TO REPUBLICAN PARTY

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Speaker Cannon of the house of representatives was the guest of honor and principal speaker tonight at a banquet at the Union league. During his address Speaker Cannon discussed the fallacy of the people who would try to shift responsibility in a more centralized government. He paid a glowing tribute to the Republican party and concluded with the declaration that never in his day would conditions so change as to bring another party in power.

SANITARIUM AT LAS VEGAS TO BE FINISHED BY JULY 1

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The directors of the National Fraternal Sanitarium association met here today and formally took over a tract of 3,000 acres of land and a large hotel building at Las Vegas, N. M. The Santa Fe Railroad company donated the hotel, together with a tract of 1,000 acres of land and the Land Grant association of Las Vegas gave 2,000 acres of land to the sanitarium association. The entire property, it is said, is valued at $1,000,000. The association received a charter today from the state of Illinois and it is planned to open the sanitarium on July 1 to patients of the various fraternal orders interested.

PIERCE TO TESTIFY IN OIL INVESTIGATION

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—Attorney General Hadley announced today that H. Clay Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Oil company had agreed to appear before Commissioner Anthony at St. Louis on March 21 and give testimony in the ouster suit against the Waters-Pierce and Republic Oil companies.

J. H. GARDNER SHOE CO.

30 North Tejon street,

Are showing Laird Schober's spring styles of Oxfords.

Interesting Values for the Week

EXTRA SPECIALS FOR MONDAY

We are giving you an opportunity to purchase your present needs at a figure that will give you a good saving. New spring goods in every department, new ideas and new prices on new, clean goods. Don't forget the extra values offered for Monday.

Special Showing of the New Lines of 1906 Walking Skirts

Panamas, Broadcloths, Voiles, Granites and Scotch Weaves, made in the newest styles, all lengths, priced at **$3.98, $6, $7.50, $9** to **$16.50**.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, in the wool and flannel, all styles, all sizes, 33 1-3 per cent off regular price.

Ladies' Kimonos of flannelette and Outing Flannel Gowns, all go at 1-3 off regular price.

Ladies' ready-to-wear Suits, hand tailored, all good values at regular price; and to close the 25 that we have left we make the price just ONE-HALF.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE

will continue for a few days.

Elegant Side Combs

Large white back combs, some very pretty effects, in rhine stones, pearls and gold, all $1 combs . . . . . **79¢**

A full line of 65c side combs, in shell and amber . . . . . **48¢**

100 pairs of 35c side and back combs, all styles . . . . . **25¢**

2 pkgs. 15c Needles, Robert's gold eye, for . . . . . **5¢**

Ladies' Australian wool underwear, all sizes, $1.00 garments, each . . . . . **89¢**

Ladies' flat wool garments, the regular $1.00 garments . . . **79¢**

One-fourth off on all Children's Cotton and Wool Underwear.

Dress Goods News

Our dress goods department is almost complete, with the new spring arrivals. All are very pretty and the prices are very reasonable.

32-inch, all-wool Challies, some very pretty exclusive patterns, yard . . . . . **75¢**

New Danish cloth, in all the shades, 24 and 36 inches wide, specially priced at . . . . . **15¢** and **25¢**

36-inch Fancy Wool Plaids, all new color effects, yard . . . . . **35¢**

38-inch, all-wool Nun's Veiling, in black and cream and the delicate evening shades, specially priced at, yard . . . . . **50¢**

46-inch Mohair Sicillian Cloth, in navy, brown, green, cardinal and black, extra value at, yard . . . . . **50¢**

A splendid line of Moreen Skirtings, in all shades and black, yard . . . . . **35¢**

A good line of Fancy Black Skirtings, 36 inches wide, yard . . **20¢**

44-inch, all-wool French Serges, in all colors; extra value, at, yard . . . . . **75¢**

44-inch Nun's Veiling, $1.00 quality, in black, brown, blue, tan, cream and cardinal, special at, yard . . . . . **75¢**

54-inch, all-wool, soft finish Panama cloth, in navy, brown, green, gray and black; a special leader, at, yard **$1.00**

54-inch swell plaid and check gray Panamas, so very popular for this spring season. We are showing three grades at special prices, yard . . . . . **$1.25, $1.50** and **$2.00**

THE MOST COMPLETE LINING DEPARTMENT IN THE CITY.

New Spun Glass, in black and all colors.

New Percalines and Mercerized Sateens, in all shades, yard . . . . . **20¢, 25¢** and **35¢**

Ami-silk, for linings and drop skirts, all colors, yard . . . . . **35¢**

Monday Specials in Silk Department

We must clean up all short lengths and remnants in the Silk Department. Monday is the day we will do it. Be on hand and you will get what you want at a small price.

Bargain No. 1—A lot of Fancy Velveteens, in all colors, our regular 75c quality, yard . . . . . **25¢**

Bargain No. 2—One lot of Fancy Silks, in checks and small stripes; most all short lengths; a few waist patterns; regular $1.00 and 75c silks, yard . . . . . **25¢**

1 bolt of 20-inch black Peau de Soie silk, regular price 75c, Monday . . . . . **49¢**

1 piece of 36-inch black Peau de Soie silk, regular $1.25 quality; Monday, yard . . . . . **95¢**

Domestic & Wash Goods Department

In this section the stock of Springs Goods is becoming more complete by new arrivals daily.

SEERSUCKER GINGHAM, in stripes, made purposely for nurses' uniforms, good width, fast colors, yard . . . . . **12½¢**

NEW EVERETT CHAMBRAY, all colors, for shirts, and children's wear, yd . . . **10¢**

CHEVIOTS, in all colors, another good weave, yd . . . **10¢**

INDIAN HEAD, 36-inches wide, looks the same as linen, pure white and good weight, per yard . . . . . **15¢**

COLUMBIA CHAMBRAY, in mid blue, regular 15c, which we have passed into stock at . . . . . **12½¢**

CALICOES, all colors, per yard . . . . . **6¢**

KOMURA SILK, a beautiful new changeable effect . . . **25¢**

MERCERIZED GINGHAM, in Shepherd checks, a fine silky weave . . . . . **25¢**

Men's Half Hose

In black, brown and fancy stripes and solid colors, all sizes, 25c values, pair . . . **19¢**

Men's 25c heavy wool hose, in the mixed gray, all sizes, pair . . . . . **19¢**

9 dozen men's Negligee Shirts, with and without cuffs, most all sizes, 50c quality . . . **35¢**

Men's Canvas Gloves, with a gauntlet and without, **10¢**, 3 for **25¢**; and **15¢**, 2 for **25¢**

Men's warm lined leather Mitts, knitted cuff, pair . . . . . **25¢**

House Furnishing Department

MAIN FLOOR

House Furnishings at prices never quoted to you before. We have the goods, and they are yours at the right prices. Monday is Soap Day.

White English porcelain cups and saucers, regular price 75c set, this week 6 for . . . . . **47¢**

White English porcelain dinner plates, regular price 65c; this week, 6 for . . **39¢**

White English porcelain pie plates, regular price 55c set; this week, 6 for . . . **29¢**

White English porcelain sauce dishes, regular price 35c; this week, 6 for . . **19¢**

White English porcelain soup plates, regular price 65c set; this week 6 for . . **39¢**

All dishes to match above at reduced prices.

SOAP SPECIALS FOR MONDAY & TUESDAY ONLY.

Fels Naptha Soap, 6 cakes . . . . . **27¢**

Swift's Wool Soap, 6 cakes . . . . . **25¢**

Swift's White Ribbon, 6 cakes . . . . . **25¢**

Pure Calcutta Castile Toilet Soap, dozen cakes . . . . . **35¢**

Oatmeal, Tar, Witch Hazel and Carbolic Soap, dozen cakes . . . . . **25¢**

Colgate's Shaving Soap, 7 cakes . . . **25¢**

Togo Cleaning Fluid, cleans kid gloves, silks, velvets, furs, etc, bottle . . . . . **25¢**

ROYAL STEEL GRANITEWARE SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

1 quart granite Coffee or Tea Pot, this week . . . . . **21¢**

1½-quart granite Coffee or Tea Pot, this week . . . . . **33¢**

No. 8 granite Tea Kettle, this week . . **62¢**

10-quart granite Dish Pan, this week **37¢**

Large size granite Wash Bowl and Pitcher, this week . . . . . **98¢**

10-quart granite Slop Bucket, this week . . . . . **62¢**

60c granite Rice Boiler, this week . . **42¢**

Blankets, Comforts and Tapestry

Our special low prices on all our Blankets and Comforts will be continued this week. Some of last week's values are all sold out, but some extra good values remain for this week.

10-4, 50c Cotton Blankets . . . . . **40¢**

11-4, $1.00 Cotton Blankets . . . . . **75¢**

11-4, $1.25 Cotton Blankets **$1.00**

11-4, $1.50 extra heavy Blankets **$1.20**

12-4, $2.25 extra size Blankets . . **$1.75**

$1.00 large Comforts, this week . . . **79¢**

$1.25 large Comforts this week . . **$1.00**

$2.00 large Comforts this week . . **$1.55**

$2.50 ex. large Comforts this week **$1.98**

$3.00 very handsome Comforts, this week **$2.25**

500 yards of 54-inch Oriental couch cover Tapestry, in 20 different patterns, yard . . . . . **40¢**

Walk Over Shoes and Oxfords For Men

Always the Same Price. $3.50 and $4.00

NEW SPRING STYLES NOW IN

MONDAY SPECIAL.

Ladies' blucher cut, mat top oxfords, all sizes, patent tips, Military heels, pair . . **$1.98**

Boys' patent colt, blucher cut shoes, heavy soles, war. not to crack, all sizes, pair **$1.79**

Misses' school shoes, heavy soles, pat. tips, all sizes, pair **$1.24**

Men's patent colt shoes, blucher cut, heavy soles, mat tops, all sizes **$2.89**

THE COLORADO SPRINGS DRY GOODS CO.

120-122 SOUTH TEJON STREET

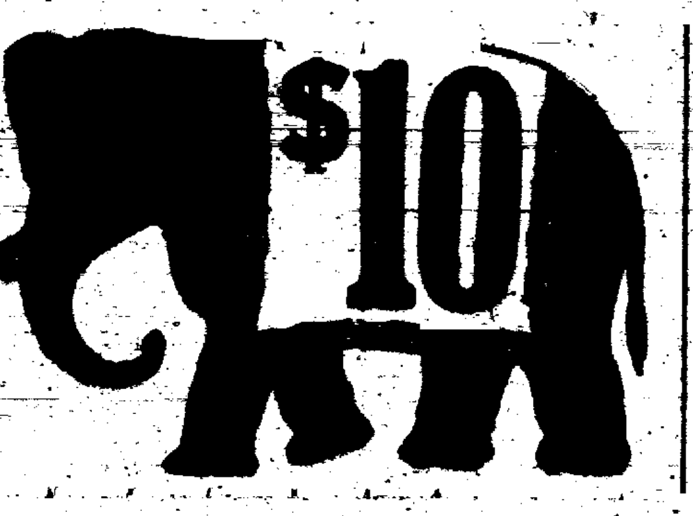
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Big Show

Will have a Continuous Sale for seven days longer, commencing Monday.

FREE FREE FREE

Choice of any of our $18 to $[illegible] Suits and Overcoats for



Any of our $10 and $12, for seven days for

$5.95

Except worsteds and spring suitings.

All our goods are new and this season's clothing. No out-of-date and shelf worn clothing to shove off on you. A trial is all we ask of you.

Our Motto: One Price to All

23 North Tejon St.

THE MAY COMPANY

CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN SCENIC RAILWAY TO PRESENT NOVEL ENGINEERING FEATS

PROFILE SHOWING ROUTE OF ELECTRIC RAILWAY UP CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN.

Completion of the Cheyenne Mountain Scenic railway this summer will afford pleasure for the thousands who will attend the centennial celebration of the discovery of Pike's Peak.

One of the most interesting points along the line, from a historical standpoint, will be the cave in which Lieutenant Pike and his party of explorers spent the night after climbing all day in the belief that they were ascending the great "blue mountain." The survey passes within a few feet of the cave.

Endeavors are new being made to secure a chart made by Lieutenant Pike showing the exact spot where he and his band reached the summit. When this point is determined the company will erect a bronze tablet commemorative of the event.

In discussing the project, Colonel Lewis Ginger, who is the inventor of an apparatus which makes possible the operation of electric cars to the summit of Cheyenne mountain, said last evening:

"The more attractions this city can have to interest tourists the better it will be for Colorado. That the Short Line has been of great benefit to Colorado Springs, everyone knows; and the same may be said of the Cog road. But last season these roads could not accomodate the thousands of strangers who visited the city. The Cheyenne Mountain Scenic railway undoubtedly will be one of the greatest attractions and with the moderate cost of the trip, it will be taken by almost every visitor to the city. It is conceded that the scenery along the line will surpass any in the state. Other cities are reaching out for the tourists and Canon City and Florence voted a bonus of $40,000 to the company which is building an electric line to the Royal Gorge. These cities will do extensive advertising to attract visitors."

In one of the accompanying illustrations, the dotted line shows where the railway crosses the spur of the mountain and makes the last incline on the western slope of the summit. While the profile shows the route, the road cannot be seen from Colorado Springs. The illustration of the model, which is in actual operation, represents the steepest incline on the road, which is about the same as the Mount Low incline in California, although only about half as long.

It is purposed to have a large pavilion erected on the summit, in which will be a restaurant operated under company management, so that there will be no exorbitant charges.

MARRIED—James Tabb and Mrs. Pauline Clark, two colored residents of Pueblo, were married by Justice O. R. Dunnington yesterday afternoon in the presence of Mrs. G. Sanders and C. H. Stevens.

Smells like coffee. Digesto.

WORKING MODEL OF APPARATUS TO BE USED ON FAMOUS SCENIC LINE.

THREE KILLED, TWENTY HURT

[illegible] POWDER PLANT AT LOUISIANA, MO., SCENE OF BAD EXPLOSION.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Feb. 17.—Three men were killed and 20 girls were injured by an explosion at the Hercules powder plant, 18 miles north of here, today. The three men killed, employes of the plant, were Booth, Wright and Nord, and all lived in Hannibal, Mo. The explosion occurred in the punching house, which is equipped with machinery, and the debris from this structure demolished the old punching house, where a number of women and boys were at work punching dynamite into molds which form dynamite sticks. All of the women were slightly injured, but fortunately the building which they were in did not blow up. The fact that the punching of dynamite in the house in which the explosion occurred is done by machinery accounts for the fact that there were but three persons in the building at the time.

The Hercules plant is one of the largest dynamite manufactories in the country. It produced one-fourth of the output of the United States last year, according to the census. The plant is worth one-half million dollars and it employs 200 persons.

TO SETTLE PACIFIC SEALING QUESTION

MATTER WILL BE TAKEN UP UPON CONCLUSION OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DISPUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Upon the conclusion of the diplomatic exchanges between Great Britain and America with respect to the Newfoundland fisheries case which are proceeding slowly, it is probable that negotiations will be opened looking to a more satisfactory settlement of the Pacific sealing question. Some months ago the subject was brought up but it was agreed no immediate hurry was necessary and it was decided to forego the discussion until after the settlement of the question of the Newfoundland fisheries. When the seals again become the subject of negotiations, Japan will be one of the parties and Russia also will probably participate. Japan, it is understood, would look with favor on an international law preventing pelagic sealing, as she, like America, has islands on which she can take her pick from the herds, killing the old bulls and leaving the females and young undisturbed, thus stopping the extermination which America contends must result from pelagic sealing.

In regard to Newfoundland, the American and British governments are exchanging notes respecting the rights to which American fishermen are entitled under the act of 1818. Great Britain is believed to have satisfied America as to the charges the Gloucester fishermen were the victims of illegal acts on the part of Newfoundlanders, who, it is was claimed, cut American nets.

WHAT SULPHUR DOES

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoon of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surpri[illegible] patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate, people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

THE VERY BEST WAY

to form correct ideas of the proper things in wearing apparel for the coming season is to inspect our stock from day to day. Every express brings something different and adds to the assortment. "Many styles of garments" rather than many garments of a style is a feature of our stock that appeals to the well dressed and discriminating buyer. Exclusive styles. Lines confined to us, that other stores could not secure if they would and possibly would not if they could, as "those who know" naturally depend upon Wilbur's to supply their wants in absolutely correct things for all occasions. And as usual this store will meet the demand in 1906 with the cleanest, freshest collection of costumes, suits, wraps, waists, millinery and furnishings ever shown in Colorado Springs. While the stock is yet far from complete, you might see something that just strikes your fancy, a garment that would not be here later. Come in and let us show you.

Wilbur's

THE BEST CHOICE IS FIRST CHOICE.

Suits, $12.50 to $55 | Costumes, $55 to $100 | Waists, $3.50 to $30

WANT FENCES TAKEN AWAY

SUIT IS BROUGHT IN OMAHA TO COMPEL CATTLEMEN TO RELEASE GOVERNMENT LAND.

OMAHA, Feb. 17.—In the United States circuit court today suit in equity was brought by the attorney general, through S. R. Rush, special attorney, against the Nebraska Land and Feeding company and Bartlett Richards, president; William G. Comstock, vice president and general manager; Charles C. Jameson, secretary-treasurer, and nine other members of the company, to compel them to remove fences alleged to have been built on government land. They are charged with having illegally fenced 400,000 acres in Cherry and Sheridan counties. The destruction of the fences is asked for and also a perpetual injunction against them.

Richards and Comstock last December pleaded guilty to the illegal fencing of land and were fined $300 each and imprisoned for six hours. The six hours was spent at the Omaha club and this, it is said, led to President Roosevelt's removing the United States marshal and the district attorney. It is claimed that the cattlemen at the time promised to immediately remove their fences. Secretary Jameson is under bonds charged with illegally securing homestead entries on land within the company's inclosure.

YOUNG GOLDEN MAN MURDERED

GOLDEN, Colo., Feb. 17.—The body of Henry Plazer, the young German, was found one mile west of Leyden Junction this afternoon. His skull was crushed and he had been shot. Plazer was foreman of a construction gang and has been missing since last Wednesday.

Robbery is believed to have been the motive, as the murdered man is known to have had some money on his person.

THOMPSON SUCCEEDS COL. T. P. BURBRIDGE

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 17.—Floyd Thompson succeeded Col. T. P. Burbridge today as secretary of the Mine Owners and Operators association. He appointed Gus Arnold to succeed George H. Brown as assistant secretary. It was announced by Mr. Thompson that the policy heretofore pursued by the association would be adhered to, although the methods of attaining ends might be changed. Warfare on the Western Federation of Miners and highgraders will be continued.

M'CALL MAY NOT LIVE THROUGH NIGHT

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 17.—Physicians of John A. McCall, the former president of the New York Life Insurance company, today announced that almost all hope for his recovery has been abandoned. Mr. McCall was much weaker today than at any previous time during his illness, this condition being due largely to the fact that for several days he has been able to take only small quantities of liquid nourishment.

Late tonight Mr. McCall was reported as being very low, but it is believed he will live throughout the night. All members of the family are present tonight and they expect to be summoned to Mr. McCall's bedside at any moment.

TILLMAN BETTER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Tillman was somewhat improved today and received a number of callers in his apartments.

TWO U. OF P. STUDENTS FIGHT A SWORD DUEL

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Two students at the University of Pennsylvania fought a duel on Franklin field with half-inch point foils to settle a dispute which occurred in the classroom.

The principals were Georges Emilit Beltrami and Clataire Marie Boudy, both of Paris, France. The two men are members of the senior class of the university dental school. The meeting was witnessed by 35 students. Pierce Jean Rousset, another French student, acted as referee. The bout lasted for 15 minutes. Toward the end of the affair Boudy, who did the most damage and who was the only one to bring blood, slashed Beltrami's swordarm, inflicting a gash about four inches long. The referee, however, awarded the bout to Beltrami inasmuch as he had made the first three touches upon his opponent's body.

NEW YORK MAN WINS AMATEUR SKATING EVENTS

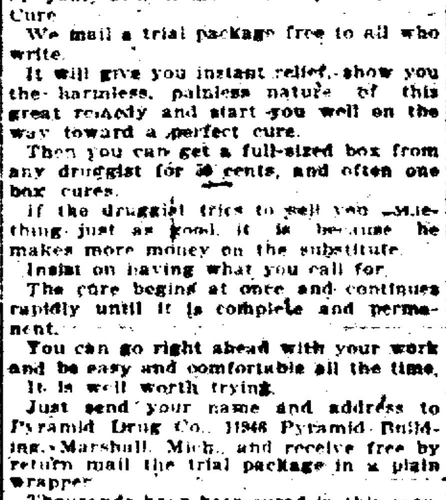
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The National amateur speed skating championships of the United States and Canada at distances of three miles, one mile and one-half mile were decided on the Bronx today and Morris Wood of New York won all three. His time in each event follows: Half mile in 1:32; one mile in 3:08 2-5, and three miles in 10:12 4-5.

Piles Quickly Cured at Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure if you go at it right.

An operation with the knife is dangerous, humiliating and rarely a permanent success.



There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure.

We mail a trial package free to all who write.

It will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure.

Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures.

If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute.

Insist on having what you call for.

The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent.

You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time.

It is well worth trying.

Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 1196 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper.

Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write today for a free package.

BARGAIN SHOP

For all kinds of

BOOKS,
VIEWS,
PICTURES,
STATIONERY.

We've some interesting specials on this week that will interest you.

Buy Hurd's Best Stationery this week, 15c per package.

McCoy's

SUCCESSOR BOOK VIEW CO.
27 S. Tejon St.

Going Away "Things"

A full selection such as you wish to have before you when you want to buy your traveling things.

There is merit and price inducement in all our

Suit Cases, Valises, Bags.

OUR OWN MAKE OF

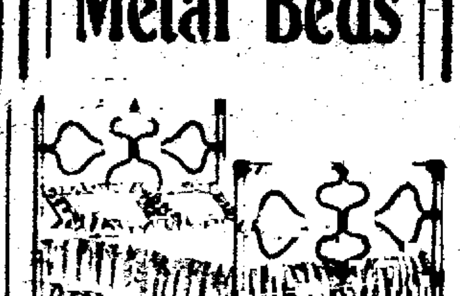
TRUNKS

Will appeal to you because of their stability and low price.

W. H. WISE

16 East Pike's Peak Ave.

Artistic Metal Beds



This very neat pattern, strong and substantial, any color, any size, $4.75.

A small payment down places the handsome bed in your home.

are an especially strong feature of this great 3d floor furniture [illegible]. All the new colors and patt[illegible] Sec[illegible]

McCracken & Hubbard

120-122 S. Tejon St.

Clearance Sale of Men's Winter Underwear

75c FOR $1, $1.50 AND $2 GARMENTS.

We have bunched into one big lot all broken lines of men's high grade underwear in merinos, blue, gray and natural wools, both ribbed and flat weaves, which we have been selling for $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per garment. Your choice of the lot, per garment, for........ 75c

Holbrook & Perkins

JOINS THE NAVY OF UNCLE SAM

FERDINAND REICHMUTH OF MANITOU ORDERED TO CHINA STATION—COMING HOME ON VISIT.

Word received from Ferdinand Reichmuth, son of E. F. Reichmuth of Manitou, who graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis last Friday, conveys the information that young Reichmuth will be in Manitou next week on a visit to his parents prior to his departure for China, where he has been ordered to join the Asiatic squadron.

Young Reichmuth, who is 21 years

FERDINAND REICHMUTH.

old, has been at the naval academy four years. He was first stroke of the boat crew which defeated Yale, Columbia and other colleges last June.

When the class at Annapolis which graduated last week began at the academy four years ago it consisted of 162 members. Owing to hazing trials and expulsions the number dwindled to 101. Reichmuth has been detailed to two years' sea duty as a cadet, after which he will receive his commission in the United States navy. In case the anticipated trouble in China is realized, Reichmuth will see his first battle before he is an officer.

MASONIC BANQUET TO BE GIVEN IN MANITOU

A banquet will be given by Manitou lodge No. 68, A. F. and A. M., at the lodge rooms on Thursday evening. The Masons and their families and the members of the Eastern Star are invited. This banquet has been an annual affair for a number of years, and is always a great social event in lodge circles. Following the banquet a dance for the amusement of the younger members of the orders is given.

"There Is a Tide in the Affairs of Men Which Taken at the Flood Leads on to Fortune."

The opportunity to make a success comes to every individual at some time in his life, but it often appears in a disguised form and is not recognized until after it has flown. Failures in life result as often from poor health as from mismanagement, and yet people ignore this fact and disregard a cold until it has settled on their lungs and pneumonia has resulted or consumption has been contracted. The opportunity has passed and it is too late now to remove the cause. Your chance for success may rest in curing a cold, and there is nothing you can procure which acts so quickly as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is famous for its cures of coughs and colds and can always be depended upon. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by all druggists.

Pure coffee made harmless. Digesto.

SHORT CHANGE ARTIST REAPING HARVEST HERE

A "short change" artist of no mean ability is at work in Colorado Springs. A number of small storekeepers on the west side of the city have been victimized, and he is now operating in the heart of the business district. The latest victim of this swindler is Mrs. J. B. Braidwood, wife of the Tejon street florist.

Mrs. Braidwood was in the store at 110 North Tejon street, Friday afternoon when a young man came in, obviously with the intention of buying flowers. After looking over the stock he made a purchase and in payment tendered Mrs. Braidwood a ten dollar bill. The purchase amounting to twenty cents, she handed him $9.80 in change.

The stranger, who is described as a man of medium build, wearing a dark suit of clothes, after receiving his change, hesitated a moment and then asking Mrs. Braidwood if he hadn't given her a ten dollar bill, said that he had smaller change than that, and told her that if she would give him the ten back, he would give her a dollar in payment for the flowers. This Mrs. Braidwood did, accepting the one dollar from which she took twenty cents, handing him eighty cents as change. After this transaction, Mrs. Braidwood was short just $10.60.

In order to make his escape certain in case the swindle should be discovered a short time after he left the store, the man left two parcels with Mrs. Braidwood, saying that he would return for them later.

After waiting for some time in the hope that the man might return, Mrs. Braidwood notified the police.

STEIN SOCIAL

ELKS TO ENJOY OLD-FASHIONED DUTCH LUNCH WEDNESDAY EVENING—FILLERS ARE WARNED.

Colorado Springs lodge No. 309, B. P. O. E. will give a stein social at the club rooms, North Cascade and Bijou next Wednesday evening. Invitations issued yesterday say that an old-fashioned Dutch lunch will be served and the members are warned, not asked, to bring their steins. The committee on arrangements consists of Mark Raftry, James Cromwell and Sim Nye.

GIVE RECEPTION FOR COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

President and Mrs. W. F. Slocum will give an informal reception at their home on Wednesday afternoon, February 21, from four to five o'clock for the the visiting presidents. To this, the personal friends of these guests and any who are interested in the colleges which the presidents represent, are cordially invited. No formal invitations will be issued.

THE ALBANY IN DENVER.

If you value comfort and convenience in a hotel when you go to Denver, stop at The Albany on Seventeenth street, in the heart of the business district. Rates are very reasonable on either the American or European plan. Hot and cold water, steam heat, electric lights and telephone in every room. Take the car up on Seventeenth street from Union depot and say—"The Albany."

Hurry! Hurry, and have your rooms papered and calsomined before the spring rush. The Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co., 213 North Tejon.

ARE SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IN PENITENTIARY

CONFIDENCE MEN MUST SERVE TERM AT HARD LABOR. ED STEWART GIVEN TWO YEARS.

John Hiller, alias John Hiller Jewett, and J. C. Kern, both of whom have been convicted of working confidence games upon the unsophisticated were arraigned in the criminal division of the district court yesterday before Judge R. E. Lewis for sentence. Both men were given not less than seven nor more than eight years at hard labor in the state penitentiary at Canon City.

The case of the People vs. John Hiller was taken up first on motion of the defendant's counsel for a new trial. The motion was argued and overruled. A motion in arrest of judgment was then presented by counsel for the defense, alleging that the court had no jurisdiction to pronounce judgment against the defendant for the reason that section 1232 Mills statutes under which the information was brought has been repealed by sections 1399 and 1401 Mills' annotated statutes; that the verdict of acquittal as to Z. A. Auger negatives the verdict of guilty as to this defendant, and for alleged reasons. The motion was overruled and the defendant was then sentenced to the state penitentiary at hard labor for not less than seven nor more than eight years. The court granted a stay of execution for 40 days to permit the counsel for the defendant to apply to the supreme court for a writ of supersedeas.

Counsel for J. C. Kern presented a motion for a new trial, which was argued and overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to the state penitentiary at hard labor for not less than seven nor more than eight years. Stay of execution was also granted in this case for 40 days to allow the counsel to apply to the supreme court for a writ of supersedeas.

Ed Stewart, charged with burglary and larceny in robbing the storeroom of the Chicago bakery, was arraigned before Judge R. E. Lewis and entered a plea of guilty as charged in the second count of the information. Evidence in support of the plea was taken and the defendant sentenced to not less than one nor more than two years in the state penitentiary at hard labor. Assistant District Attorney John W. Sheafor nolled the first and third counts.

Word was received from Pueblo yesterday that the case of burglary and larceny against Z. A. Auger had been dismissed for lack of prosecution. Auger will not be returned to this city to face a charge of forgery. Auger was said to be implicated in the confidence game of which Jewett was convicted, but the jury did not find him guilty, and he was turned over to the Pueblo officers. After he was taken to Pueblo a warrant upon the forgery charge was issued here.

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY CITY TREASURER

City Treasurer W. H. Hoagland, as city purchasing agent, has awarded the contract for supplying the city departments with 127,500 feet of dimension lumber to the Cahn Lumber company for the total sum of $3,345. The contract for two new street sprinklers, each having a capacity of 750 gallons of water, has been awarded to G. S. Barnes & Son, local representatives of the Studebaker company, for $445 each. It is stipulated that each vehicle shall be supplied with 6-inch tires.

The plat of the Hastings Seventh addition to the city was signed by Mayor H. C. Hall yesterday, and the property is now a portion of the city.

M. A. Titsworth secured a permit yesterday for the erection of a frame residence of nine rooms and bath at 813 North Wahsatch avenue, to cost $3,800; Clarence Carpenter was also granted a permit to erect a log house of one room at 41 West Cache la Poudre street, to cost $360.

A fine team of seven-year-old greys was purchased by the city water department yesterday from J. D. Zimmerman. The horses are well matched and weigh 1,100 pounds each. The price paid by the city for the purchase was $300, and Mr. Zimmerman takes over the black and sorrel team formerly used by the water department for $125, leaving a difference to be paid by the city of $175.

Henry Gannon was fined $5 and costs by Judge A. P. Toombs in the police court yesterday for drunkenness, and committed to work out the fine.

MODERN WOODMEN TO GIVE BASKET SOCIAL

Colorado Springs camp No. 7226, Modern Woodmen, will give a basket social in their hall next Wednesday evening for the benefit of their members and their families and friends. A fine program has been arranged, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and recitations. An amusing feature of the evening will be that all baskets will be filled and prepared by the Woodmen themselves, and the ladies will draw lots. There will be no admission fee, but all Woodmen are requested to bring a basket. The Woodmen are progressing nicely and good work is being done this year. A steady increase in the membership is recorded.

Always Keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the House

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lowry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use a cold may be checked in the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. For sale by all druggists.

Tastes like coffee. Digesto.

LIVELY CONTEST FOR ASSISTANT POSTMASTERSHIP

ALEX. J. STRACHAN GETS A NUMBER OF FORMAL APPLICATIONS, BUT REFUSES TO TALK

County Assessor Alex J. Strachan arrived in the city yesterday to spend Sunday with his family and at [illegible] o'clock tomorrow morning will start for Boulder county to resume his duties as a member of the assessors' committee appointed to investigate the valuations fixed upon [illegible] property. Tuesday and Wednesday will be spent in Morgan and Weld counties.

While here yesterday formal applications were made by various aspirants for the position of assistant postmaster, and it is understood there are four candidates in the field. Gilbert M. Edmundson, the present incumbent, is a candidate to succeed himself; Clarence Thomas, the present stamp clerk, and W. F. Hart, a distributing clerk, are also said to have applied for the position, and friends of E. F. Whitaker are pushing his name to the front for the appointment.

Mr. Strachan declined to discuss the postoffice situation yesterday, saying that he had heard absolutely nothing with reference to his appointment, and that it would be improper for him to discuss the possible appointment of an assistant postmaster until his own application had been acted upon by the senate.

There are no new developments in the contest for the assessorship, it being practically conceded that the position rests between E. W. Adams and F. F. Schreiber. County Commissioner F. L. Rouse is still in eastern Kansas and will not return for at least a week.

WILL WED—E. S. Henry announces that his sister, Miss Melita LaFrance Henry, will be married to Mr. James Wilber Stuart of Husted, Colorado, on February 21. The ceremony will be performed at the First Presbyterian church by the Rev. E. W. Work. A dinner will be given in honor of the couple by Mrs. A. J. Reisig at her home, 725 South Nevada avenue, on the evening of February 19.

GAMBLING WITH DEATH.

What Many of Us Are Doing Three Times a Day.

For everything we get something is taken away. Every act pulls two ways. Some men in power dole out their souls for it. They can't have soul and power at the same time.

And so, in this quick-living age, most of us can't have energy and health at the same time. One or the other must be lost, and it is usually health.

We know we are doing wrong and would like to reform, but we have a morbid fear of being laughed at if we aim to live and eat according to conscience and good sense.

Some of us break away for awhile and enslave ourselves to a diet. We read about the hardy Scotsman being fed on porridge and oatcake, making soldiers of muscle and dash, and how Caesar's army was fed on corn. But the diet doesn't last long. We quickly swing back into the great line, eating and drinking to fullness like the rest, eating anything and everything, at any time, and any way we find it. We say "what is a stomach for if it isn't to obey the palate?"

But there is really no one rule applicable to everybody's stomach. What one may may eat another may not.

But the dyspeptic should remember that the death list has a dark shadow hovering over it with a long bony finger pointing to "died of heart disease." Physicians will tell us that there are few cases of heart disease that do not come from a stomach derangement.

At every meal we may be brewing for ourselves a terrible case of dyspepsia. It may come upon us after breakfast tomorrow morning, or after that oyster supper tomorrow night.

Acute indigestion means that you have even chances for death or life. That's the gamble you are taking. That precious gastric juice decides, as a rule, whether you continue to live or not.

Therefore, if you feel your food lies like a "lump of lead" on your stomach, beware! Your gastric juice is weak. It can't dispose of the food in time to prevent fermentation. Take something that will do it effectively, and at once. Take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the most powerful tablets in the world for the relief of all kinds of stomach trouble, nausea, indigestion, the worst case of dyspepsia, fermentation, bloaty feeling, sourness, heartburn and brash.

One grain of an ingredient of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food. Your stomach needs a rest at once. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will relieve your stomach of more than two-thirds of the work it has to do, digesting perfectly whatever food there is in your stomach.

You can't do your work well, or be cheerful, or have energy or vim or ambition, when your stomach is bad. Make yourself feel good after a hearty meal, feel good all over, clear your mind and make you enjoy life, by taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Give your stomach a rest, so it can right itself, then you need fear nothing. You can get these tablets anywhere for 50 cents a package.

Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows

Our steadily increasing counter and delivery trade is just one straw. It's a conclusive proof of the goodness of our goods. If our teas and coffees were not so good as we say they are, the patrons who blow into our store daily would be blowing into some other fellow's store. We attribute quite a proportion of our success to the unusual goodness of our MEXICAN brand of Mocha and Java Coffee, 35 cts. per pound.

Served with hot cakes, or with a heavier meal, it will not fail you. Your money back if it does.

Coffee served free every Saturday afternoon and evening.

DERN Tea & Coffee Co 20 South Tejon Street. Phone 575.

Opening and Exhibit of Genuine

Oriental Rugs

Begins Tomorrow, and Continues All Week

THE coming week, beginning tomorrow, we announce an opening and exhibit of exquisite, genuine Oriental Rugs, and especially request the honor of your presence, as it will be an occasion of importance—something to enthuse over.

While in New York recently, our carpet buyer visited an old friend, an experienced rug merchant, who had just returned from the Orient with thousands of artistic Oriental rugs—we bought [illegible] same on display tomorrow including Shirvan, Mossoul, Beloochistan, Carabagh, Hamadan, Kazak, Kurdistan and others representing every rug weaving district of the Orient. We are going to sell these handsome pieces at prices that will prove a revelation to rug connoisseurs.

There are no fictitious values here—fairy tales and sentiment have had no influence in setting exorbitant prices; every rug is marked in plain figures at a price that is equitable, reasonable and right.

Among the lot are many odd shaped pieces of proportions suited to fit out-of-the-way corners, dens, vestibules and cozy corners.

We call particular attention to the Oriental pieces that we will sell at $10.00 to $50.00.

Ready, Tomorrow, with the New

Spring Carpets

WE take particular pride in announcing our opening sale of new spring Carpets for 1906. Preparations for a great week's selling are ostensible, and we have every assurance of eclipsing all previous records—it could not be otherwise, for in every particular this sale offers unusual attractiveness; first in the wide range of patterns and immensity of stocks, and second in the great difference between prices here and elsewhere.

It behooves all who have carpet needs to buy here. We know no competition—either here, in Denver or other large cities; as comparison of quality and prices will prove. Note the prices we quote below, try to watch them elsewhere, then [illegible] here to buy.

Full weight, wool filled Ingrains sold elsewhere at 60c yard, OUR PRICE........ 45c

Tapestry Brussels, border to match, sold elsewhere at $1.00 yard, OUR PRICE........ 67½c

Best, extra super, all wool Ingrains, 75c and 85c qualities, OUR PRICE........ 65c

Medium weight mottled Oriental Velvets, $1.00 quality, OUR PRICE........ 85c

Best Wilton back velvet carpets, new patterns, $1.25 grade, OUR PRICE........ 1.10

Savonnarie, Axminster and Whittall body brussels carpets, $1.75 kind, OUR PRICE........ 1.25

Best quality extra heavy Wiltons, sold elsewhere at $1.60 yard, OUR PRICE........ 1.40

BOBBINET CURTAINS
White Bobbinet Curtains with 6-inch taped on ruffle and Torchon lace edge, 42 inches by 3 yards, on sale while they last, pair. SPECIAL........ 98c

HIBBARDS
See Window Displays.

SPECIAL RUG SALE
Axminster and Wilton velvet rugs in beautiful floral and oriental designs, sizes 27x54 inches and 27x60 inches; an odd lot; worth up to $3; SPECIAL........ 1.75

Surplus Stock at Sacrifice Sale

Our inventory shows too large a stock which we propose to reduce at once by offering patrons an extraordinary cut from our regular low prices without changing any marked prices, for three days only, for cash. For three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 15, 16 and 17.

25% —ONE-FOURTH OFF

on regular low prices on our entire line of LADIES' DRESSING TABLES! FINE DRESSERS! DAVENPORTS! BED SOFAS! DIVANS! COUCH COVERS! PORTIERES AND LACE CURTAINS! THE

FRED. S. TUCKER FURNITURE COMPANY.

106-108 NORTH TEJON STREET.

[illegible] TEXAS [illegible] VIA COLORADO & SOUTHERN.

Ft. Worth	$29.35
Dallas	29.35
San Antonio	41.10
Galveston	43.20
Houston	40.20

Good returning till June 1st. On sale every day until April 30th. Get information and tickets at C. & S. City office, No. 118 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

DOLLINGER & HARRISON, Dealers in All Leading Coals FREIGHT AND TRANSFER. Phone [illegible]

10c, 25c, 50c. Try Them Today.

At All Druggists. They Never Fail.

THE RELIABLE FAMILY REMEDY FOR

Constipation, Biliousness and Headache

They reach the seat of trouble and assist nature to remove the cause and resume natural functions. Purely vegetable, contain no injurious ingredients. Highly recommended and indorsed. A trial will convince you.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Busy Store
C. J. HEATH
DRY GOODS CO.
111 S. Tejon St.

Our Showing of

New Wash Goods

For early spring shopping is quite complete with all that is new this season in fabrics and styles. We invite an inspection of some

New and Exclusive Novelties

MONDAY MORNING WE WILL HAVE ON SPECIAL SALE 35 NEW STYLES in TAFFETA SILK DRESS PATTERNS 27-in. silks, very fine quality, washable, latest in dainty patterns, delicate colors; your choice only $12.00 PATTERN; actual value $15.50 and $18.00 a pattern, east or west ask to see them.

New Ribbons Newest effects and colors in fancy stock ribbons. Hair ribbons in wash taffetas, soft Valle ribbons, Dresden and Shadow flowers effects.

"THE NEW SHADOW TAFFETAS are the thing."

50 PIECES NEW VEILINGS just received by express, latest in weaves, meshes and soft chiffons, 25c to 50c yd. Very low priced.

New Belts Gold and Silver braid, silk tailored Belts, 50c to $1.50.
New Shopping Bags Latest shapes and styles 75c to $4.00.

NEW LINES OF HAIR COMBS. All the newest designs and shapes.

A nice lot of NEW SPRING JACKETS opened Saturday, very reasonably priced from $5.00 to $12.00, these are "special prices" for early buyers, and you get the best selections, you know, early in the season.

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NEW TAILORED SKIRTS, most reasonably priced at $4.50 to $9.00, actually priced to you elsewhere from $6.00 to $15.00.

BARGAIN SALE OF LADIES' WRAPPERS Monday and Tuesday. SPECIAL $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 wrappers in percales and flannelets, light and dark, about 50 in the lot, nearly all sizes. You can choose for........ **58c**

Just received another NEW lot of those popular Turn Over Collars and Stocks, new shapes and styles, best we have yet shown. They are ALL 10c to 25c values........ 5c 10c 15c

AGENTS For PEERLESS PATTERNS.

The Busy Store
C. J. HEATH
DRY GOODS CO.
111 S. Tejon St.

AGENTS For The STORK SANITARY GOODS.

J. W. BUSARD IS STATE DELEGATE

WILL REPRESENT COLORADO AT THE SUPREME COURT OF HONOR IN DETROIT NEXT MAY.

J. W. Busard, chancellor of Helen Hunt district court, No. 1159, Court of Honor, has been elected delegate to the triennial session of the Supreme Court of Honor, to be held in Detroit, Mich., on May 8. He is the only regularly elected delegate from this state and will represent all the six district courts in Colorado.

For three months the contest has been waged. E. C. Stiles, recorder of the Denver court, was the most likely candidate opposing Mr. Busard, but, realizing the outcome, he withdrew from the race before the election was held and the Colorado Springs man was elected unanimously. Mr. Stiles was chosen alternate. Mr. Busard, who is an employe in the Colorado Springs postoffice, has been chancellor of Helen Hunt district court ever since its organization three years ago and is one of the most efficient and enthusiastic workers in the order.

Chief of the business to be transacted that will interest the Colorado members, is the selection of a place

J. W. BUSARD,
Delegate to the Supreme Court of Honor.

for holding the next triennial session. Mr. Busard will lead in an effort to bring it to Colorado. The plans now provide for a four-day business session in Denver and for the delegates then to spend four days in Colorado Springs as the principal entertainment feature. While the delegates to the Supreme Court of Honor number but 250, the order has 75,000 members in the central and western states and it is probable that fully a thousand will attend the session in addition to the regularly-elected delegates.

When Mr. Busard goes to Detroit he will take with him the stereopticon and slides illustrating Colorado scenery, which were used with great effect in securing the coming convention of the International Typographical union, and also at Portland. Arrangements are being made for every district Court of Honor in the state to give an entertainment within a few weeks to raise money with which a delegation of boosters, with all expenses paid, will be sent to Detroit to assist in bringing the Supreme Court to the Centennial state.

LUCKIEST MAN IN ARKANSAS.
"I'm the luckiest man in Arkansas," writes H. L. Stanley, of Bruno, "since the restoration of my wife's health after five years of continuous coughing and bleeding from the lungs; and I owe my good fortune to the world's greatest medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, which I know from experience will cure consumption if taken in time. My wife improved with first bottle and twelve bottles completed the cure." Cures the worst coughs and colds or money refunded. At the Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

COMPANY TO BORE OIL WELL ON ITS ACCOUNT

Gullinger & Hessick, of Florence, Colo., have surrendered their contract to bore a well for the Colorado Springs Oil company on the Gwillim ranch 15 miles east of Colorado Springs and two and one-half miles from Falcon.

Walter D. Marlow, president of the company, has purchased the drilling apparatus and tomorrow morning operations, which have been suspended for two months, will be resumed. Mr. Marlow will donate use of the machinery, and the company will employ men to operate it night and day until the 2,000-foot point is attained.

Mr. Marlow says that the indications of oil are better than they have been at any time since the drill passed the 600-foot point. Backed by business men of Colorado Springs, the company now will continue work and it is believed that the efforts will prove fruitful before the well is down 500 feet further. The present depth is 1,050.

With contracts in Florence and Rocky Ford demanding their attention, Gullinger & Hessick were unable to push the work in the Falcon field as rapidly as the company desired. They were to receive $2.50 per foot for sinking. Under the new arrangement the company will operate at less cost. The drill already has passed through two strata of sand that produces oil. The company has $1,700 on hand and it will require but little more to put the well down to 2,000 feet.

A reorganization meeting of the company will be held in the offices, 40 Bank building, tomorrow afternoon.

THE EMPIRE.

Commencing Monday Princess Chinquelia, the young Cheyenne Indian squaw, will appear at the Empire. A very large and excellent bill has been secured, but the princess is undoubtedly the feature. She is a graduate of Vassar and a thoroughly accomplished musician. In her sketch she uses the same Indian wigwam in which she was born and reared. She will be assisted by the cowboy juggler, Ed Newell. The bill is away above the ordinary and keeps pace with the excellent shows the new management has been producing.

ALL THIS WEEK

We Will Continue the Big Sale

Any Suit in the House **$11.95**

One Lot of 200 Suits, Fine Worsteds and Cheviots **$10.95**

Any Suit Worth Up to $16.50 **$8.95**

One Lot of 52 Suits, Sizes 34 to 38. Excellent Values **$4.95**

All Men's and Boys' Winter Overcoats **HALF PRICE**

All Boys' Clothing One-Third Off

All Raincoats and Topcoats ONE-THIRD OFF

Robbins ON THE CORNER

All Men's Trousers 25% Off

RATHBONE SISTERS GRANTED A CHARTER FOR A NEW TEMPLE

Although the new temple of Rathbone Sisters has not yet been formally organized, a dispensation for a charter has been granted by Mrs. F. W. Hemenway, grand chief of the Colorado Sisters, and the temple will be instituted in about two weeks. One hundred and fifty wives and sisters of local Knights of Pythias have already signed the charter list, and it is expected that this number will be doubled before the institution of the temple.

On the day of formal organization, all of the grand lodge officers of Colorado will be in the city to take charge of the work. The lodge will probably be installed in the afternoon and a banquet held in the evening, when the usual order of things will be reversed, the knights to do the cooking and all kitchen work while the sisters will act as guests.

NEURALGIA
Is an affliction of the nerves, and therefore yields readily to the soothing influence of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They are absolutely harmless, and drive out the pain by relieving the irritated condition of the nerves. Sold by druggists. 25 doses 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

HELD TO ANSWER TO THE DISTRICT COURT

George W. Perryman, a ranchman living near Calhan, was given a preliminary hearing before Justice W. N. Ruby yesterday upon a charge of attempting to kill and murder Isaac Geer by carving him with a knife during an argument on January 26. The accused was bound over to the district court in the sum of $800, and bond was at once furnished.

GAME SUPPER IS PLANNED FOR THE I. T. U. CONVENTION

Mark Rafiry is in a class by himself when it comes to conducting game dinners—and it is because of this merited distinction that the local committee on arrangements for the International Typographical union convention has engaged his services for a big game barbecue.

Figuratively speaking, the Colorado mountains will be scoured for the finest and fattest of wild game. Bear, venison and other game will be on the menu. Arrangements are now being made to secure the game, which will be kept in cold storage until the "prints" come from all over the country. Tables will be set out-of-doors at the Printers home. It is expected that fully 3,000 members of the I. T. U. will attend and that the game supper will be chief of the entertainment features during the convention.

DENVER PRESS CLUB TO GIVE SHOW HERE

There is a strong probability that the Denver Press club will pull off its big annual show at Colorado Springs within the next ten days. "All we want is a little encouragement," a member of that luminous aggregation stated last night. "Colorado Springs ought to see us and I think if we brought down our mammoth collection of world-beating entertainers your Uncle Sim Nye would be obliged to turn away the money before the eager throng was seated. We might also take in Pueblo and Cripple Creek, using a Press club special train for the entire trip. After the performance has been tried upon the dog in Denver Monday night we will consider a Springs engagement."

DEFORMITIES CURED

CROOKED or CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. The methods used are mild; no cutting, no plaster paris, no severe or painful treatment of any kind, and the result is guaranteed.

POTTS DISEASE when treated in time at this institution, will result in no deformity; paralysis will always be prevented; the health and strength of the patient is at once improved; the growth not interfered with. Plaster paris is never used.

SPINAL CURVATURE even in long standing cases can be corrected by the new and improved methods in use here; plaster paris, felt or leather jackets are never employed. Names of patients recently cured, after all ordinary methods have failed to afford relief, will be furnished on application.

HIP DISEASE can be cured without surgical operations or confining the patient to bed. Abscesses, shortening deformity and loss of motion should always be prevented, and, if already present, can usually be cured. The methods used here in the cure of Hip Diseases in all its stages are radically different and more successful than those generally employed. Write for information.

PARALYSIS and RESULTING DEFORMITIES For no class of afflictions has greater preparation for successful treatment been made. Deformities of the limbs, joints, or feet, resulting from paralysis, can always be corrected without surgical operations or severe treatment. Paralysis should never be neglected; children never outgrow it; it is not incurable.

CROOKED and DISEASED KNEES Hips, Hands, Limbs and deformities resulting from Rheumatism are successfully treated without pain.

Send For This Book

IT'S FREE FOR THE ASKING

It tells of an experience of over 30 years in the treatment of Deformities and Paralysis and how these conditions can be corrected without surgical operations, plaster paris applications or painful treatment of any kind. Ask for it.

This is the only thoroughly equipped institution devoted to the care and correction of deformities. Examination and consultation by mail or in person, free of all charge. References furnished on application. Pamphlets sent on request.

THE L. C. McLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM
3100 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

UNION SERVICES

CHURCHES MEET TONIGHT AT TEMPLE THEATER IN INTEREST OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Much interest has been evidenced throughout the city in the union services of the Colorado Springs churches, to be held this evening at Temple theater, and it is expected that that structure will be crowded to the doors by those intent upon hearing the Rev. P. A. Baker, of Columbus, Ohio, who will address the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Baker is a national secretary of the Anti-Saloon league and was a prominent factor in the recent political fight in Ohio, in which the saloon was the real issue of the campaign, and he bore no small part in the downfall of Boss Cox of Cincinnati. In view of this fact, he is well qualified for the subject "Christian Politics," on which he is to speak this evening.

The excellent musical program arranged for the union meeting this evening will be a feature, the combined church choirs of the city furnishing the music. An anthem and a number of patriotic airs will be sung.

TO BE LAID TO REST TODAY IN EVERGREEN

The funeral of John Hunter, who died at the Union Printers home of pneumonia yesterday, will be held at Grace church this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, the Rev. Benjamin Brewster officiating.

Mr. Hunter, who was 74 years of age, was a Confederate veteran, having been a member of General John S. Mosby's command in the Civil war and had been a resident at the Printers home since 1897. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Hunter was an intimate friend of Baron Von Massow, a German nobleman, who fought with Mosby's men during the Civil war and who died in Germany some years ago, bequeathing to his old comrades in Mosby's command more than $2,000,000. Hunter's share of this, had he survived the litigation now going on in the German courts, for the disposition of the baron's estate, would have been about $20,000.

Mr. Hunter, who was a member of Typographical union No. 63, came to the home from Toledo, Ohio, and since his residence here, has gained great popularity. None of his relatives can be located and after the funeral this afternoon, his body will be interred at Evergreen cemetery.

FRIGHTFULLY BURNED.
Chas. W. Moore, a machinist, of Ford City, Pa., had his hand frightfully burned in an electrical furnace. He applied Bucklin's Arnica Salve with the usual result; "a quick and perfect cure." Greatest healer on earth for Burns, Wounds, Sores, Eczema and Piles. 25c at the Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

Remember, we have a large shipment of santias coming. Call and have us calcimate your kitchen and bath room. The best wall covering known. The Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 North Tejon.

THE GAZETTE IS DELIVERED FOR 60 CENTS A MONTH.

MANY VOLUMES ON TECHNICAL SUBJECTS ADDED TO LIBRARY

An unusually large number of new books were placed on the shelves of the Colorado Springs public library during the last week and the list is as valuable as it is large. A special feature of the list is a series on mining and surveying and a number of new books for the children's room. The complete list follows:

"Spain and the Spaniards," by Edmondo de Amicis; "Adventurer in Spain," by S. R. Crockett; "European Primer for the Penniless," by Morris; "Flashlights in the Jungle," by C. G. Schillings; "Colorado: a Summer Trip," (1867), by Bayard Taylor; "Italian Villas and Their Gardens," by Edith Wharton; "Gleanings in Old Garden Literature," by W. C. Hazlitt; "Garden-craft Old and New," by J. D. Sedding; "Handy Book of Horticulture," by F. C. Hayes; "Madonna in Art," by Hurll; "Shakespeare in Art," by Hartmann; "Artistic Development of Reynolds and Gainsborough," by Conway; "Christ in Art," by French; "History of Matrimonial Institutions," by G. E. Howard; "The Indian Dispossessed," by S. K. Humphrey; "British Novelists and Their Styles," by David Masson; "Political Parties in the United States," by Patton; "Diary from Dixie," by Mrs. Chestnut; "Egyptian Ideas of Future Life," by Budge; "Strategy of Great Railroads," by Spearman; "Decade of Civic Development," by Zueblin; "American Humorists," by Haweis; "Man and the Earth," by Shaler; "Drama of Yesterday and Today," by Scott; "Coin Collector," by W. C. Hazlitt; "Wheel of Life," by Ellen Glasgow; "To Windward," by Rowland; "Most Popular College Songs," "Fifty New College Songs"; "New Thought Simplified," by Henry Wood.

Chilren's Books.

"Modern Magician's Hand-book," "New Dialogues and Plays," 3 volumes; "Games for Everybody," "10,000 Mythological Characters," "1,000 Classical Characters," "Happy Heart Family," "Bevis: Story of a Boy."

Mining and Surveying.

"Theory and Practice of Surveying," by Johnson; "The Topographer," by L. M. Haupt; "Location of Railways," by Wellington; "Metallurgy of Gold," by Eissler; "Metallurgy of Lead and the Desilverization of Base Bullion," by Hofman; "Manual of Blowpipe Analysis," by Cornwall; "Losses in Gold Amalgamation," by McDermott; "Modern American Methods of Copper Smelting," by Peters; "Treatise on Mine Surveying," by Brough; "Study of Rocks," by Rutley; "Mining and Ore-Dressing Machinery," by C. G. W. Locke; "Mineral Industry," edited by R. P. Rothwell, 4 volumes.

1906 spring styles of low shoes.
J. H. GARDNER SHOE CO.
30 North Tejon street.

8 RIO GRANDE TRAINS TO DENVER.
4:45 a. m., 8:20, 9:05, 10:25, 2:05 p. m., 3:25, 6:10, 7:20.
TO PUEBLO 8.
10:30 a. m., 11:05, 12:06 noon, 4:10 p. m., 7:10, 9:30, 10:35, 12:25 night.

Looks like coffee? Digesto.

HAD NERVE. Heber Parkerson, a colored man employed at the candy store adjoining the Empire theater, won the plaudits of a crowd of shoppers on Pike's Peak avenue yesterday afternoon by the way he stopped a runaway team belonging to the Howell-Puffer Mercantile company. The driver left the horses unhitched and while they were tearing along the avenue Parkerson jumped in the back of the wagon and seized the reins, stopping the team in front of the postoffice.

NERVOUS HEADACHE
You are tired, nervous; your brain is overworked—and your head aches. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills act gently on the nerves, soothing and allaying the irritation which causes the pain in your head, and in a few moments you are entirely cured. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

No sleeplessness after Digesto coffee.

UNION PACIFIC
THE OVERLAND ROUTE

THROUGH Standard sleepers and free reclining chair cars from Denver to Union Station, Chicago, every day. Leave Union Station, Denver, 4:35 p. m. or 10.20 p. m. The former is the famous one-night-on-the road train. Route—Union Pacific Railroad and

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

On your next trip East *insist* your ticket read via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and you will be glad of it.

Tickets from any agent of a connecting line, or from

J. E. PRESTON
Commercial Agent
1020 17th Street, Denver

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Opera House
Monday, Feb. 19
America's Most Gifted Actress
Alberta Gallatin
IN
The Latest London and New York Society Comedy Success,
"COUSIN KATE"
BY
HUBERT HENRY DAVIES
281 Nights Gaiety Theater, London.
276 Nights New Hudson Theater, N. Y.
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Reserved seats on sale Thursday morning at the Box office.

Empire Theater
REFINED VAUDEVILLE
MONSTER BILL THIS WEEK.
"Goblins Frolic," by the Empire Peerless Orchestra.
Mlle. Jeanette Laurelle in spectacular novelty, "Le Ciel."
Bland & Ery—In sketch, "Hawaiian Queen."
Morrell & Deely—New York singers and comedians.
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can be cured if attended to in time. The diseased lung or afflicted part needs help to overcome the tubercule. The system is run down and needs help and vitalizing power.

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supplies the extra vitality to help nature throw off the diseased cells, build up the system and fortifies it against the invasion of the tubercule. Don't wait until too late.

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A SOLVENT OF U[illegible]IC ACID.

Most people understand nowadays that Rh[illegible] is caused from URIC ACID being present in the blood, which has not been passed off by the kidneys. This in turn poisons the whole system, formations begin in the various joints, followed by inflammation and intense Pain.

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URICSOL positively cures along perfectly legitimate lines. It dissolves the excess of URIC ACID, eliminates the Urea, enables the kidneys to perform their functions naturally and thoroughly and soon puts the sufferer on the high road to health.

This is positive truth which is proved daily from all parts of the country by those who have enjoyed the benefits from it.

Write for free booklet.

URICSOL CHEMICAL CO.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Price $1.00 per bottle. If not satisfied after using four bottles, return same to our agents and get your money back.

Robley-A[illegible] Drug Co.
Our Agents.

FANNIE BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER THE VICTIM OF MELANCHOLIA

While the careless, nonchalant w[illegible] for a day doubtless felt a tinge of [illegible] row when it heard of the [illegible] Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, [illegible] famous pianist who, afflicted by temporary mental aberration a few days ago, created a sensation by disappearing from her Chicago home, it is [illegible] in the hearts of those who know [illegible] real power of music that the [illegible] chords of [illegible] with greatest intensity.

Appearing in Colorado Springs on several occasions, Mrs. Zeisler was well known to the music-loving public, but the one person here who best knows of her musical ability [illegible] tainments is Professor E. W. Stevens, of Colorado college. Mrs. Zeisler, it will be remembered, disappeared from her home for a day. Efforts of [illegible] [illegible] suddenly [illegible] again to the work in hand and go on with nerves of steel.

"When I played as soloist with Theodore Thomas in 1898, I had barely finished the Henselt and was out in the dressing room alone. She entered directly, having almost run around the dress circle from her box, only stopping to speak to M. Guilmant. She said, 'I wanted to be first, before your friends came,' and then in breathless haste she went on about the performance. In two minutes she had disappeared. On seeing her the next day the occasion was lost in the discussion of other matters and plans, as if nothing had occurred the evening before. Then two years afterward she brought up the occasion and talked it over for an hour as if it had been yesterday.

"When one remembers the eccentricities of Beethoven, the world's greatest musical genius; the broken-hearted Schubert, becoming the greatest of all song-composers, and the immortal Schumann, giving us Traumerei and passing his last days in the asylum at Bonn, is it to be wondered that this slight body should be shaken by feelings and experiences?

"One must not think because of her triumphs that she had no sorrows. Although she never composed, yet she threw all her intensity into her playing, and one day when she said, 'I would die if I could not play on the piano,' I said, 'I believe it.'

"It is to be hoped that her failing sight will not deprive the world of one of the greatest pianists of history. I earnestly trust that the natural brooding of such a sensitive musical nature will find once more the physical strength that had withstood many a struggle before this.

"This picture, which she sent me, gave me a strange feeling with the desire that she might be spared the unfortunate trials that have attacked so many musicians."

FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER.
From Autograph Likeness Presented by Her to Prof. E. W. Stevens.

husband, a prominent attorney, and the police failed to reveal her presence. She finally returned, refusing to say where she had been. She has suffered mental depression for many months, fearing that she was becoming blind. Professor Stevens, in speaking of the incident, says:

"News of Mme. Zeisler's illness brought to me a feeling of great sadness. It is a case of the spirit of a giant in the person of a frail woman. Then, too, the emotional life and experiences of a sensitive musical nature such as hers make up a condition not understood by the average person.

"When Fannie Zeisler in her teens was studying in Vienna, an old musical friend called her room the 'wein stube,' because she was always in tears.

"During my intimate acquaintance with her, one thing particularly struck me, both in her playing and personality—an inexpressible emotional tenderness. I believe no living musician approached her in that respect. She would stop in the midst of a lesson and apparently lose herself in the caress of her little boy. Then she would as[illegible]

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EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS.

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Every [illegible] Guaranteed.

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February 15 to April 7

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPERS DAILY to Los Angeles, San [illegible] and Portland. Liberal stopover arrang[illegible]

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 16 N. TEJON ST.

Read the Wants

BOWLING LEAGUE TO BE FORMED

Colorado Springs is to have a bowling league. It will be composed of either four or six teams of five men each and the schedule will provide for two or three games each week. The league's formation was the talk of last week in sporting circles and it will probably be formally organized this week.

Two teams have already been formed by W. W. Woodworth and George Bradley, managers of the Antlers and Brunswick alleys, respectively. As soon as two more teams can be organized among the city's knights of the pins, the league will be formed and schedule adopted. There is some talk of forming a team among the doctors of the city and another among the commission men. A number of local business houses are also planning to form teams from among their employes and it is probable that the league will be organized with at least six teams.

ELK BOWLERS DEFEAT TOWN AND GOWN CLUB

The bowling members of Colorado Springs lodge No. 309, B. P. O. Elks, avenged themselves for the recent drubbing at the hands of the Town and Gown club team by taking three straight games from the latter last night on the Elks alleys. Both teams have now won a match and the "rubber" will be played off in two weeks on the Town and Gown alleys. The scores last night:

ELKS CLUB.

McClemans	181	184	177	
DeBerry	213	174	181	
Allen	233	216	189	
Wiswall	153	200	176	
Thomas	172	171	191	
	921	945	93[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN AND GOWN CLUB.

Taylor	185	202	179	
Davis	167	151	163	
Loomis	186	121	189	
Mumford	133	173	138	
Graham	150	150	171	
	798	837	[illegible]	2434

CATCHING COLD.

Colds result from external irritation of the nerves, conveyed to the head, throat, lungs, etc., where it settles. You can throw off a cold by taking one or two of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills as soon as you feel it coming on. Have a package convenient, as prompt action is essential. 25 doses, 25c. Never sold in bulk.

Remember, we have a large shipment of sanitas coming. Call and have us estimate your kitchen and bath room. The best wall covering known. The Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 North Tejon.

See the new street pumps, flat bows.
J. H. GA[illegible] SHOE CO.
30 North Tejon street.

Call in and let us show you our new line of paints. Best paint sold. We open every can and you can see the goods before you [illegible]. The [illegible] Wall Paper [illegible] Co., [illegible]

A POPULATION OF 1,000,000 FOR THE CENTENNIAL STATE

(Continued From Page 1)

thing this is a new field for work of this association."

In introducing Mayor Henry C. Hall, of Colorado Springs, Judge Babbitt playfully said, "I have noticed the mayor and Mr. Tucker, alderman and president of the Merchants association, going home late nights in the patrol wagon, but I think that they have been detained considering utility corporations until after the cars stopped."

Mayor Hall's Welcome.

Taking as his subject "Colorado Springs and Colorado," Mayor Hall said, "You members of the association from out of town and you ladies and gentlemen are welcome. Colorado Springs [illegible] tonight and, speaking in her behalf, bid you welcome to the City of Sunshine."

In speaking of Colorado's representatives at the "See America First" convention, Mayor Hall said, "Scientists [illegible] discovered [illegible] X-ray, but it was [illegible] for Colorado Springs to discover the [illegible] Wray. I do not know where he is tonight but, wherever he is, I know that he is still Russelling." Mayor Hall said that gold has built up this state but that the water in its mountains is its perennial resource.

Texas a Bad Place.

"It was said of Texas," said Mayor Hall, "that all it lacked was good water and good society. The same can be said of h—. Well, we have the good water and we have the good society, so I hope that we will not only work for big population, but a good population, because people like to bring their families where there are good communities. We should have good laws and should enforce them. They are to be obeyed by you and by me and everyone else."

Toasts the Ladies.

O. B. Willcox responded to the toast, "The Ladies." He said that in looking over the audience [illegible] found the ladies present so typical of beauty and fashion that he could find no need for the toast. "Our women have made the deliberations of the state legislature more orderly and more respectable," he said. In conclusion Mr. Willcox proposed "health and success and prosperity to that young woman who typifies the ambitions and aspirations of the women of America—Alice Roosevelt."

"Smile and Push" was the subject chosen by Chancellor H. A. Buchtel, of Denver university. "Here in the west we are more interested in verbs than in nouns because verbs are always doing things," said the chancellor. In speaking of President Roosevelt as a smiler and pusher, Chancellor Buchtel said that the chief executive showed that he could do things when he "settled the Russo-Japanese war. "You call that the Portsmouth treaty, but I call it the Roosevelt treaty," said Chancellor Buchtel.

Urges Co-operation.

Combining clever originality with wit and basing all upon the solid foundation of common sense, W. H. Nichols, vice president of the Mercantile Bank and Trust company of Boulder, spoke upon "The Man Behind the Gun."

"Somebody has said," began Mr. Nichols, "that the secretary of this association 'Burns' with enthusiasm for it. If anyone tries to tamper with that secretary he hands out a hot one, as I can testify from personal experience; hence, the malignity of this toast—'The Man Behind the Gun.'"

In a pleasing vein Mr. Nichols urged co-operation between towns and cities, to further the general interests, not only of the state, but of themselves as well.

Loyalty to Colorado.

"With 'Loyalty to Colorado' the tenor of his remarks, President William F. Slocum of Colorado college spoke briefly. He placed stress on the fact that in Colo[illegible] it was worth while to [illegible] [illegible]

loyalty of Californians impressed him strongly, he said, when he visited there several years ago. And now Colorado has reached that stage, where everyone says every good word possible for the state.

"The way to develop young men and women is to give them something hard to do," said Dr. Slocum. "The lesson we have to learn is this: that it is worth while putting in our best work for the sake of making strong and splendid young men and women, who will be loyal to the institutions of our splendid commonwealth."

Pueblo Invitation.

C. B. Schmidt of Pueblo invited the association to hold its next "good fellowship dinner" in Pueblo, which he characterized as the workshop of the Rocky mountains. Jokingly, he said that when Pueblans wanted rest, they went to Denver, or when they didn't have enough money to go to Denver they stopped half way, where they "were sure they could get a good dollar dinner."

A vote of thanks was extended to the committee on arrangements.

W. C. T. U. DISCUSSES PATENT MEDICINES

Patent medicines and the use of alcohol in medicines were the topics discussed at a reception yesterday given by Mrs. N. C. Crowley, superintendent of Medical Temperance of the W. C. T. U., to the members of the North End W. C. T. U.

In a paper on the subject of "Alcohol in Medicines," Mrs. Harriet Parsons spoke of the eminent physicians who had altogether discarded alcohol as a medicine, citing them as worthy examples to be followed by physicians throughout the country.

Mesdames A. B. Conwell, E. P. Crowley and A. L. Mowry discussed patent medicines and their ingredients, their effect, and the method of advertising them.

At the close of the reception, a resolution was adopted urging that so far as possible only those papers and magazines excluding fake patent medicine advertisements be patronized, and that an appeal be made to the state and national legislatures for laws requiring manufacturers of patent or proprietary medicines to label their product so as to disclose the ingredients.

KANSAS TREASURER IS SUED FOR $10,575

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—Attorney General Coleman late today filed suit in the district court of Shawnee county against State Treasurer T. T. Kelly for the amount of $10,575 shown to be due the state of Kansas by the special treasury examination closed a few weeks ago. The petition alleges that interest coupons to the above amount on different Kansas township and municipal bonds are unaccounted for. The suit is brought against Mr. Kelly as principal and against his bondsmen.

THE DEAF MADE TO HEAR

The Story of the Electrical Engineer, Geo. P. Way, Whose Lost Hearing Was Restored by His Invention.

About six years ago Mr. Geo. P. Way, electrical engineer of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association, could scarcely hear the roaring of his own

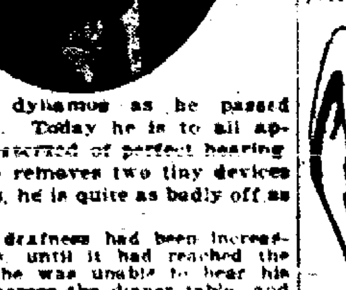
engines and dynamos as he passed among them. Today he is to all appearances possessed of perfect hearing. Yet when he removes two tiny devices from his ears, he is quite as badly off as before.

Mr. Way's deafness had been increasing for years, until it had reached the point where he was unable to hear his wife's voice across the dinner table, and his usefulness as an engineer was seriously threatened. It happened, as Mr. Way tells the story, that he was at his post in the dynamo room one day nearly six years ago, and as the buzzing of his ears bothered him more than [illegible] he placed a curiously-shaped tuft of cotton in his right ear. Then a [illegible] thrilling thing happened. In the [illegible] of the perpetual silence that is the torment of one shut off from the sounds of the busy world, there came a terrible crashing sound as of an earthquake, and Mr. Way bounded across the room terror stricken. Then the [illegible] engineer sat down in his chair and tried to realize what had happened. Unconsciously he pulled the tuft from his ear. Instantly he returned to the eternal silence that had enveloped him for years. The sound of the machinery came to him as far away; he no longer heard his assistant's curious questions. Then the truth came to him and he realized that a new day had dawned for him. Mr. Way rushed home to tell his wife the good news; they were all amazed. Then for five years he experimented constantly to put his accidental discovery to use.

The Way Ear Drum was the result of his labors, which he wore with splendid results. Others, of course, heard of the marvel and he was overwhelmed with requests for one of those little ear phones from friends as well as from people of whom he never knew.

Literally thousands of the drums have been sold in every part of the country, and the present volume of sales runs into hundreds of pairs weekly.

While the sale of these wonderful little devices has been mainly among deaf persons up to this time, it is a fact that they are beginning to find a market among [illegible] who fear [illegible] ing deafness, as they afford a wonderful protection [illegible] the ea[illegible] as [illegible] engineers, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and others [illegible] [illegible]



against the ear, which in [illegible] closing of the d[illegible] and [illegible] ditions. In st[illegible] cases, catarrh, Mr. Way [illegible] cases out of ten are [illegible] the ears. With [illegible] in the ears [illegible] any catarrh to [illegible] which [illegible] Bldg., Detroit, [illegible] few cases of deafness that [illegible] not relieve.

Mr. Way will be in Colorado Springs, at Antlers Hotel, February 19 to 21 inclusive, who are deaf should be sure to call on him. it will cost nothing to learn whether [illegible] help you or not.

The Greatest Lead and Zinc District IS Peacock Valley, Kansas

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I recommend only properties of PROVEN VALUE. Some Wonderful

Ground Floor Opportunities

to be had this week. Some will pay better than **25% on the investment now**

W. D. Marlow

Bank Block **Colorado Springs, Colo.**

SPECIALS FOR 2 DAYS

Save 50c on all your purchases here Monday and Tuesday. We are inviting, and find many genuine bargains

DELTA'S DEPARTMENT STORE
UNDERBUYERS AND UNDERSELLERS.

New Goods, new spring goods are arriving daily. Our line will surpass anything we have ever carried.

Corset Specials at 50c

New style high bust dip hip four hose supporters, made of fine quality batiste, offered special for two days at 50c

Beautiful satin girdles, guaranteed to wear, all colors our special at 50c

Girdle top corset made on the latest model hose supporteirs, made of good quality batiste our special at 50c

Last Call on Winter Gloves

All good cashmere gloves silk lined, selling regularly for 40c and 60c sale price 39c

All 25c and 30c golf gloves, on sale for 18c

Silks on Bargain Tables

Short lengths and odd pieces worth twice the sale price on sale at 19c 33c and 49c

Try our 36-inch black guaranteed silk, at 98c

Dress Goods

27-inch all wool tritots in green, gray and black, marked 39c and 48c to close out 25c

37-inch French flannels, pink, old rose, green and lavender, worth 50c to close out 25c

50-inch zibelines in gray, brown, black, blue, red and green worth $1.25 to close out 59c

54-inch broadcloth in green, gray, brown, tan, blue and new red, worth $1.50 to close out $1.00

5 pieces 46-inch indian, cream, navy, brown and green marked 50c to close out 39c

Can table wool remnants in lengths 2 to 7 yards, suitable for waists, skirts and suits

One-Half Marked Price

Sample Line Shirt Waists

For Monday, in Suit Department. 500 Sample Lawn Waists at

48c, 65c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50

New Spring Skirts

New Spring Skirt, **$2.95** | New Spring Skirt, **$3.75** | New Spring Skirt, **$4.50** | New Spring Skirt, **$4.95**

Domestic Department

THESE PRICES FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

10c and 32½c figured cretonnes, 15 different patterns on sale two days 7½c

1,000 yards zephyr dress ginghams, worth 10c, on sale two days 7½c

One lot dark and light outing flannels regular 10c quality, on sale 7½c

500 yards 36-inch percales, light and dark colors, 10c quality on sale 7½c

Our entire stock of figured flannelettes worth up to 15c on sale 7½c

10c bleached cambric muslin, (10 yards to a customer), on sale per yard 7½c

Unbleached muslin selling regular 10c yard, on sale Monday and Tuesday 7½c

15c quality Lonsdale and Berkeley cambric, on sale two days 7½c

Specials for Monday and Tuesday

All silk satin and taffeta ribbons, Nos 5, 7, 9 selling 8c and 10c per yard, this sale 5c

Also a line of No 16 and 22 selling for 15c and 20c per yard, this sale 10c

Embroidered stock collars in plain white, well worth 20c; this sale, two for 25c

Johnnie Jones's belts for children, gilt trimmed, just a new thing 25c

A new line of ladies' fancy gilt and silver in different designs for 25c and 50c

An all silk embroidered belt in navy, brown, black and white, selling for 25c; this sale 19c

A new style of Hinge and Juliet bracelet with colored setting 50c 75c and $1.00

Table Linens, Blankets Comforts, Bed Spreads

ON SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Bleached and unbleached Irish table linens, 72 inches wide regular price $1.00 on sale two days only 59c

Bleached and unbleached Irish and German linen, two yards wide, regular price $1.25 and $1.35, on sale two days 89c

12-4 cotton blankets the largest size made, in grey and white regular price $2.25, on sale per pair for two days $1.48

Two dozen silkoline comforts filled with one roll cotton, all in one piece weighs four pounds 2 1-3 yards long, regular price $3.00 on sale two days $2.25

25 bed spreads, full 11-4 size, nice patterns, regular price $1.25, on sale two days 89c

20 bed spreads extra large with fringe and cut corners regular price $2.00 on sale two days $1.60

ALASKAN TOTEM POLE A PRODUCT OF THE CRUDE IDEALISM OF THE NATIVES

A totem pole, indicative of the heraldry of the Alaskans and the only one ever exhibited in Colorado Springs, is owned by Fairley Brothers & Fairley, of 23 South Tejon street. It was secured during a trip which C. W. Fairley made to southern and southeastern Alaska last fall.

Fourteen feet in height, of solid red cedar, bearing the carved figures of animal life, admirably executed and painted in all the striking colors known to the primitive people, it is a most interesting specimen of totem blazonry.

This totem pole came from southern Alaska, which is the home of the Haidas. Students of ethnology concede that the carvings executed by the Haidas have no equal among the primitive tribes of the world. The larger villages of the Haidas are those of Cape Fox and Tongass on the mainland, Kassau and Kinquan on Prince of Wales Island and Howkan on Long Island, all of which have a great variety of totems before the houses.

While many persons think totems suggest a form of idolatry, the picture is unknown to the Haidas. The inherent recognition of a supernatural power, existing among savage peoples was not confined to one divine being. These people held in veneration birds and animals to which they ascribed human intelligence. Transmigration of soul finds expression in traditions of a power for good or evil which changed the forms of men to birds or animals and vice versa. Their crude idealism associated each family with some form of animal life, the record of which produced the totem poles. As nearly as can be determined, [illegible] in placing totems before the houses was to distinguish the families having the same crest. For example the carving in front of the Howkan village illustration which represents an eagle. This indicates the home of the eagle clan and would be the home of those having the eagle as the crest or emblem of their totemic system whether visitors from other tribes or permanent dwellers.

The Haidas and Thingits frequently intermarried, a system prevailing which preserved the [illegible] of near relatives. All families having the same emblem are deemed blood relatives. A Thingit of the Raven family cannot wed one of the Haidas of the Raven family. If he married one of the Wolf clan, the children of the union would assume the crest of the mother and, when on a journey would ask hospitality at the house of the wolf totem.

The present homes are models of modern design much smaller than the great structures formerly used when they were built of large timbers hewn [illegible] Each house was the home of many families of the same totem and was necessarily of ample dimensions.

A reasonable supposition is that the original totem was in design very simple. The later ones were more complex as the intricacies of the family record were expressed by the carver. Family totems were represented events in the history of the people and traditions of the prowess of their forefathers were interwoven in the heraldic symbols. The totems now standing mark the zenith of the artistic skill attained by these primitive sculptors of the north.

Fairley Brothers & Fairley have issued a descriptive booklet which will be given to school children telling of the traditions which have come down from generation to generation and are depicted on totem poles of the various tribes.

TOTEM POLE OF ALASKA.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better, it is not a drug at all but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines, and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and, further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels, it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another but probably the best charcoal and the best for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges, they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use but, on the contrary great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat. I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them. they are not twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some [illegible] a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any other form."

REALTY SALES

William Strachan has purchased from F. G. Scott through the agency of the Davis Realty company a choice residence site at the corner of Madison street and North Nevada avenue. The consideration was $800. Mr. Strachan has not decided whether he will improve it.

William Barth of Denver, recently purchased Mr. Strachan's sheep ranch east of Colorado Springs, comprising 640 acres of deeded land and 3,200 acres of school land. Since the sale Mr. Strachan has made his home in Colorado Springs residing at 1520 North Nevada avenue.

Alex J. Strachan who probably will be the next postmaster of Colorado Springs is his son. The senior Mr. Strachan has resided in El Paso county for 28 years. He is a steadfast Republican. "Wool growers," he said "got all they wanted of Democracy in 1893 when the price was shot down to 4 3-4."

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Grip and

COLDS

A fresh Cold is stopped by the timely use of "Seventy-seven."

A neglected Cold or Grip are broken up by the continued use of "Seventy-seven."

One advantage of "Seventy-seven" over all other remedies is, that while most medicines reduce the tonicity of "77" sustains the system during the illness.

At Druggists 25 cents or mailed. Humphreys Homeo Medicine Co., Cor. William and John streets, New York.

CITY COUNCIL

REGULAR MEETING TOMORROW NIGHT TO DISPOSE OF ROUTINE BUSINESS—LIQUOR LICENSES

The city council will meet in regular session tomorrow evening for the disposal of routine business. While there is no ordinance ready for passage, the sidewalk ordinance, now in the hands of the committee may be reported back to the council. It is expected that the street committee and city engineer, to whom was referred the bids for painting the two viaducts and the Huerfano street bridge across Monument creek, will report back to the council advising which bid should be accepted. The bids for constructing the Kiowa street conduit also referred to the street committee and city engineer to tabulate will be reported back. Two petitions for druggist liquor licenses will be brought up for consideration. President A. M. Holden is expected to announce the time for holding a caucus to consider the two reports submitted from the committee appointed to investigate the operations of the Hydro-Electric company.

An interesting discussion will undoubtedly arise over the purchase of an aerial truck for the fire department. Julius Pearse representing the Seagrave company was in the city Friday night and will probably be present at the council meeting tomorrow evening. N. L. Francis, representing the American-La France Fire Engine company, arrived in the city yesterday and will appear before the council to present the merits of the La France truck.

DON'T LOSE SLEEP

Sleep is nature's sentinel, guard against the wrecking of the mind and body. Tired exhausted nerves rob you of sleep. They will not allow the brain to relax and throw off the worry and cares of the day. Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills by their soothing influence upon the nerves bring refreshing sleep. Keep them convenient for immediate use and you will lose no sleep. 25c. Never sold in bulk.

L. C. B. A. SOCIAL

L. C. B. A. will give a tea and social at Mrs. J. M. Graham's 316 South Tejon street Wednesday February 28 from 2 until 6 in the afternoon, from 6 until 10 in the evening. There will be cards and amusements. Admission 10 cents.

SOME TEXAS WINTER RATES via COLORADO & SOUTHERN.

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RIO GRANDE TRAINS TO DENVER,

6:45 a. m., 8 20, 9 05, 10 25, 2.05 p. m., 3 25, 6 10, 7 20.

TO PUEBLO.

10 30 a. m., 11:05, 12 05 noon, 4.10 p. m., 7.10, 9:30 10:35, 12:35 night.

COURT NEWS

WILL OF C. H. MATLON IS ORDERED ADMITTED TO PROBATE—WAS CONTESTED BY THE HEIRS

Judge Robert E. Lewis signed a decree in the district court yesterday admitting the last will and testament of Claud Harrison Matlon to probate and directing the clerk of the court to certify the decree back to the probate division of the county court. The testator died in 1904 and when the will was presented in the probate court it was contested by Amos Matlon a brother of the deceased upon the ground that G. Phillip Wardner and other heirs named in the will had used undue influence. The case was appealed to the district court and the decree entered yesterday is the result.

An order dismissing the case of the Newton Lumber company vs. A. J. Radebaugh et al. was entered in the district court yesterday.

By order of Judge R. E. Lewis the sheriff yesterday released from the county jail Lafayette Wilson, a negro minor who was sentenced to jail for 3 days by Justice O. B. Dunnington for disturbance. The prisoner made affidavit that he had served the sentence but had no funds with which to pay the $23.50 costs incurred in the case.

In the probate division of the county court yesterday Judge Robert E. Lewis approved the appraisement in the estate of B. F. Attebury and granted letters of administration to J. M. Buster in the matter of the estate of C. C. Moore.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Eight Men, Calling New York Headquarters, Who Have Represented the U. S. in Foreign Countries.

Levi P. Morton and Horace Porter Served in France, S. L. Woodford and D. E. Sickles in Spain.

White, Choate, Grant and Straus Make Up List Grant, Porter and Straus Are Under Seventy.

Three Soldiers in Civil War, One President's Son, One Lawyer, One Educator, One Multimillionaire.

Present Life of Former Diplomatists

BY OSBORNE SPENCER.

Of eight men now making the city of New York their headquarters who have served the country as diplomatic representatives abroad, two served in Spain, two in France, one in Austria, one in England, one in Turkey, and one in both Germany and Russia.

The two who served in Spain were General Stewart L. Woodford, just before the Spanish war, and General Daniel E. Sickles, whose service was twenty-five years earlier; were both born in New York city itself.

General Fred Grant, who was minister to Austria during Harrison's administration, is a native of St. Louis.

Andrew D. White, who has represented the republic in two courts, first the kaiser's and then the czar's, was born at Homer, N. Y.

Joseph H. Choate, who followed Hay in England, was born at Salem, Mass.

Oscar S. Straus, who was minister to Turkey from 1897 to 1900, comes from Georgia.

Of the two who have been Uncle Sam's representatives in France, Levi P. Morton was born at Shoreham, Vt.

GEN. F. D. GRANT,
At the Blockhouse, Central Park.

General Horace Porter is a native of Huntington, Pa.

Morton is the oldest of them all, 82; Porter is comparatively a young man; yet how time flies! Porter, who was only 28 that historic day on which General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant, is 69; one year more and he will have reached the three-score and ten year mark.

The distinction of being most youthful is divided between General Grant and Mr. Straus, both are 56.

For some who will read this it may be almost as hard to realize that General Horace Porter lacks only a year of 70 as it was for the White House darky, Jerry, who, seeing the general in Washington a few years ago, when the Rochambeau statue was unveiled, recalled the day that Porter went into the White house as "the general's boy," which was Jerry's way of remembering that when he first saw Porter the latter was private secretary to the soldier president.

While General Porter's hair shows him to be a young man no longer, he certainly does not look to be almost a septuagenarian, nor has his voice the quaver of old age as yet. He is still erect in carriage, his eye is still lively and bright, and he still tells as funny stories, on occasion, as he ever did.

Porter's Interesting Yarns.

Yet, though he hasn't reached the stage of long-drawn-out reminiscence, his anecdotes and illustrations often deal with happenings that are old enough to be appreciated much better by the passing generation than the one now most active upon the stage.

For instance, at a recent Union League dinner he told of "one of Sherman's bummers," who, with the rest of that general's great body of raiders, had to swim a Georgia river. It was the better part of a mile wide, and flowed through swampy territory three or four miles in extent on each side, so that it was seven or eight miles from really firm land on one side of the stream to the other.

"Say, Jim," said the bummer, after he had had about two miles of struggle through the swamp, much of the time in water up to his neck, "I think we're 'crossin' this here river endways!"

The general said that, judging from the big delegation of his old friends out to hear him speak, he should judge he was meeting the club endways. The old and [illegible] boys [illegible]

[illegible] connect his name in any way with the Grant monument? Yet when only sixty days remained to raise the $400,000 still unsubscribed to erect the great tomb, it was Porter who, with tireless energy and matchless devotion to the memory of his dead comrade-in-arms, [illegible] the money together on time. He can never look upon the gigantic pile under which the hero lies, just without feeling a touch of pride, unless he is rather more or less than human in his make-up.

"The general never brags about that achievement or alludes to it unless someone else brings it up, but he has in his possession a small keepsake of which he is so proud that sometimes he shows it and which he would not take a long time about parting with, even if the price of a shipload of similar articles were offered for it.

The keepsake is a lead pencil. It couldn't have cost more than 10 cents even when to was although lead pencils sold for much better prices forty-one years ago, when it came into Porter's possession, than they do now. Its value lies in this circumstance.

Lead Pencil, Medal, Cross and Sword.

When Lee surrendered to Grant, the latter wrote out the terms of surrender. In his haste he omitted two or three words. Lee noticed the omission and put his hand into his pocket to get a pencil that he might write the words in. There was no pencil in Lee's pocket, however, and Porter, seeing Lee's vain search for one, hastened to lend his; also to be rather particular about its return, for it had received a new and unique value from being in the hands of the great Confederate leader long enough to enable him to supply what was needed to make the sense complete.

General Porter is proud, too, of the sword which he used to display conspicuously at the embassy in Paris, and which was given to him because of his bravery at the siege of Pulaski in the civil war. He is justly proud, too, of the medal for bravery on the field at Chickamauga awarded to him in 1902, just forty years after the battle in which he won it.

General Porter must feel a thrill of pride, too, whenever he sees a West Shore railroad train, for he was the first president of the road that runs along the west bank of the Hudson, and it was Porter and his friends who built the line in the '50s, thus making it necessary for the Vanderbilts either to buy the then new iron highway or give up a monopoly which they had fondly imagined would be self-perpetuating.

GEN. HORACE PORTER.
From His Latest Photograph.

He is proud, too, that he found and brought John Paul Jones's body to this country, and he has reason to be proud of his diplomacy in France when the Spanish war was getting ready to break out, since there was half a dozen times when, but for what the Paris Figaro has called his "persuasive obstinacy," making clear here and there that "the interests of the two nations were jointly at stake," the situation between the old American republic and the younger European one might have become too strained for comfort for either of them. For that service he received the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, the highest decoration of that famous French order.

How He Became a Speaker.

Most folks have forgotten all about most of these things, and also about his important work with the Pullman Palace Car company. They do remember him as an after-dinner speaker, but few remember how he acquired his fame and skill in this direction.

It came while he was still General Grant's aide, after the war. The General made a tour of New England and Canada, and in the course of the tour was the guest of honor at many banquets and the recipient of many addresses of welcome and courtesy. In those days General Grant had not learned to speak in public and so his graceful tongued young secretary did all the responding.

For years afterwards he was counted one of the three best after-dinner speakers in the country, and he maintained the American reputation for graceful talking pretty well in France, though he had to speak in French in order to do so.

In an article about him printed not so very long ago by the Figaro, that paper complimented him highly as a speaker, and upon his French, adding that as an American, he used many peculiar words and phrases that "added charm rather than otherwise to what he had to say."

Reads rather odd in American eyes, doesn't it? But it's highly complimentary, for all that, the French don't often speak with any degree of allowance, whatever, of any one who uses "the beautiful language" with the slightest lapse of accuracy.

Oldest American Ex-Diplomatist?

I'm not sure whether Levi P. Morton is the oldest living American ex-diplomatist or not, but at 82 he is the oldest living in or near New York, and a year older than the retired and feeble Sickles.

The photograph accompanying this article was taken in New York city hall a few days ago, especially for this publication. He had just been taking an active part in a meeting held to further the project for the commemoration of Captain Hendrick Hudson's first visit to Manhattan Island and discovery of the Hudson river which he took for the Northwest Passage, then much sought by many enterprising world mariners, recently sailed through by Amundsen but found too shallow and icy to be of any use now that it has been discovered.

As vice president of the United States and governor of his state as well as minister to France, Morton has had his share of public life, but he won his way to public preferment over a much different road from that traveled by General Porter.

Porter was the son of a governor of Pennsylvania, was educated with great care, going to Harvard as well as West Point and never having to worry greatly about money. Morton was a country preacher's son, couldn't get college training and had to earn the money for his father's family as well as for himself. Soon after he gave up going to college he perfected a deal to make money out of supplying the little colleges of the south New England college with their graduating clothes, needing money more than most he just had to acquire it, and that is why he is now one of our richest men.

His first public service, like many of Porter's services, has been almost forgotten by the public. It was rendered in 1872 and had to do with the famous Alabama claims, at that time, with the late Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, he helped in bringing about a transfer of $15,000,000 from the government of Great Britain to the government of the United States in settlement.

His career as office holder began early in the eighties and closed late in the nineties. His recognition from that side of carving for the public service, and having gathered money by the million, has always been ready to spend it freely in all sorts of philanthropies, besides supporting his party liberally.

It is about as hard to find a lively anecdote about this former American diplomatist as it is to dig up a good story that he has told, still he is an interesting figure, if for no other reason, because he is one of the comparatively few remaining representatives of that class for which the big western republic we live in has made itself famous the world over—poor, uneducated boys who, without friends, training or special opportunities, have raised themselves from the greatest obscurity and the utmost insignificance to places illuminated by the same white light that beats upon royal and imperial thrones.

Woodford a Civil War Veteran.

All the former diplomatists now living in New York, save Grant and Straus, belong to an older generation than that which is now generally in the saddle, though one conspicuous member thereof, Whitelaw Reid, is now in active diplomatic service as ambassador to Great Britain.

HON. LEVI P. MORTON.
Photograph Taken Specially for this Article.

General Stewart L. Woodford, who was made minister to Spain at about the same time that General Porter was sent to France, and who encountered a more difficult task than any other American diplomatist in more than a generation, was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting as a private and coming out a colonel, with the brevet rank of brigadier general. He wasn't a poor boy, though, and he didn't have to make his way through the world without college training.

His profession is the law, and it has always earned him an excellent income, though he is not now a man of great wealth.

He had a lively time in Spain, trying to do his part along with the queen and the president in keeping the peace at a time when there was a sufficiently large segment of the population in both countries anxious to have a row to make war inevitable. In April, 1898, in the course of his journey through Spain to the frontier after his recall, the train on which he was a passenger was attacked by angry Spaniards, but he got away without being hurt.

The only one of the former diplomats of New York who now seems entirely "out of it" so far as active life goes is General Daniel E. Sickles, who, like Woodford, was sent to Spain when trouble was brewing. That was in 1873, when the Virginius case was acute, when President Grant talked of hurrying over to Spain with ships and men and whipping the whole Hidalgo nation off the map. General Sickles was then young, handsome and ardent as he is now decrepit and old, and there are some who remember very well that his career in Spain was highly romantic and entertaining, and that it gave to him, briefly, the title of the Yankee King of Spain.

It is a little misleading to speak of Dr. White and General Grant as New Yorkers, still the metropolis is their present headquarters, though the [illegible] for spends more time in Ithaca; [illegible] real home, than in the larger city, [illegible] the general is in New York [illegible] cause the headquarters of the [illegible] ment of the Atlantic are on Governors island, in the harbor.

Dr. White is still active as a [illegible] is one of the few college presidents who has been a diplomat, and [illegible] a wider diplomatic experience [illegible] ably than [illegible] General [illegible]

The Master Race

It is an interesting fact, to which Rev. W. D. P. Bliss calls attention in the "Cyclopedia of Social Reforms," that the English-speaking countries now dominate the whole world in the respects both of national and private wealth and of sea power. The wealth, national and private, of the United States and the United Kingdom is estimated to amount to $165,000,000,000, whereas that of France, Germany and Russia, taken together, is $133,000,000,000. The United States and Great Britain possess 279 battleships and cruisers whereas those of the three powers named number 202.

In trade, which is potential power, the English-speaking countries largely surpass their three greatest rivals all taken together. Their exports in 1904 were double those of France, Germany and Russia—$4,900,000,000 to $2,475,000,000. In the respect of the power which is not material but which resides in knowledge the English-speaking countries must possess an equal preponderance, for Great Britain and the United States have and read more periodicals and newspapers than all the rest of the world, and have throughout their dominions a larger proportion of their children in the schools than even Germany, which leads the two other countries with which the comparison is made.

If it should ever be the fate of the English-speaking world to array itself against any combination of other powers, it would certainly have an excellent chance for success in the test, for it is totally unlikely that any combination could be formed more powerful, mentally or intellectually, than one consisting of France, Germany and Russia would be. Moreover, the relative power of the English-speaking world is gaining.

There is nothing to organize this potentiality into an actuality. In its own circle the Anglo-Saxon impulse is centrifugal rather than centripetal. We do not ally and agglutinate, we are, instead, characterized by a sort of mutual repulsion. Nevertheless, a great motive brings us together, and when we are united our power of prompt action is prodigious. The English-speaking world does not need to convert its potential power into an organized force in order to exercise it. It will be as deeply respected throughout the earth, on its present loosely related basis, as if it were nominally welded in a hard-and-fast alliance. New York Mail.

Frederick the Great As an Organizer

THE second of the course of Lowell lectures upon the "Enlightened Despotism of the Eighteenth Century" was delivered by Professor Stephens of the University of California. This lecture dealt with the most important of the enlightened despots, Frederick the Great, the famous king of Prussia.

It was pointed out that the ordinary attitude with regard to Frederick the Great laid weight upon his deeds as a soldier, and that his work as an administrator has been generally passed over. All the important books in the English language upon Frederick the Great are devoted to his military and political career, and but a small space is given to his internal reforms. The famous essay by Macaulay, for instance, is almost entirely devoted to the wars of Frederick the Great; and Carlyle's long and elaborate history gives nine-tenths of its contents to wars and diplomacy. President Roosevelt, in his speech upon the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington, laid weight solely upon the way in which Frederick saved Prussia as a soldier, and he entirely ignored the work done by Frederick as an organizer and as an administrator. This was said at the time to be due to the president's admiration for the great soldier, but as a matter of fact it was far more likely to be due to the fact that the literature in English upon Frederick pays so little attention to the Frederick of peace, as compared to the Frederick of war.

Even in Germany itself the nationalistic spirit of the nineteenth century makes more of the way in which Frederick became the typical German ruler and German soldier than of his European importance as a typical enlightened monarch. There are many monographs devoted to parts of Frederick's internal administration, but the general histories, even in German, are [illegible] owed the great military German empire of today.

The reign of Frederick the Great as king of Prussia is divided equally into a period of war and a period of peace. The war period covers the first 23 years of his reign, from 1740 to 1763, and the period of peace the last 23 years of his reign, from 1763 to 1786. Frederick's conception of monarchy was that of a paternal despotism. He held that absolute and arbitrary government could be justified only by earnest work for the good of the people intrusted to his care. "I am the first servant of the state," was his motto; and throughout his reign he mocked at the notion that the ruler should follow his own ideas and pleasures, while it was equally clear that he believed the ruler should not be controlled by the wishes of the people, since he knew what was good for his subjects better than they knew themselves. "Monarchy is the best or the worst form of government, according to the character of its administration," he once wrote to Voltaire.

Realizing that a king as a man could not do everything by himself, Frederick set to work from the beginning of his reign to organize an administrative system. Following the example of his father, he developed a great bureaucracy, composed in all situations below the highest of men of the middle class, dependent entirely upon himself and from which he excluded the nobles, for whom he reserved only commissions in the army and the very highest posts of all. This administrative bureaucracy was worked out in a careful delegation of powers, and the king kept a complete control of every detail. Comparisons have been made between the Prussian Landrath of the eighteenth century and the French Intendant of the seventeenth century; and, indeed, the likeness between these functions was due to the different conditions between France and Prussia. The essential likeness lay in the fact that both Landrath and Intendant were dependent upon the central government, while the essential difference lay in the [illegible] of local [illegible] [illegible] tween the provinces of royal France. The work on which Frederick bent his mind was the restoration of internal prosperity in his dominions after the terrible strain of the Seven Years' War. Frederick believed, above all things, in material prosperity, and regarded material prosperity as the chief aim of all administration. Since the Prussian dominions were largely dependent on agriculture, the main work of Frederick was to improve the conditions of farming. This he did as part of the work of both the central and the local government. He distributed seeds; he introduced the potato, he encouraged the keeping of bees; he gave prizes for the best kept gardens; he started the cultivation of mulberries, with the hope of introducing silk worms; he improved the character of stock; he imported Merino rams to improve the breed of sheep; he carried out plans of drainage and reclamation of marshy land on a great scale; he made good roads; he experimented with the soil of his different provinces, and made the first attempts at the rudiments of agricultural education in the primary schools that he established. He realized that the poverty of the nobles, who owned the land, prevented them from improving the condition of their serfs, and therefore he established what were known as "land banks." He introduced large numbers of colonists, especially into the waste lands of Pomerania, and started them with stock and buildings so that they should have a fair chance to begin their work without debt. In his regard for agriculture Frederick resembled the French Physiocrats, with whose economic ideas, however, he had little sympathy.

The Prussian dominions were so entirely agricultural that Frederick did not pay as much attention to manufactures and commerce as his contemporaries; but where manufactures existed, as in Berlin and Breslau, he showed a spirit of interference and a contrast with the free trade idea of [illegible] for regulation that was in [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] an effort to encourage foreign commerce, and established an East India company, with its headquarters at the Port of Emden. But he soon realized that Prussia could not in the eighteenth century be a commercial country; and he, therefore, abandoned his scheme for Asiatic commerce, and the accompaniment to that scheme—the building of a Prussian navy. Some of the words of Frederick the Great upon the idea of a Prussian navy read in curious contrast with the actions of his present successor, the German emperor, in building up a great German navy.

Since Frederick was an enlightened ruler, since he was well versed in the writings of Voltaire, since he was in full sympathy with the ideas of individual liberty that marked the eighteenth century, it was to be expected that he would try to abolish serfdom. Indeed, he made efforts in this direction; he abolished serfdom in ducal Prussia and he refused to permit serfdom in his new colonies; he abolished, or at least reduced the harshness of serfdom on the royal estates; but when he tried to abolish serfdom upon the estates of his nobles, he came up against an opposition which deterred him. The nobles of Pomerania, for instance, declared that there was no serfdom on their estates; only a system of "bondage," under which the peasants were much happier than they would be if free. Frederick saw through this sophistry; but when the nobles declared that if serfdom were abolished they could not supply from their estates the necessary contingents of recruits for the Prussian army, the military ruler felt it necessary to recede. Frederick complained bitterly to Voltaire in his correspondence of this attitude of his nobles; but he gave way to their opposition, and, therefore, cannot claim the place of a "liberator," which is held by his younger contemporary, the Emperor Joseph.

Outside these particular points of Frederick's administration, it should be noted that he was, like the other great [illegible] and codify the laws of his kingdom, and after his death was established the code known as the Codex Fredericianus. He insisted upon absolute toleration in religious worship. He differed from the other enlightened despots in his neglect of national higher education, and in his refusal to adopt the ideas of the new school of political economists in collecting his revenue.

Throughout his work Frederick posed as a cynic. He never pretended to love his people, but spoke contemptuously of his "poor animals." He said that as an honest farmer cared for his stock, so a king should care for his animals. Much of this was undoubtedly due to a pose. For it cannot be believed that a man could labor as Frederick did, early and late, for the good of his people, if he really despised them as he pretended to despise them. His relations with Voltaire somewhat encouraged his cynical attitude, and the quarrel with Voltaire which followed the residence of the great humanitarian at Frederick's court, seems still further to have developed his cynicism. Frederick, like Voltaire, despised Christianity, and loved humanity, but it was hardly possible for Voltaire, logically, to separate religion and humanity. Frederick's administrative triumphs are greater in the history of the world than his military exploits; but, yet, up to the present time the historians of the eighteenth century have preferred to write of the warrior and have neglected to deal with the administrator.

In his concluding sentences Professor Stephens dwelt upon the importance of Freemasonry in the eighteenth century, and pointed out that Frederick was for a time grand master of the Freemasons, and a statement was made that the work of the eighteenth century could never be properly understood until the records of the Masonic lodges had been carefully gone over; for in them would be found the proof of the association of lovers of humanity [illegible] the plans of the day of the

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1906.

THE COAL STRIKE.

FOR SEVERAL days past the operators in the anthracite field—mainly Pennsylvania—and representatives of the United Mine Workers have been in conference in New York, in an effort to see whether they can agree on a contract to be entered into next April, when the present one expires. Mr. Mitchell, of course, is present, and is the chief spokesman for the miners' unions. It is believed that the wages are reasonably satisfactory to most of the men, as they stand, but Mr. Mitchell wants the eight-hour day officially recognized. Many mines are not operated by the day, as the men are paid for the amount of coal they get out, and not for the length of time they work, and in these, probably, Mr. Mitchell would not insist on eight hours for a day's work, because in most cases it would mean lengthening the day.

The affairs of the anthracite field have no natural connection with those of the bituminous field. They are in a different part of the country; conditions in the mines themselves are different, and the character of the output is different. But if a strike is ordered in the bituminous field on the first of April, as now seems almost certain, the national officers may see fit to order out the anthracite miners from sympathy, even if their own grievances may not be sufficient to lead to a strike.

Perhaps it is a long look ahead to the first of April, but the decisions of the United Mine Workers and of the operators in the bituminous field are already known, and a little discussion beforehand will do no harm.

The operators say they are willing to continue the present scale in force; the miners' union says wages must be raised, and the union "recognized,"—that is, that the mines must be completely unionized. It does not seem that there can be any compromise. If there is not, one of the biggest strikes will be precipitated that the country has ever seen, and the greatest sufferers, as usual, will be the general public.

Some things were settled here in Colorado two years ago that have not yet been settled in most of the other states. One of these things is the right of a man to work if he can get a job, without interference from any outside body of men. The state of Colorado at that time showed that it could keep order, and it did keep order. The trouble in the northern coal fields was settled, and the trouble in the southern district was settled too, though in a different way. If there should be a strike now, the southern fields would be in a position to double their output, for there would probably be no strike there, because the miners are non-union.

The executives of the states most affected by the strike in April—which will probably be Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will have their hands full to keep order. The operators will no doubt try to run their mines, and will import non-union men for that purpose. Then, notwithstanding the official declarations of Mr. Mitchell and others in favor of keeping the peace, there will be attempts to drive away the imported men, and there may be serious rioting. It may be necessary to call out the National Guard to protect life and property, and no time should be lost in putting the guard in a state of efficiency. If the miners know that preparations have been made to keep order at all costs, there will not be nearly so much danger of outbreaks and riots.

The Governors of some of the valley states would find some mighty interesting reading in the biennial report of the Adjutant-General of Colorado for 1903-04.

REORGANIZED FOOTBALL.

THE FOOTBALL tangle of the last few months has been so complicated that it was hard to tell whether there would be any football at all next season, or, if there were, whether it would at all resemble the game which was played last fall. Some opposed the old game on account of its alleged brutality; some on the ground that it encouraged professionalism and foul play; some because the gate receipts led to a commercialization of what ought to be a pure amateur sport. Nearly all seemed to be agreed that there should be changes.

A conference was held of representatives from a score of "fresh-water" colleges, which appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee, if one should be appointed, from the old rules committee. Contrary to expectation, the latter body accepted the offer, and the joint committee has held a number of sessions, and has formulated certain of its decisions, though it is not through yet. Meantime, the representatives of the "big nine" Western institutions had met, and agreed to radical changes, one of which was that the schedule should be so arranged that no single team could claim the championship. It was thought that this would help to do away with the spirit of "win at all hazards," which it was alleged had demoralized the game.

Some of the changes agreed on by the Eastern committee are interesting. One is that the teams shall line up five yards apart, instead of close as at present, the scheme to diminish the mass play. How well in that in lining up, [illegible] just how many is not yet quite settled—are to be in the line. Still more important, and apparently tending to more open play, ten yards will be required as a gain in three downs, instead of five as at present. Unless the defense is materially weakened, this will lead to more kicking, in fact, there are those who believe that it will render the game an uninteresting series of kicks back and forth. In order to obviate this to some extent, it is provided that if the ball touches the ground without being fairly caught, any player on either side may secure it. At present, a kicked ball must be touched by one of the opposing side before a player of the kicker's side may lawfully secure it.

Another innovation is the forward pass. As so far formulated this rule allows one forward pass on each play, but the pass must be made more than five yards on each side of the center, and no player in the line of scrimmage when the ball was put in play may receive the forward pass except behind the ends. Any player who was back of the line of scrimmage when the ball was put in play may make such a pass. This does not look very promising on the face of it, but when it is tried out it may prove to have the effect of opening up the game.

A number of provisions have been made for stricter observance of the rules, looking to the severe and immediate punishment of "roughing" in any form; and in order to secure the enforcement of these regulations, provision is made for an [illegible] for their services. In other words, they will be substantially just like the present staff of baseball umpires in the two big leagues. All the colleges belonging to the association are to send in names of men whom they consider to be competent officials, and from these the staff is to be chosen. From this staff the colleges about to play games with each other are to select by joint agreement, three weeks before the date of the game, the officials they desire for that game.

This is about as far as the joint committee has gone, but it may go still further. Certainly it has gone far enough to change materially the character of the game—some admirers of the old game may think the changes will be enough to spoil it altogether; but in any event, there will be great curiosity to see how the suggested changes work out in practice. Of course it is optional with the colleges in this part of the country to adopt the new rules, or hold to the old ones, as they please; but the probabilities are that if the new rules are generally adopted in the East and especially if they are used by the "big nine," the more Western institutions will also adopt them.

SUCH WEATHER!

NOW, WE don't want to bring on a blizzard, but really, did anybody ever see a February like this, preceded by such winter months as those of last January and December? Perhaps Major McAlister has a record of some such winter; but surely nobody else would venture to say that there had ever been one like it.

It is a misfortune for Colorado Springs that the weather reports sent out daily from here can not possibly give the right impression to those whom they reach. "Temperature, twenty; partly cloudy"—this may be the report sent on a day that turns out to be perfectly glorious. Twenty above is hardly cold enough to make one want to exercise briskly; and what they call "partly cloudy" here, to a denizen of New York would seem passing fair.

However, these reports may be of some use at least they show that we have little precipitation, and when the rains come, and the sleet, and the fog-horns blow on the river, and the ferry-boats are blocked and the underground and the elevated are congested, then perhaps the victims may wish they were in a land where such conditions do not prevail. But who can describe in terms of figures the glorious ozone in the air—the uplift of it—the feeling it gives that life is not only worth living, but something to enjoy almost ecstatically. How can those stay-at-home Easterners be made to realize that the night air is just about as wholesome as the day air, and that there is no dampness in the evening? In short, how can they know or possibly imagine the feeling of exhilaration that thrills the nerves and fills the veins of an inhabitant of Colorado Springs on a morning, say, like yesterday?

They can't do it. Some of them will come here, eventually, and realize how much of their lives they have missed. The railroads and other organizations are trying to put them wise; but we must for the most part be content to luxuriate in this climate ourselves, and simply pity those less fortunate who live under sadder and soberer skies, and breathe denser and damper air.

THE CONFERENCE OF COLLEGES.

NEXT Wednesday the fourth annual conference of colleges of the interior will open at Colorado College. This is an educational event of great importance, and will arouse considerable interest among the people of Colorado Springs. From a discussion in which some twenty educational experts representing as many different parts of the country are to participate, results of a highly beneficial and practical character in the distinctive field of college work may be expected, and the discussion itself can hardly fail to be both illuminating and suggestive in regard to various knotty problems.

The colleges of the country, as distinguished from the universities, have a special field, and a special set of problems to solve. Such a conference as this aims to bring to their solution the combined wisdom and experience of all. The important subject of the content of a college education—the relative place which classics and science should hold to each other, and the elective system—is to be discussed as representing the formal side of college work; the honor system, and athletics as representing two important aspects of the student side of college life. In the discussion of pre-medical work in college, of the religious life of the college, and the college as a preparation for citizenship, three other problems of far-reaching significance are to be considered.

The program is carefully planned, and it is hoped that as many people as can do so will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend the meetings of the conference.

Now that the big wedding is over, the country will again look to Congress for its entertainment.

LIEUT. PIKE'S DIARY

For One Hundred Years Ago Today

Tuesday, 18th February, 1806—We began our march for Red Cedar lake about eleven o'clock with a guide provided by Mr. McGillis, we were all equipped with snow-shoes, and marched off amidst the acclamations and shouts of the Indians, who had remained to see us take our departure. Mr. Anderson promised to follow with letters, he arrived about twelve o'clock and remained all night. He concluded to go down with me, to see Mr. Dickson.

CARNEGIE AND IMMIGRATION.

Andrew Carnegie lives much in the public eye, but it is not as a publicist that he is best known. The interest that attaches to what Mr. Carnegie has to say arises more from the prominence of the steel king and from his benefactions than from the anticipated value of his utterances. But the genial old gentleman of Skibo sometimes hits it off in a way that attracts amused attention. His last contribution to the accumulation of his harmless economic observations is that if he owned the United States as a business investment he would pay a premium upon foreign immigration, with the idea of increasing the stream of laborers from Europe.

As Mr. Carnegie shows no disposition to buy the United States for the demonstration of his proposition, we must be satisfied with mere speculation. "Our country has more than one serious problem," asks the Scot, "but immigration is not one of them. We have solved the question in the present [illegible] it is not a problem for us. It is the problem of the poor, unfortunate countries from which we are bringing the best blood." Mr. Carnegie takes a view in direct opposition to that of the special commissioner sent by this country to the countries of Europe to learn the conditions under which emigrants were sent to the United States. This commissioner reported that it was the dregs of Europe that poured into our borders. He made an exhaustive examination and found where in several instances the jails of the countries in Southern Europe had been opened and the criminals therein were given their freedom provided they embarked at once for America.

If all the emigrants who came to us from abroad were intelligent, law-abiding, willing and able to work, and came with the intention to make this their home and to become good American citizens, Mr. Carnegie's position might be sustainable. Unfortunately, however, out of the million emigrants who come yearly to America from Europe more than a third are densely ignorant, vicious, criminal or insane. This is the danger to America that certainly must be faced. America has been the dumping ground for the outcasts and fugitives of the worst countries on the globe. We have always extended a welcome to honest immigrants who make good citizens. Our immigration laws, instead of being too drastic, are inadequate to stop the human sewage headed our way. Mr. Carnegie takes the mercenary view that each immigrant is a producer and a consumer as well. If he will take the trouble to examine conditions among the lower class Italians in his coal mines he will find a condition of filth and criminality that has no place on this continent. These Italians and Greeks are not dirty or ignorant because they are poor, but because of their wages of from $75 to $150 a month as coal miners they send 75 per cent back to their old homes. They are samples of the people who are allowed to enter our ports under our present too loose immigration laws. "It is not purity of blood you want," says Mr. Carnegie; "but the mingling of different bloods." Good Americans will never subscribe to the theory that such blood as the lower class immigrants are bringing to this country will prove beneficial to the American race. We want good citizens from abroad, but the vital problem now confronting us that clamors for consideration is how to stop the bringing in of low and criminal hordes who fill our jails, asylums and hospitals and undermine our system of government.—Kansas City Journal.

Press Opinions

WHAT ABOUT THE REAL CRIMINALS?

But what is to be done to punish the greater guilt of the owners of the General Slocum who knowingly sent out this floating fire trap manned by an untrained crew? What is to be done to punish the makers of the "life preservers" which sank with the poor wretches who confided in them? How are the government inspectors to fare who "passed" the doomed vessel? Are these all to escape penalty, while the old captain, who "took chances" because he could not otherwise earn his daily bread in the conditions which their greed or guilt provided, ends his days in prison?—New York World.

THE HAY LIBRARY.

The naming of the new library to be built at Brown university after John Hay, who was an alumnus of that institution, will be an honor most appropriately bestowed. Mr. Hay in life stood for all good things, and particularly for education and the humanities. His name, after it fairly became public property, was one to conjure with in all matters relating to character and progress. The memory he has left will long survive in our large affairs, and we shall honor ourselves whenever we honor it. Mr. Carnegie is accredited with suggesting the name, and it is but another evidence of the interest he takes, not only in education, but in associating his efforts in that direction with those whom the world reverses for their activities as well as for their personal accomplishments.—Washington Star.

MR. WILLIAMS AND THE SENATE.

John Sharp Williams is the latest of our political leaders to declare in favor of choosing United States senators by a direct vote of the people. In time that policy will be adopted. Meanwhile the equivalent—instructing the legislature by primary election—is steadily making progress, and wherever employed is giving satisfaction. It will answer very well until the slow process of amending the constitution enables us to put aside formally a piece of machinery now pretty thoroughly discredited. Mr. Williams is understood to be a candidate for the senate, and thus commits himself to the primary plan in his own race. This insures a canvass of Mississippi by him and by his rivals, with the senatorship the issue, and a discussion of national questions the attraction to draw the people to the meetings. Such a canvass may be a little expensive for the aspirants, but the people are benefited by the opportunity to take their measure.—Washington Star.

THE REPUBLIC AND THE ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonel James S. Pettit, military instructor of the District of Columbia, a regular army officer, received applause and approval at a meeting of the military service institution on Governors island Wednesday, when he declared that the army of a republic could not be made as efficient as that of a monarchy.

This absurd doctrine is not borne out by the records of history. Pettit's line of thought seems to be that the arbitrary power of a king over his subjects assures the making of an effective army much more readily than under republican conditions. The armies of the European kings made a poor showing against the ragged troops of the French republic, led by ex hostlers, tradesmen and common troopers, suddenly lifted to command. The military power of Rome under the republic was never matched by the emperors, nor, coming down to a recent day, did the army of England show to advantage against the little legions of the Boers.

The real trouble with the army of the United States has never been with the men, but with inefficient and incompetent officers, called from civil life by political or social influences, and until these come to be killed off, or resign, there is a period of misfortune at the beginning of every campaign. A complete record of the scamps appointed to army positions during the war with Spain would be interesting reading.—New York World.

SUNDAY READING

BY REV. WM. BARNES LOWER, D. D.

CLOSELY following the calling of the Galilean fishermen are the events recorded in our lesson today. Capernaum, located on the west shore of the lake, was selected by our Lord as his headquarters. They sought his life at Nazareth. Here we find him in the synagogue on the Sabbath again in the role of a teacher. Mark's gospel is a gospel of action. A gospel of first things; first sermon, first baptism, first voice from heaven, first victory over temptation. Mark shows us Christ as Lord of all. A generous-hearted Roman officer built the synagogue at Capernaum and presented it to the Jews. Cut off from regular worship at the temple the devout Jews began to erect small sanctuaries, which gradually developed into the stately synagogue. It was from the nearly a score of prayers, that were recited daily in the synagogue, that Jesus formulated for us the prayer commonly known as the Lord's Prayer. Capernaum was truly as its name indicated a city of comfort. Beautiful for natural situation, it was a city where pride reigned. Her pride was to be humbled by the gospel of humility.

Teaching With Authority.

Christ was an authoritative teacher. He never uttered an empty word nor spoke a meaningless sentence. He was an earnest, affectionate and tender teacher. What he said depended upon the character behind the utterances. A life speaks louder than a line. He spake as never man spake. The power that came through Jesus' personality added force to his words. The best teachers today are the Christian teachers. The men whose words are with authority today are the men who are under the authority of the great Master. The matter of our teaching must always coincide with the manner of our teaching. The regular teachers of Christ's day thought him irregular. There was no uncertainty in Jesus' preaching. The preacher today who is drawing the people and winning souls is the one who speaks his convictions fearlessly. People will see in the preacher the man of God when he preaches the whole word of God. The man who has not arrived at positive conclusions regarding truth cannot expect to move the wills of his hearers to action. Christ taught no assumptions but living truth. Jesus claimed authority above all prophets and ancient teachers. God help us to know in whom to believe and to speak with authority, "as the oracles of God."

The Devil in Church.

When Christ steps into a synagogue it becomes a Christian church. Devils are found in strange places. Here we find one in the synagogue at Capernaum. The devil sometimes gets into our modern churches. That there are unclean spirits about us today, cannot be denied. Christ must prove himself superior to all evil spirits with power to cast them out and even destroy them if we are to accept him as our Divine Lord and Master. This he did. He showed fully that he came to earth to destroy sin. These miracles did not manifest his entire power but were an index to it. The object of the kingdom which Christ came to found is destructive, to destroy the works of Satan. Be on the lookout continually for Satan likes to creep into the sanctuary to interrupt the services. "Let us alone" has always been the cry of Satanic souls. Jesus is not wanted by the drunkard, the liar, the swearer, the libertine or the debauchee. There are many families that don't want God in the house. Sometimes God leaves them joined to their idols as he did Ephraim of old. In the hours of sickness and sorrow and death then we want Jesus. We, like Christ, will be called on to do battle with supernatural spirits of evil. To fight in our own strength would mean failure, but through Christ we can do all things. Christianity is for body as well as soul.

The Great Physician's Skill.

Peter, chosen as the first of our Lord's disciples, was a married man. There was domestic trouble in his home, his mother-in-law lay sick abed. Peter at once puts in his application for relief. He sends for the best physician he knows. Jesus came and healed his mother-in-law. When there is sickness in our home, or when our friends are sick, the best thing is to tell Jesus of them. The homes of Nazareth lost much by casting Jesus out of their city. The homes of Capernaum gained inestimably because the city received him. Jesus was invited to dine in Peter's home. It always pays to invite Jesus to our homes. Never was hospitality better rewarded. We don't know the blessings that will come to our home with the coming of Jesus. When we do our part Jesus will do his part. All they did was to tell Jesus of his wife's mother's illness. Our part is so little, if we will only do it. Jesus did so much. He came, he took her by the hand, he lifted her up, he healed her immediately. Wherever Christ comes he comes to do good.

A Hospital on Sabbath Evening.

This was a wonderful Sunday in the life of Jesus. He set up a hospital right in the busy city. The worst cases in the city were brought to him and he healed them. No disease ever baffled Christ. He is the best of all physicians because he can heal the soul as well as the body. There is a great attraction in Jesus. One of the best ways to follow Christ is to minister to his sick ones. Let us give all honor to those who nurse and minister to the sick. Nothing in this world will bring more satisfaction than ministering unto the sick and afflicted. Always remember that there is in the universe a spiritual order outside of the natural order, which directs and governs all things. Christ came into this world to seek and to save the lost.

CRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The deepest cry of the human soul is for visions of the Divine Fatherhood. Men should strive to bring themselves and others into the bright vision of faith. Christ was the revelation of the Divine Fatherhood. "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." He was most condescending to his disciples and will be to us. He made himself familiar with them and treated them as a father would treat his children. He manifests himself unto his followers but not unto the world. We all need to have God made visible unto us. How, indeed, it is asked, can you see moral attributes, such as love, kindness, gentleness, meekness, etc.? You can see them at work in the lives of men. Those who see the love of Christ for sinners see God's love for all mankind. The kindness, gentleness, meekness and other moral excellencies of Christ were but the reflections of the Father's glory. Many of us, like the disciples of old, have a very imperfect conception of Jesus Christ. We may know Christ intimately, but we can never know him fully. It would be a very mean infinite that could be fully comprehended by the finite. After all, the spirit taketh the things of God and showeth them unto us. It is not enough that we know God as Creator, Ruler, Judge of Men, we must know him as Father. The realization of God's fatherhood depends not upon intellectual experiences. We are all ready to catch up the words, "Our Father who art in Heaven."

Believers Doing Greater Work Than Christ.

Christ gives to men a peculiar ability, the ability to work. This work is something the worldling knows nothing about. It is the power to do good and to serve others. If the power to work the special kind of miracles which Jesus worked was necessary now, it would be given to his people. It is a greater work to open blind souls than to open blind eyes. It is a greater work to plant faith in the soul than to open the doors of hearing. It is a greater work to call forth praise from the lips than to loosen dumb tongues. But we must guard ourselves against giving so much attention to the worker that we fail to see the work or the Power that worketh in the worker "to will" and "to do." We are the representatives of Christ. He has taken his seat beside that of the Father. He has left us his example. He went about doing good. The Christian will do nothing less than this. Wealth and social position are not essentials to doing good. They may be made stepping stones to higher work, but very often prove to be stumbling blocks. We do not have to wait for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The Spirit is here. He was never more in evidence than he is today. If we want the Spirit we have but to do our work faithfully. Like the disciples we have the means at hand by which we can give corporal health and vigor, but also we have, like them, a spiritual work in the conversion and sanctification of men. The conversion of the three thousand on the day of Pentecost at the close of Peter's powerful but simple sermon, was a greater miracle than the feeding of the five thousand on Galilee's hillside.

Grace Greater Than Gifts.

The teaching of moral truth is greater than the teaching of algebra. Miracles are only for the kindergarten department of the Christian life. The humble, obscure servant of God is often greater in his spiritual grace than the more brilliant and popular one. Grace works in the soul, gifts work in the world. In nature the thing created must obey the will of him who created it. In grace there is a chance for resistance. Man has the power to resist God. Nature is mute, hence always willing; man is intelligent and of free will and has to be made willing. Miracles are but for the day, grace is for the ages. The pillar of cloud was for Israel's infant days. When they were trained to higher spiritual things then the cloud was withdrawn. Miracles teach us to walk, grace enables us to run. The soul is a greater object to work upon than any object in nature. Miracles have been eclipsed by grace. Moral elements are worth more than physical units. Christ gave but a minute to healing a leper, but he gave 20 minutes to the sermon on the mount. Our works are greater than Christ's works because we work in and through him and he works in and through us. Two can always accomplish more than one, all things being equal. The closer we imitate Christ's life the greater will be our own. Some of the natural forces of the universe must have conductors through which they are transmitted. Electricity must have a pathway whether it be microscopic particles or ether or a heavy copper cable. So indeed with the spiritual forces of this universe. They require conductors to transmit them. A human soul is the best transmitter of the moral qualities of Christ. The Christian is an individual battery. Faith is the conductor by which the currents of divine grace pour into and charge the soul.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

An expedition traveling from the Nile to Zambesi has gathered interesting information concerning the methods adopted by the natives of the innermost regions of the Congo Free State for the disposal of their aged members when they become a burden. The infirm and aged people are rendered unconscious by means of a narcotic, and in that comatose condition are wrapped in fresh antelope skin. They are hurriedly taken by members of the family to a remote part of the village and abandoned in the grass by a native track. The first native that passes the spot discovers what he imagines to be an antelope, and promptly dispatches it with a spear. The members of the deceased aged one's family then emerge from their hiding places and express open horror and surprise at the unfortunate incident, though inwardly rejoicing upon the successful termination by which they have been relieved of their burden. Such deception is almost beyond our imagination. The Christian system does not teach such deception, nor tolerate it. Christianity seeks to care for rather than destroy the aged and infirm. This cruel heathen practice is but an argument for foreign missions. Where is the man who, in the face of this incident, would dare compare Christianity with any heathen cult. The Christian religion transcends all other systems as the sun in the high noon of the day transcends a tallow dip. Let us carry to these poor benighted heathen a gospel, which in place of wrapping the aged in dead animal skins to die a horrible death, wraps them in a robe, a Christ's righteousness for a glorious life with him.

Ideals

An English writer laments that refinement and ideals are out of fashion these days. He is addressing the "upper" people of his own side of the sea—the people who like to be a little more than in the fashion; who like to attract notice to themselves; who enjoy mention in the papers for their clothes and the meals they give to rich friends, who attend social functions in order that they may be reckoned as members of a set. In this he is not alone. Indeed, a considerable chorus of regret has gone up of late respecting the masculinity of women, the increasing effeminacy of men and the decay of society and free institutions through excess of freedom.

There is, however, a view of the matter that involves not merely social custom, which is of minor consequence, but the more essential relations of men and states, and in this broader view we may say with emphasis that refinement and ideals are not out of fashion. Whence this wail, outcry for purer government; for greater liberty; for the restoration of the commercial honesty; for the purgation of politics; whence but from the persistence of the ideal, yes, and the lifting of it to a higher level than it ever occupied before? There is at the moment an unfortunate, almost a morbid tendency to multiply instances of wrong, to expose self-interest in service, to read "graft" in every public measure, to charge on the prevalent trade spirit more than it had earned of public distrust and contempt. But what is it that underlies this restlessness, gave a perception of the right that grows constantly keener, and that is prepared to overthrow governments to work the common will?

To be sure, the old standards are in process of displacement, which is a pity. We miss the leisure of the old days, with the scholars and gentlemen it produced. Nobody appears to read Latin and Greek any more for intellectual exercise; few of the collectors of art have time to verse themselves in their collections; travel is usually a matter to get over as quickly as possible abroad, and at home it assumes more often the aspect of a riot than a pleasure. But out of new conditions must develop a new refinement, more purposeful, more helpful to society at large than the old, which was, after all, somewhat of a fogy refinement, tending to classify itself apart and to exist on social distinctions. Complete refinement may never be effected in multitudes; the self-irritations of multitudes are against it; yet within a few years we have seen the beginning of a return to the land and with it of the restoration of the home and sane living which are the basis of a refinement that is to endure.

But ideals! Why, there never was a day when they were more or brighter. It is not merely the poet, the artist, the dreamer and the reformer who hold them; it is the mass of the people, the great, common mass that speaks slang, that drinks beer, that clamors for a higher wage, but that has never resigned the principles of its fathers, and that in its deepest heart abounds in charity and good will. We may express less of our ideal in our religion than our forebears did; we may read fewer poems, and may give more practical bent to the education of our children than was given to us; but whatever the practice or the schooling they have broadened the outlook, and the striving toward better condition, not merely in society, but in government, is more earnest now than ever. Why is Mr. Roosevelt so much beloved? Merely because he represents the ideals of the American people. Why are the insurance presidents being under a storm of censure? Because they represent the common faults of that same people. The ideals are still before us, and we are scaling the difficult heights that lead to them. Does anyone doubt it? Then let him sun his eyes with the dawn, for in the east, lo, there breaks the day of liberty, bloody, cloudy, yet still most glorious of the ideals for which men have striven, and for which now, as always, they have been glad to lay down their lives.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PRESCRIBES "LAUGHTER CURE."

Dr. C. W. Brandenburg, of the New York Medical college, declares that he regularly prescribes humorous books to a certain class of patients. When he was a student in Ohio some thirty years ago he was a roommate with John M. Pattison, now governor of that state. The latter, a law student, was ill and blue one night, and the doctor says: "I read one of Mark Twain's books to him and he laughed himself well. Laughter is one of the best, most natural forms of exercise I know of. The idea that side-splitting laughter may retard the healing of wounds is, I am afraid, a trifle farfetched. I really think that granulation might be greatly stimulated instead. Of course, people have burst their hearts by laughing, but the instances were most exceptional."

THE COSTLIEST OVERCOAT.

Former Judge William H. Moore, the well-known financier of New York and Chicago, has the distinction of wearing the most costly overcoat in the United States. It was made to order for him from selected Russian sable fur at a cost of $19,000. Every sable skin forming the lining of the coat is absolutely perfect, having been examined and passed upon by one of the most expert furriers in New York before it was permitted to become part of the $19,000 overcoat. Perhaps the nearest approach to it in the way of costly outer garments is the coat worn by Mrs. William B. Leeds, wife of the railroad and steel magnate. The Russian sable coat worn by Mrs. Leeds cost $12,000, and a hat to match cost $2,000.

RARE FRENCH HONOR.

M. Casimir Perier, who resigned the French presidency, has just received a rare decoration, the gold medal of the Assistance Public, which is vastly more rare than the Legion of Honor has become in these later times. M. Loubet is one of the few living recipients. Since his withdrawal from politics into private life, M. Casimir Perier has devoted himself with great energy and devotion and almost exclusively to works of benevolence, and the gold medal conferred upon him is a tribute highly esteemed by [illegible]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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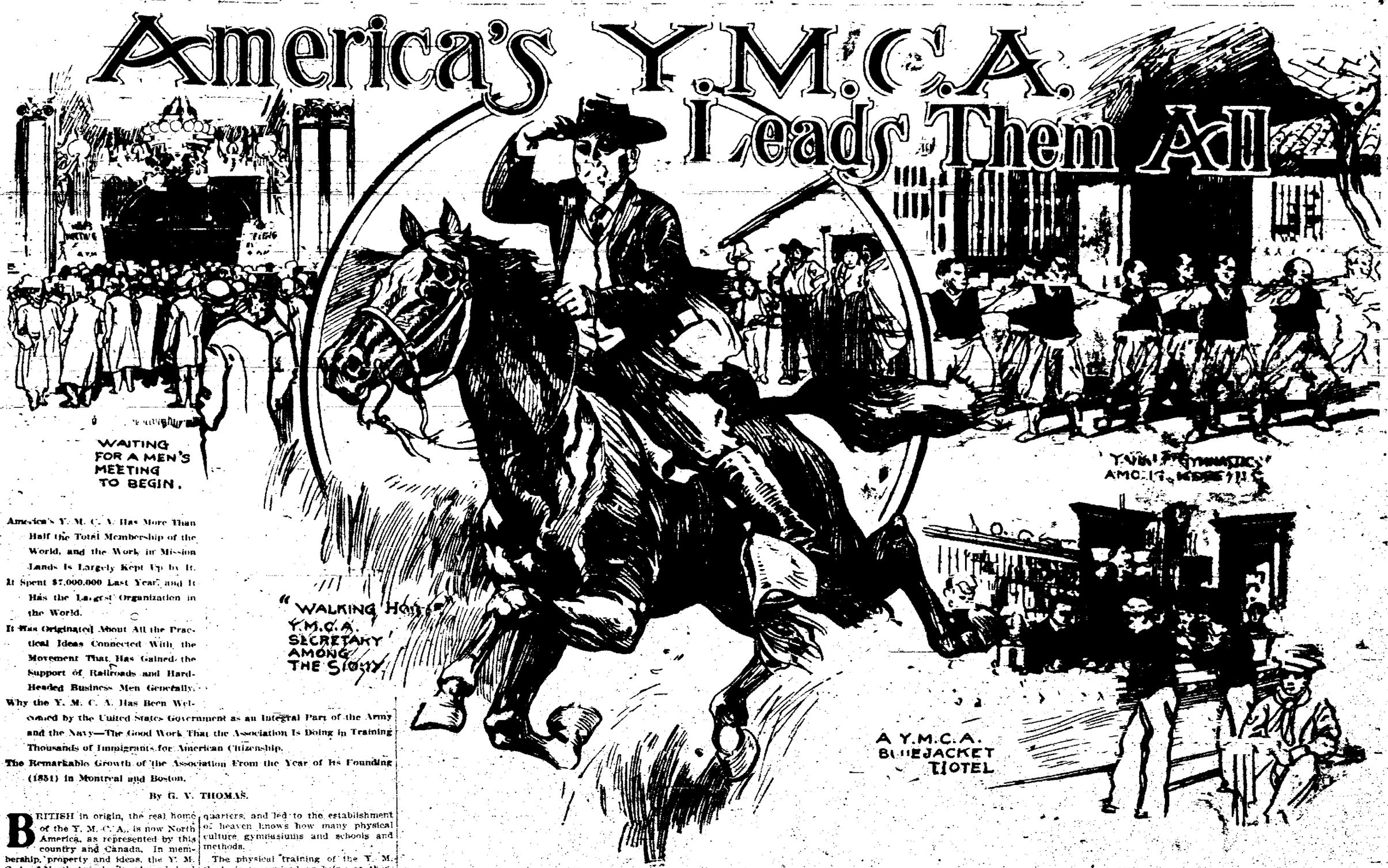
America's Y.M.C.A. Leads Them All



America's Y. M. C. A. Has More Than Half the Total Membership of the World, and the Work in Mission Lands Is Largely Kept Up by It.

It Spent $7,000,000 Last Year, and It Has the Largest Organization in the World.

It Has Originated About All the Practical Ideas Connected With the Movement That Has Gained the Support of Railroads and Hard-Headed Business Men Generally.

Why the Y. M. C. A. Has Been Welcomed by the United States Government as an Integral Part of the Army and the Navy—The Good Work That the Association Is Doing in Training Thousands of Immigrants for American Citizenship.

The Remarkable Growth of the Association From the Year of Its Founding (1851) in Montreal and Boston.

By G. V. THOMAS.

BRITISH in origin, the real home of the Y. M. C. A., is now North America, as represented by this country and Canada. In membership, property and ideas, the Y. M. C. A. of North America is acknowledged by the other branches to lead the world, and its methods are being so steadily adopted elsewhere that the time does not seem to be far distant when the international organization will be thoroughly Americanized.

The American Y. M. C. A. has 375,000 members, all the rest of the world 75,000 less. The American membership is sufficient to make a city the size of Cleveland, the seventh in population in this country. It would make seven Peorias, or a Pittsburg, with enough young men left over for a Savannah, Ga. Let each man stretch out his arms to their full length, and have his fingers touching, the tips of other fingers on either side of him, and the line thus made would reach from New York to Buffalo, or almost to Pittsburg, or a hundred miles past Portland, Me., or eighty miles to the south of Richmond, Va.

Last year's expenditures in North America were sufficient to make seventy persons each worth the comfortable fortune of $100,000. If its property were to be distributed in one hundred thousand dollar lots, there would be portions for 300 persons.

One-fourth of the 8,200 associations are in North America. The combined libraries of these 2,000 associations would make two libraries as large as the Yale and Cornell libraries, which combined top 500,000 volumes.

The number of students in Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Leland Stanford, Michigan, Princeton and Columbia is 22,528. In the evening educational classes of our Y. M. C. A. are nearly thirty-three thousand men—a Johnstown, Pa., in numbers.

Its 130,000 men and boys in its 500 odd gymnasiums constitute the largest athletic organization in the world. The gymnastic feature originated in this country. So did the idea of the railroad Y. M. C. A., the soldiers and sailors' Y. M. C. A., the colleges and Town Y. M. C. A., the Students' Y. M. C. A., the industrial Y. M. C. A. While the organization abroad has stuck more or less closely by the original idea of the society's founder—that of Bible study and mission work among young men that they might grow spiritually—the home Y. M. C. A. looks after the mind, spirit and body, believing that all are indissoluble bound together, all go to make the man, and to neglect any one of these three constituents is to neglect the others also. This is the one great idea that the American Y. M. C. A. has given to the whole organization and the world at large, and within recent years the foreign branches have been loosing their hold on conservatism and grasping the enlarged American principle.

It Made Physical Culture Popular.

While putting this principle into practice, the home Y. M. C. A. has incidentally made physical training popular in this country.

Physical training was introduced into the Y. M. C. A. about thirty-five years ago. So few persons had given any attention to physical development that the only instructors who could be obtained were former circus men, ex-sluggers, and men of like stripe. Gradually, however, capable physical directors in thorough sympathy with the association and its aims were trained up, and from then on began the triumphant athletic march of the association. And when the Y. M. C. A. had proved that physical training was a good thing for the masses, then there began the demand for physical culture which has now become a craze in many quarters, and led to the establishment of heaven knows how many physical culture gymnasiums and schools and methods.

The physical training of the Y. M. C. A. is recognized as being so thorough and scientific that when a college is in need of a new trainer it has become the custom for it to apply first to the Y. M. C. A. Anderson of Yale, Stagg of Chicago, Meylen of Columbia, Phillips of Amherst, Young of Cornell, are Y. M. C. A. products. So are Gulick of the New York public schools, the Erler of the Cleveland schools.

James E. Sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., says that the Y. M. C. A. has done more to purify sport in America than any other one organization. Whenever Mr. Sullivan wants handicappers and other officials to act at the meets of the A. A. U., he invariably requests of the national training secretary names of Y. M. C. A. men who are qualified for the work. He recently appointed sixty Y. M. C. A. men for the New York section of the union.

The way in which the Y. M. C. A. is continually enlarging its field is illustrated in the development of the physical training department.

The first idea was to look after the physical welfare of its members alone; now it is also looking after the physical well being of the communities in which the various associations are located.

In Grand Rapids the physical director organized athletic clubs in the various wards, induced the city to appropriate a sum of money for the purchase of prizes, and the contests which ensued were so successful and aroused such widespread interest that the aldermen voted money for the purchase and fitting up of three playgrounds. The Y. M. C. A. directors in Scranton organized athletic contests among the policemen; in many towns recreation centers are maintained by the Y. M. C. A. for the use of all who care to enter the gates.

The latest scheme of the department is to send out scientific, yet popular articles on physical training for wholesale consumption. The philosophy back of this scheme is that the more persons aroused to the need of properly caring for the body, the greater will be the opportunity for the development of the spiritual in the country.

How the Mind Is Cared For.

While the educational idea originated in England, it owes its development and present status to American efforts.

The first educational work in this country was done in 1866 in the Twenty-third street branch of the New York association. Peculiarly enough, three or four classes were instructed in Greek and Latin. Now almost anything that will aid a man to earn a livelihood can be studied in the Y. M. C. A. classes and schools. The growth of this department is evidence in the specialties that it offers.

These number fifteen. There are fifteen automobile schools. Several hundred business men are studying business economy methods of Y. M. C. A. instructors. A course in investments is offered to capitalists. New ideas in publishing and printing are made known to foremen and head printers of the big publishing houses. The Massachusetts legislature has authorized the Boston Y. M. C. A. to confer degrees on the graduates of its Massachusetts law schools. Forestry classes are being started up and the Oregon associations are giving instruction in poultry raising.

Bible education—the original Y. M. C. A. educational idea—is being extended beyond the members of the organization. A decided innovation is the organization of Bible classes among the members of the college fraternities. Every "frat" at the University of Missouri has been organized into a Bible class. The movement is meeting with great success at Harvard; 600 of Yale's students are studying the Bible under Y. M. C. A. direction. The 720 student associations throughout the country have a total membership of 50,000, an increase of 16,000 in five years.

It is not too much to say that through its educational department, the Y. M. C. A. of North America is making many an immigrant into a useful American citizen.

For the benefit of immigrants who want to learn the English language and become versed in the governing principles of this country and its institutions, special classes are maintained. Those who take advantage of this opportunity number several thousand; indeed, these foreigners are said to be among the most earnest of all the students in the department. There is a Dane, out Minnesota way, who, after his days' work on the farm is done, walks six miles to night school and after it is over, plods back to the farm, thus staying up (!!) midnight in order to get the covered knowledge that will enable him to take out his naturalization papers. His case is representative of many who have come under the notice of the association.

This branch of the educational work is especially valuable in town and country districts, where the authorities, unlike their brethren of the cities, do not maintain night schools, which are the only kind suited to the average immigrant, since he has to earn his bread by day.

In one of the classes maintained for immigrants in New York, twenty-two countries are represented, among the number being Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, France, Russia, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Argentina, China and Japan. If this class were permitted to employ its native languages there would be a regular babel.

Tackling New Fields Continually.

The Y. M. C. A. is not only engaging in settlement work; it is entering the social welfare and industrial betterment fields. Its plans in this direction are ambitious. The country has something like four million men working in its mines, quarries, lumber camps and mills of various sorts, and it is the aim of the Y. M. C. A. to organize these men into associations.

This movement began in Cleveland with shop Bible meetings at the noon hour and at all sorts of queer hours when the men were at leisure. Meetings for the Cleveland street railway men are held at 4:30 o'clock in the morning.

Fifty-seven association have already been formed among industrial men, and employers are aiding in the movement, thus following in the footsteps of the railroad officials, who, after the railroad Y. M. C. A. was proved to be a good thing for the railroad from the business standpoint, have been heavy contributors to this branch of the work. One hundred and fourteen of the 194 railroad associations have buildings, and about half the money expended for these homes has been furnished by the railroads interested. The cotton mill operators of the Carolinas are now intrusting the education of its operatives, fresh from the mountain districts, to the Y. M. C. A.; while one of the most flourishing industrial associations has a headquarters that was given to it, scot free, by Senator Proctor, of Vermont.

The attendance at the Bible shop meetings in 1901 was 77,000; last year it was 553,700. These figures are indicative of the organization's growth all along the line in recent years.

Not only are railroad corporations and hard-headed business men and manufacturers co-workers with the Y. M. C. A.; the United States government is a partner in the movement, as well. This is a direct result of the Y. M. C. A. work among the soldiers and sailors during the Spanish-American war.

The Government and Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. was in Cuba and Porto Rico with the vans of the armies. It got its stationery to Santiago when the government could not, and so the first reports that the various generals sent to the war department were written on paper bearing the Y. M. C. A. heading. The Y. M. C. A. secretaries in the Philippines went right to the front with the soldiers, and that also served to call the government's attention to the work of the organization. Praise of it was continually sent in by the commanding officers, and as a result it was not long before the government was requesting the Y. M. C. A. to send out a secretary on each transport ordered to the Philippines. The government had come to a full realization of the fact that the work of the Y. M. C. A. was one of the chief factors in keeping the average soldier contented in strange and insidious surroundings.

By the close of the war with Spain the work of the Y. M. C. A. had proved of such inestimable value to the army that congress passed a law permitting the erection of Y. M. C. A. buildings on post grounds. Under the same law the secretary of war issued an order making it possible for the Y. M. C. A. to be assigned rooms in the various post exchange buildings. Fortress Monroe now has a fine Y. M. C. A. building, a $50,000 one is being erected at Fort Leavenworth, and Y. M. C. A. work has recently been inaugurated in the post exchange building at Fort Totten.

The navy work began in a rented tobacco warehouse at Key West. It is now being pushed at the various navy yards and naval centers, such as Norfolk, Cavite, Newport and San Juan.

The attendance last year at the home naval branches was 409,367, ten times the total enlistment of the navy. In the Brooklyn Navy Yard building a bluejacket was welcomed every two and a half minutes of the twenty-four hour day. Over 83,000 men paid for lodging, over 3,000 slept on the floors when beds were not to be had. 75,000 were turned away for lack of accommodations. 181,000 meals were served in the restaurant, and the sailors intrusted $445,152 to the Y. M. C. A. Between 7,000 and 8,000 bluejackets every month allot to the Y. M. C. A. a portion of their pay, and this is turned over to the organization by the government. Then the Y. M. C. A. sends the money to the persons designated or sees that the installments are kept up on homes and real estate, or invests it, or holds it, as per direction of the men.

The Y. M. C. A. is not a mission to the army and navy; it is an integral part of the army and navy. This is its status, because the government has recognized its efficient work in keeping up the morale of the men.

The Chief Supporter of the Mission Work Out.

The American Y. M. C. A. is the chief support of the movement in the so-called mission lands; this is conceded by the European branches. The methods that are applied here are used abroad. In Korea, for the first time in that nation's history, the men are being taught the value of physical training, with the result that the Korean man is fast losing his desire to possess long finger nails and hands that are soft and feminine. For a Korean to sweat is no longer to be disgraced.

All this and more the American branch of the Y. M. C. A. has accomplished since 1851, the year of its founding in Montreal and Boston. A little incident of the Y. M. C. A. work with the Japanese army in Manchuria may perhaps give an insight into the methods by which the organization has won such wide favor.

One of the secretaries thoughtfully included in his equipment a Yankee hair-clipper. He offered to bare the long, unattended polls of as many Japs as cared to undergo the operation. From the day of this declaration he was in high favor; on one day he clipped the heads of ninety [illegible] and it is a matter of fact that [illegible] the clipper was introduced to the army the rank and file evinced a keener interest than before in the Y. M. C. A. It had done something of practical benefit to the men.

"The associations of the United States and Canada press at this [illegible] of a powerful, active and [illegible] organization," said the Work's Committee, at the London conference, 1894. "They are well at the head of the whole work, and their influence is felt far beyond the American continent."

That was said [illegible] What would the [illegible] of the [illegible]

Is Our Music Becoming Chinese?

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Is modern music approaching the complexity of the 84 scales, each with its special philosophical signification, that are recognized in the Celestial Empire? The Chinese ambassador is reported to have said recently that the work of some of the latest composers sounds strikingly like the music he has been accustomed to in his native land.

The average American, going to the Chinese theater in any one of our larger cities, hears with astonishment a music which sounds to him like the rasping of files, the scraping of tomato cans and the irregular rat-a tat-tat of a drum, which a small boy has received as a Christmas present. There's nothing tuneful or melodic in it. "If this is music," the man thinks, "then it's one for 'My Old Kentucky Home' and 'In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree.' Everybody works in the Chinese theater but father; he just holds his ears."

Yet, according to the Chinese ambassador, this is just where we occidentals are coming out. Some of the musical critics seem to agree with him. Those people who certainly know most about Oriental music say that it has complex harmonies which we are too obtuse to catch. We are ear-blind to their color. They have been at it so much longer than we that they have got much further along. For the Chinese were the first people in the history of the world to develop a system of octaves, a circle of fifths and a lot of other harmonical technics, back in the days when our ancestors, the [illegible] savages, had not invented even the simplest forms of melody. It is well known that they regard our music as barbarous and bald in its simplicity. Some Europeans hold the same opinion. Gladisch, for example, a German savant who has worked out the intimate connection between Chinese musical theory and the musico-philosophic conceptions of the Greek teacher Pythagoras, has always insisted that our lack of appreciation is due to lack of training, and that we shall eventually come to understand better the marvelous intricacy of Chinese and Japanese musical effects.

Whether or not we shall finally arrive at understanding and liking something that approaches the harmonious discords of the Chinese, close observers claim to have discovered among the musicians and lovers of music a steadily increasing sensitiveness to harmonies the existence of which was formerly unknown. Mme. Fidele Koenig of the faculty of the New England Conservatory, wife of the late chef de chant of the Paris opera, and a woman who has seen and assisted in the coaching of more eminent musicians than perhaps anybody now living, says that her husband, in the course of long professional experience, constantly commented upon the improvement that is taking place in the hearing capacity of European musicians and public. Subtle harmonies of today are understood which, 40 or 50 years ago even would have been incomprehensible. The musicians have grown more and more fearless in doing the things that used to frighten them. When "Faust" was produced, back in the fifties, it was regarded by the critics as too technical ever to be popularly accepted. Now even the hand organs make easy work of some of its familiar motives.

The present vogue of the modern school of French composers in this country—an enthusiasm which led to Mme. Koenig's being called this winter to Boston as an instructor in French singing at the New England Conservatory of Music—illustrates the point made by the Chinese minister in his much quoted remark. We are becoming a nation of appreciators; we may in time reach the point of perceiving all the tones and semi-tones that came out of the mythical bird Fang-Hoang and his mate, the originators of Oriental harmony. Although there are millions of honest Americans who appreciate no music that is technically better than the popular march and the topical song, there are at least several thousand enthusiastic music lovers and several hundred thousand alleged music lovers in this country who have been aroused this winter to a high pitch of excitement over the works of the younger school of French musicians. The recent visit of the greatest of all these composers, M. Vincent d'Indy, who came at the invitation of Mr. Henry L. Higginson to conduct several performances of the Boston Symphony orchestra, and who also gave some performances in New York city, profoundly stirred the eastern musicians, connoisseurs of music, and the section of society which supports the fine arts.

A few years ago, if you wanted to be in it with the world that listens to and talks about music, you had to be familiar with Wagner, and to be able to compare the merits of Parsifal with the Gotterdammerung, but from now on American papas will be dragged out of an evening by culture-bent mammas and daughters to listen to works by d'Indy, Faure, Dukas, Chausson, Debussy, and, above all, by the beloved master of modern French music, the humble and pure-minded pedagogue who found time in the exacting performance of a long day of private teaching from house to house to produce some of the most imperishable works of the nineteenth century, Cesar Franck.

These are the composers that in every American city are now as it has been aptly expressed, in the public ear. Their songs, which have become the staple of the concert hall and the fad of the drawing room, will be taught in conservatories and private schools of music, just as the New England conservatory has given them a prominent place in its course of instruction.

The current enthusiasm may even have its humorous side. Just as Wagner's music, which is now accepted as classic, was a few years ago the butt of every nine-dollar-a-week joksmith, we may expect—well, some of the French [illegible] opera have for years [illegible] fun at what they call "la Republique Frankaise." The reputation of the clever Frenchman will not be hurt by a little drollery.

The one thing, perhaps, that the man in the street can grasp in this music of the modern French composers, whether he likes the sound of it or not, is that it has got about as far away from simple melody as anything yet. Musical harmony is of two kinds: melodic, in which a succession of notes produces an effect, and chordal, in which an effect is created by notes struck simultaneously. It has been the history of music that melodies, being easier and more readily recognizable, are developed first, and that the chordal harmonies are produced later and are capable of much greater complexity and "color." There is, in fact, almost no limit, except that imposed by the imperfections of the human ear, to what may be done by the composer of the romantic school who has thrown away the restrictions which the classicists put upon themselves. The music built up by Franck and his followers may be compared to the most elaborate architecture that, for instance, of the great Gothic builders in whose cathedrals every part supports every other part, so that no single beam or buttress could be removed and no plaster or grain could be smaller than it is without endangering the safety of the whole structure.

Those who best understand oriental music say that it has a similarly architectural character, and that our failure to appreciate it is generally due to its intricacy and its lack of the kind of melody on which we have been brought up. So that there may be something in the Chinese diplomat's [illegible]

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MARKS EPOCH IN MUSICAL LIFE OF CITY

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY IS THE QUICKLY ORGANIZED. ANNOUNCES A SERIES OF CONCERTS

Announcement has been made of a series of concerts to be given by the Philharmonic society of Colorado Springs, that organization of musical forces which will include all the best [illegible] talent. In many cities prominent citizens give large sums of money to projects of this kind, but here it is planned more modestly, at present. The request is made that citizens give what they wish to support the series of five spring concerts by purchasing tickets for themselves and their friends.

On the evening of March 3 the first concert will be given and it will be vocal in nature. An orchestral concert will be given on March 15. On March 29, the chorus will sing Cowen's beautiful cantata, "The Rose Maiden," and on April 19 an instrumental concert will be given. The concluding concert of the season will be on May 18, when both the chorus and the orchestra will take part.

While it is not the purpose of the Philharmonic society to bring foreign artists to Colorado Springs, by rare good fortune it has secured for the first entertainment Charles W. Clark, formerly of Chicago, now a resident of Paris, who has during the last four years been styled by critics as "one of the three greatest living baritones of the world." This honor is given him by critics in London, Paris and Berlin.

Director Stevens has enlisted the co-operation of the best soloists in the city, both in choirs and otherwise. For the orchestral feature, the musicians' union has passed a resolution indorsing the project and promising generous aid.

Other excellent singers besides those mentioned below will be identified with the chorus, but among those who have been together in rehearsal are:

Sopranos—Mesdames Ball, Bybee, Metz, Seldomridge, Taliaferro, Tucker, White; Misses Atkins, Briggs, Gregg, Hamilton, Irwin, Manning, Morrison, McNeen, Owen, Rouse, Sandstedt, Templeton, Whitehurst and Woodsmall.

Altos—Mesdames Perry, Robinson; Misses Baker, Comstock, Davis, Fleming, Painter, Smith, Stephenson, Wise and Weir.

Tenors—Messrs. Auld, Bybee, Cohrit, Finney, Garlick, Greenwood, Hart, Irvine, McCoombs, Moore, Shaw and Stricken.

Basses—Messrs. Aitken, Braidwood, Bortrey, Mrchby, Baker, Coggshill, Evans, Elstun, Gambrill, Hemus, Hemenway, Hart, Ryer, Ru[illegible], Smith and Woolsey.

For the orchestra the following players are available:

First violins—Barnes, Curtis, [illegible] & J. Dietrich.

Second violins—Fink, Lou, Templeton, Black, Prior, C. M.

Violas—Fink, F., Morris.

Violoncellos—Rathbun, Dipp.

Trombones—Kelley, [illegible].

Double basses—Hillbrand, Towle, and Metz.

Flutes—Fink, J., Bender.

Clarinets—Faik, Schroeder.

Cornets—Maxwell, Lyons, Rawley.

Horns—Tibbs, Bogue, Clark.

Tympani—Jeancon.

Drums—Dreyer.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

CANTATA—Stainer's cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," will be sung by the choir at St. Stephen's church this afternoon at five o'clock.

Hurry! Hurry, and have your rooms papered and calcomined before the spring rush. The Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co., 212 North Tejon.

THE USUAL services will be held at the First Christian church today except the 7:30 service in the evening, which will not be held on account of the union meeting at Temple theater.

HALF TRUTHS—The Rev. James C. Rawlings, of the M. E. church, South, will speak on "Some Dangerous Half Truths Heard in Colorado Springs" at the service this morning at 11 o'clock.

DIED—Miss Margaret Lyon, 22 years old died at her home, 215 East Cache La Poudre street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Lyon came here for her health from Kansas City last September. The body was taken to Kansas City last evening by her mother, Mrs. J. B. Lyon, of Kansas City.

Senor Theodore Desha, the governor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has given to the Carnegie museum at Pittsburg a Mexican idol which was regarded as the gem of his archeological collection.

Personal Mention

A. J. Bendie leaves for Trinidad this morning.

Ben Inman has gone to Denver to attend the funeral of his brother.

Thomas A. Purley and family left for San Diego, California, Thursday evening.

After a two months' stay in Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Arnold and [illegible] are at home at the [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Hodgetts have removed to 1619 Wood avenue, where they will be at home to their friends after March 1.

Francis D. Pastorius leaves this morning over the Santa Fe for Florida, where he will probably spend the remainder of the winter.

C. W. Kurie, Jr., son of C. W. Kurie of 1519 North Nevada avenue, returns today to Culver, Ind. to continue his studies at Culver military academy. On account of sickness, he has been at home for several weeks. He is taking the scientific course.

Postmaster L. C. Dana, accompanied Department Commander George K. Cufman, of the G. A. R., and staff to Canon City last evening where a joint meeting of the Florence and Canon City posts and the Woman's Relief corps was held. Mr. Dana is considered a likely candidate for the office of department commander of the G. A. R. in Colorado and Wyoming.

Joseph Silberberg, a prominent member of the Elks, who has conducted a tailoring establishment in this city for a number of years, has closed out his business and will leave this city for New York, Monday, where he will reside permanently. At the Elks club last evening Mr. Silberberg was presented with a handsome Elk watch charm as a token of esteem from his many friends among the Elks.

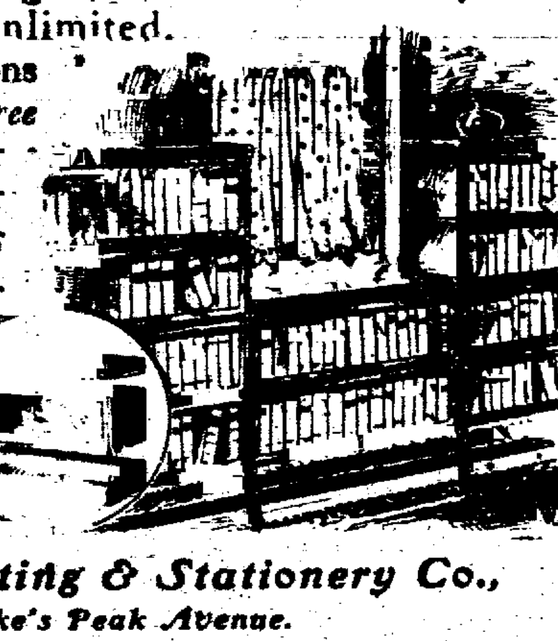
Thomas A. Edison, the wizard, is something of a joker. A correspondent's eye was caught by a model that looked like a cradle with a telephonic attachment. "What on earth is that?" inquired the visitor. "I hope to make my fortune from that invention," said Edison, gravely. "It is a motor to run by sound. You attach it to a cradle, and the louder the baby cries the faster the cradle rocks."

Here's an "ELASTIC" Idea for Spring House-Cleaning

THE Globe-Wernicke Unit Book-Case Libraries are as easy to take down as they are to build up! You can move them from room to room or from house to house *without taking out the books.* What a boon to housekeepers! Not to have to take out every book, dust it and put it back in the same old way on the same old shelf. *Globe-Wernicke Book-Case* Units are dust-proof every unit has a glass door that is lined, and also an anti-binding equalizer that prevents the door jambing or sticking.

The opportunities for making an attractive home library with these cases are practically unlimited.

A set of illustrated suggestions for home libraries mailed *free* to any enquirer. No other concern manufactures either the *variety of styles, sizes and finishes* that the Globe-Wernicke Company does.



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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

No. NORTH, FOR DENVER.
10—From Ouray, Gunnison, Salida, Leadville and Glenwood ... 4:45 am
6—From Salt Lake & Pac. Coast ... 6:00 am
8—From Pueblo ... 9:05 am
12—From St. Louis, K. C., Pueblo 10:25 am
2—From St. Louis & Pac. Coast ... 2:35 pm
[illegible]—From Pueblo and Canon City ... [illegible]
14—From Trinidad and Pueblo ... 6:10 pm
4—From Salt Lake & Pac. Coast ... 7:30 pm
SOUTH AND WEST FROM DENVER.
15—For Ouray, Gunnison, Salida, and Leadville ... 12:35 am
5—For Salt Lake & Pac. Coast ... 11:35 am
1—For Salt Lake, St. Louis and Pacific Coast ... 12:05 pm
11—For Pueblo ... 10:30 am
9—For Canon City and Pueblo ... 4:30 pm
7—For Pueblo, Alamosa, Durango 9:30 pm
11—For Kan. City and St. Louis ... 7:05 pm
3—For Salt Lake Pac. Coast ... 10:35 pm
No. Lv. Colo. Spgs. No. Lv. Manitou
43 ... 7:30 am | 44 ... 8:30 am
45 ... 10:45 am | 46 ... 11:30 am
47 ... 5:00 pm | 48 ... 6:15 pm
MANITOU BRANCH TRAINS.
For Pueblo ... 7:10 pm
For Pueblo ... 10:30 pm
Trains arrive from Denver, 6:30, 10:05.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

No. WEST BOUND. Leaves.
5—Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast Limited ... 12:55 pm
Santa Fe C. & S. depot.
11—Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express ... 7:10 pm
D. & R. G. depot.
3—Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast Limited ... 11:50 pm
Santa Fe C. & S. depot.
No. EAST BOUND. Arrives.
6—From Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast ... 7:00 am
Santa Fe depot.
2—From Cripple Creek & Ute Pass ... 10.20 am
D. & R. G. depot.
4—From Pacific Coast, Utah, Colorado ... 6.40 pm
Santa Fe depot.
All trains to and from Cripple Creek district leave from and arrive at D. & R. G. depot. Other trains arrive and leave from Santa Fe depot. Ticket office No. 9 North Tejon street. C. S. BROWNE. General Agent.

SANTA FE.

February 11, 1906.
Union Station, East Pike's Peak Ave.
No. NORTH, FOR DENVER.
5—From Chicago and California, 6:55 am
15—From Colorado Midland ... 7:25 am
15—Denver Express ... 10:25 am
607—Denver Express ... 11:55 am
1—From Texas ... 1:35 pm
601—From Pueblo and East ... 3:25 pm
3—Denver Ex. from Cripple Ck. 5:55 pm
11—From Colorado Midland ... 7:05 pm
EAST BOUND AND CALIFORNIA.
606—For Chicago and Kan. City ... 6:10 am
4—For Pueblo ... 10:10 am
12—To Colorado Midland Ry ... 11:40 am
2—For Pueblo ... 2:30 pm
602—California Lim. and Chicago ... 6:45 pm
14—For Pueblo ... 7:10 pm
6—For Chicago, K. C., El Paso ... 10:20 pm
16—To Colorado Midland Ry ... 11:20 pm

COLORADO & SOUTHERN.

NORTH BOUND.
For Denver, Boulder, Ft. Collins .. 6:55 am
For Denver, Boulder, Ft. Collins .. 7:25 am
For Denver, Boulder, Kan. City, St. Louis and East ... 10:25 am
For Denver ... 11:55 am
For Denver, Boulder, Ft. Collins, Omaha, Chicago and East ... 1:35 pm
For Denver, Kan. City, St. Louis 3:25 pm
For Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Kan. City, St. Louis and East ... 6:05 pm
For Denver ... 1:05 pm
SOUTH BOUND.
For Pueblo ... 6:40 am
For Pueblo ... 10:10 am
For Pueblo, Trinidad, Ft. Worth .. 2:00 pm
For Pueblo ... 6:55 pm
For Pueblo ... 7:10 pm
For Pueblo ... 10:30 pm
Trains arrive from Denver, 6:30, 10:05, 11:40 a. m., and 2:25, 6.33, 7:05, 10:30 and 11:30 p. m.
Trains arrive from the south, 6:35, 10:15, 11:45 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 p. m.
Ticket office No. 119 E. Pike's Peak ave. Come in and ask questions.
J. H. SPRING, C. A.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

No. LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.
42—Rocky Mt. Lim. to Chicago ... 10:20 am
6—Vestibuled Lim. Chi. via Omaha. 3:00 pm
10—Colorado Flyer, Kan. City, St. Joe, St. Louis, Chicago ... 2:30 pm
28—For Kan. City, Memphis, Jacksonville, Fla., and St. Louis .. 7:55 pm
5—Limited to Pueblo ... 8:30 am
9—Limited to Pueblo ... 11:50 am
41—To Pueblo ... 9:45 pm
ARRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS.
5—Vestibuled Lim. from Chicago. 7:50 am
27—From St. Louis and Kan. City 8:15 am
9—Colorado Flyer, from Kan. City, St. Joe, Omaha, St. Louis ... 11:50 am
41—Rocky Mountain Limited ... 9:00 pm
Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains; dining cars for all meals.
W. W. WOOD, C. P. A.
2 Pike's Pike Ave. Phone 73.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD.

Midland Terminal Ry.
Via Colo. Midland Out of Colo. Springs.
No. WEST BOUND.
111—Leave Colorado Springs ... 7:10 pm
Arrive Cripple Creek ... 10:05 pm
EAST BOUND.
1—Leave Cripple Creek ... 7:30 am
Arrive Colorado Springs ... 10:20 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive. Depart.
10:25 am—St. Louis, Sedalia, K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita and Hot Springs, Ark., daily ... 7:35 pm
2:05 pm—Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Spgs., Sedalia, K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, L'worth, dly 12:05 pm

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RY.

(The Short Line.)
No. Daily. WEST BOUND.
Leaves Colorado Springs ... 10:30 am
Arrives at Cripple Creek ... 1:20 pm
EAST BOUND.
Leaves Cripple Creek ... 3:00 pm
Arrives Colorado Springs ... 6:00 pm
Through trains of day coaches and observation cars between Denver, Cripple Creek and Victor are run over the C. & S. Ry. to and from Colorado Springs.
Short Line trains arrive and depart from Santa Fe station, Colorado Springs. City Ticket Office, 119 Pike's Peak avenue.

News of Colorado City

SOCIETY AFFAIRS IN COLORADO CITY

Mrs. Isaac Kissell gave a Valentine party at her home on Colorado avenue Wednesday afternoon. The parlors were decorated with [illegible] and carnations. The first prize was awarded to Mrs. F. Drew, the second to Mrs. R. G. Godfrey. Those present were Mesdames W. England, W. P. Epperson, C. M. Sherman, M. T. Burwell, A. H. Weston, R. L. Godfrey, W. C. Wolf, C. De Taylor, W. T. Richards, J. F. Morgan, F. Drew, S. N. Cotton, George F. Geiger, I. R. Sims, G. Woodward, J. F. Williard, J. P. Jackson, E. Bishop, L. N. Winternitz, C. R. Amundsen, G. Hopkinson, C. Orrin, F. Hemingway, C. F. Seitter, W. Seavey, F. F. Schreiber, L. Cunningham, F. Watts and L. Porter.

A masquerade party was held at the home of Edward R. Sims Wednesday evening. Much care was taken in the decorations of the parlors. After amusements and dancing, a luncheon was served. Those present were Lula Johnson, Mary Faulkner, Edna Farnsworth, Lula Sanders, Margaret Guth, Alice Wilson, Pearl Eaton, Kate Kinney, Isabel Brockle, Thomas Martin, Bert Carson, Robert Sonneckson, Frank Pierson, Claude Dorsett, Russell Brennegar, John Wilson, Earl Shackelford, George Lehr, Frank Byron and Edward Sims.

Mrs. Mabel Hemingway will entertain at cards Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Isaac Kissell will give a Washington birthday party at her home on Colorado avenue Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. John B. Stephen entertained last Tuesday afternoon. The parlors were beautifully decorated with the national colors in honor of Lincoln's birthday. The guests were Mesdames L. B. Grafton, T. S. Nichols, F. F. Schreiber, O. L. Ellinwood, Earl Heinley, W. Rodda, Allan Hoff and Thomas Mannering.

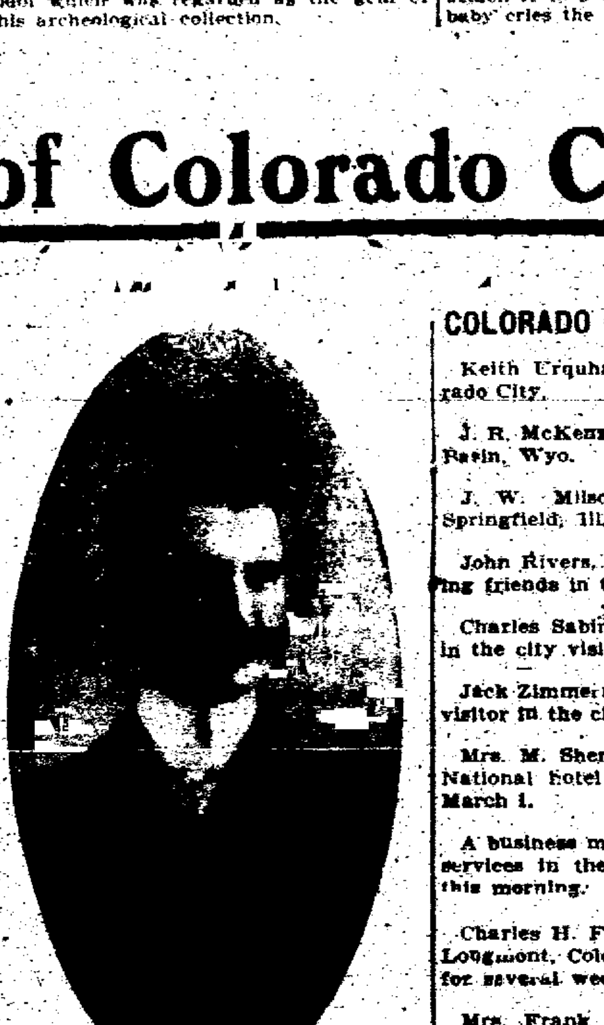
Mrs. J. R. Sims entertained a high five party at her home, 120 Lincoln avenue Friday afternoon. The parlors were handsomely decorated and a dainty luncheon was served.

Mrs. John B. Stephen will entertain Wednesday afternoon at her home on Jefferson avenue.

The Don't Worry club was reorganized Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. C. E. Corporan, 318 Lincoln avenue. High five was the amusement. Mrs. George F. Geiger won first prize and Mrs. Isaac Kissell second. The next meeting of the club will be at the home of Mrs. Charles Birdsall.

A surprise party was given Mr. L. B. Miller on his fifty-first birthday Saturday evening at his home, 206 Main street. He was presented with two beautiful landscape pictures by members of the Brotherhood of American [illegible], of which order he is foreman. Twenty-five couples were present. An elegant supper was served.

Mrs. W. L. Seavey was given a surprise party yesterday afternoon by friends who presented her with a beautiful hand painted plate. Among those present were Mesdames Taylor, Weston, Richards, Kissell, Drew, Hames, [illegible], Lillie, Clifford, Corporan, [illegible]way, Moyer, Tiger and Ammerman.



REV. A. B. CARSON,
New Pastor of the First Baptist church.

THIRD ANNUAL BALL OF STANDARD CLUB

The third annual ball of the Standard club will be given at the clubhouse on Tuesday night, February 27. The large parlors in which the dancing will take place will be beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. The music for the occasion will be furnished by Fink's orchestra; refreshments will be served during the evening in the billiard room. Invitation cards will be sent out during the coming week by members to their friends, each member having the privilege of inviting one couple. The following members who compose the amusement committee have full charge of the affair and are working hard to make it a grand success: John Detrich, chairman; Isaac Gay, J. H. Canfield, H. J. McConahy and D. D. Paddock.

LADIES' TOWN IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY HAS FINE RECORD.

The Ladies' Town Improvement Society will meet at the home of Mrs. W. P. Epperson Tuesday, February 27. It is desired that all members be present as business of importance will come before the meeting. Since its organization the society has received $725, and has now over $200 in the treasury. Over $500 was expended last year in park improvements.

FORMER COLORADO CITY MAN DEAD IN DENVER.

Frank Gold, who was injured in the Union Pacific railroad yards in Denver last week, died from the effects of his injuries yesterday. His funeral will be held at 3 o'clock in Denver today. He was well known in this city, having been employed in the Colorado Midland railroad shops for many years as car repairer.

Mrs. J. H. Ridenour, daughter, and Mrs. S. Griffin, a sister of Mr. Ridenour, left yesterday for California. Mrs. Ridenour and daughter will remain in Los Angeles and Mrs. Griffith will go to San Francisco.

COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES.

Keith Urquhart has moved to Colorado City.

J. R. McKenzie has gone to Big Horn Basin, Wyo.

J. W. Milsop left yesterday for Springfield, Ill.

John Rivers, of Paris, Texas, is visiting friends in this city.

Charles Sabin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is in the city visiting friends.

Jack Zimmerman of Florissant, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Mrs. M. Sherman will open the new National hotel with a banquet about March 1.

A business meeting will be held after services in the Congregational church this morning.

Charles H. Fraiser left yesterday for Longmont, Colo., where he will remain for several weeks.

Mrs. Frank Smeltzer returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit with friends in Pueblo.

Mrs. C. Day and daughter of Alva, Okla., are here at 305 Lincoln avenue to stay for the winter.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, No. 218, will give a ball in the Waycott Opera house March 15.

Mrs. Anna Bethman has opened a branch hair dressing parlor at Mrs. Sawyer's millinery store, Colorado City.

Free face and scalp treatment by Mrs. Anna Bethman, at Mrs. Sawyer's millinery store, 428½ Colorado avenue, Colorado City.

Mrs. A. C. List, who has been visiting Mrs. W. S. McNider for the last two weeks, left for her home in Fort Worth, Texas, yesterday.

Charles E. Pond will move to Colorado Springs March 1, where he has become a partner in the Hewett & Pond Realty and Loan company.

Revival meetings will be continued tomorrow night at the First Congregational church by the Rev. Adna Moore. The choir will be led by Fred Frensel.

Boyd K. Seavey writes to his parents in this city from Honolulu that his ship, United States steamship Supply, sails for the island of Guam, where he will be stationed for some time.

W. M. Brown of Canon City has been installed as manager of the Home Telephone company to succeed V. H. Jameson, who will soon leave for his former home in Las Vegas, N. M.

The Ladies' Aid society of the First M. E. church met at the home of Mrs. Roy Gilliland, 519 Jefferson avenue, Thursday. Refreshments were served and the merits of the book, "The Mary Christopher," were discussed.

The Ladies' Aid society of the First M. E. church will give a patriotic social next Friday evening in W. C. T. U. hall. Addresses will be made by Professor L. B. Grafton and the Rev. Charles F. Seitter.

George Woodward, who recently returned from Mexico City, says that while there a light snow fell for the first time in thirty years, and that a Mexican paper described it as "little white balls that turned into feathers."

SAYS HE WAS SHOT AND THEN ROBBED OF $300 BY HOLD-UPS

William Smith, who holds a contract for unloading coal at the Rio Grande and Short Line coal chutes, reported to the police shortly after 9 o'clock last night that he had been held up and robbed of about $300, and was shot in the left hand by the hold-ups.

In support of his statement Smith showed his left hand, which had a small wound made by a 22-caliber bullet between the second and third knuckles. The wound was dressed by Dr. Perkins, who discovered powder burns upon the inside of the left hand. Smith also produced a glove that he said he was wearing when attacked, and the glove contained a hole completely through between the second and third joints.

The statement first made by Mr. Smith was as follows: He drew $300 from the First National bank shortly before the bank closed yesterday noon for the purpose of paying off the shovelers that he had employed and to redeem some time checks that a friend had cashed. He remained in the city all afternoon and, when returning from the Short Line yards to his home about 8 o'clock last night, he cut across the vacant space between the Short Line tracks and the Midland track, at which point he was held up. As one of the hold-ups pointed a revolver at him, he seized it with the left hand and the hold-up fired. Then the other robber tore open his vest and, reaching to the inside pocket, took out the roll of bills and ran away toward the Rio Grande track.

Investigation shows that Mr. Smith told several stories relative to his robbery. A car repairer and George Robinson, a car cleaner in the Short Line yards, said last night that they heard two shots, followed immediately by screams. They left the passenger coach in which they were working and ran toward the Midland tracks in the direction of the screams, and met Smith running toward them. To them he said he had been held up and robbed of all his money and that after shooting him the thieves ran up the Midland embankment and started along the track toward Colorado City. One man was tall and the other short. He was advised to report the matter to the police and did so.

When searched at the police station Smith still had his watch and $35 in bills in his vest pocket. He declared that only one shot was fired and the bullet pierced the hole through the glove and through the hand, but he was unable to state how his hand became powder-burned so far back in the fleshy part of the hand. He denied having a revolver, but investigation at his residence disclosed the fact that he had owned a revolver of small caliber for over a year, and the weapon was not at home when the officers called there while Smith was detained at the police station.

Notwithstanding the conflicting statements made by Smith, Police Chief Adams gave orders to round up all suspicious characters in the railroad yards. One peculiar feature of the hold-up is the fact that, although Smith was near enough to seize hold of the revolver pointed at him by the hold-up, he was unable to state whether his assailant was black or white, or give any description of the thieves.

Societies and Clubs

The annual meeting of the Boys' club will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. F. Sanford, 430 North Weber street, February 22, at 10 o'clock.

The Woman's club held a regular business meeting at G. A. R. hall yesterday afternoon. A feature of the meeting was an address by Mr. Enos Mills of Estes Park, on "Forestry."

WON A WIFE WHILE POACHING.

When Lord Aberdeen, the new lord lieutenant of Ireland, was 30 years of age, he was still unmarried, and his friends laughingly said he would remain heartwhole all his days, says the Royal magazine. But fate willed it otherwise. He was shooting over a friend's estate and all unwittingly he crossed the border and shot some partridges belonging to Lord Tweedmouth. A party of keepers took him in custody as a poacher, and insisted on his accompanying them to Lord Tweedmouth's house.

Lord Tweedmouth saw at once that the tale of the "poacher" told was a true one, and persuaded him to stay to lunch. And so it happened that he met Ishbel, the daughter of the house, who charmed him from the first with her beauty and accomplishments. Now she is Lady Aberdeen.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who at 86 is still addressing audiences with unabated vigor, was recently presented in a most flattering way by an enthusiastic presiding officer. "Dear me," said Mrs. Howe, as she rose to her feet, "it is lucky my name was mentioned, for I never should have recognized myself from that description."

HEMORRHAGE CAUSED DEATH LAST EVENING OF JOHN G. REYNOLDS

John G. Reynolds, proprietor of the San Rafael livery stables, brother of former Chief of Police W. S. Reynolds and of Dr. M. P. Reynolds, a prominent physician and exalted ruler of the Elks, died at his home last evening at 10 o'clock of a pulmonary hemorrhage.

Mr. Reynolds, who was 38 years old, came to this city from St. Louis, Mo., five years ago. He has been a sufferer for some years, and has been confined to his home at 30 Boulder Crescent, where he died, for several days. He was unmarried and lived with his mother, Mrs. Catherine Reynolds. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made, but the body will be taken to St. Louis for interment. Dr. Reynolds and his brother will accompany the body to St. Louis.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS ARE TO INTERCEPT WEAPONS.

RIGA, Livonia, Feb. 17.—Russian cruisers are lying off this port inspecting all arriving craft in order to prevent the importation of weapons, several large consignments of which are reported to be on their way here to replace the thousands captured and destroyed by the troops. A depot of bombs and explosives has been discovered in the center of the city. Executions in the country continue daily. Three punitive expeditions are contrating at Dondongen, where lately there has been a recrudescence of the revolutionary movement.

"SUNNY JIM" MARSH IS GIVEN FIVE MONTHS IN JAIL.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 17.—"Sunny Jim" Marsh was found guilty by a jury in the district court today for assault with intent to kill William Grant in a fight at Victor two months ago. It was shown that he attempted to use a knife. He was sentenced to five months in the county jail.

With imported wood carvers and wood selected from one million feet of mahogany logs imported from Mexico, the grand staircase, which is to be a feature of the new $100,000 house of Frank Van Camp in North Meridian street, Indianapolis, is in the process of making.

A QUEEN'S HEALTH RULES.

Her majesty, the queen of Portugal, pins her faith, it is said, to the following mottoes:

Keep out of doors all you can. Breathe outdoor air—live in it—revel in it. Don't shut yourself up.

Build your houses so that the air supply is good. Throw away your portieres and bric-a-brac. Don't have useless stuffs round you.

Have a favorite form of exercise and make the most of it. Ride on horseback if you can, cycle if you cannot get a horse; do anything to get out in the open air.

Don't overeat.

Drink little, and let that little be pure.

Don't try to dress too much, yet dress as well as you are able. Wear everything you can to make yourself lovely.

In response to an invitation to attend the dedication of the libraries at Waterloo on February 16, Mr. Andrew Carnegie said that he regretted very much that he could not come. He expressed the hope that Waterloo will ever remember the necessity of the libraries, and will see to it that they are well supported.

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Among the Men who Work with Hand or Brain

Heiress Should Go to Work in Office to Know World.

By Helen Byron.

THE best preparation a young woman who is to have the control of money possibly can get is a year or two of hard practical common work in business offices. She will be surprised at the workings of law and justice as she sees them from the inside of a law office. She may be shocked to discover that money, money, money is the entering wedge that divides families and friends against themselves. She will be that much nearer to an understanding of that most complex of complexities, the human soul.

Seeing these things she certainly will have more respect and awe for the sternness of legality and will be less likely to be caught up on some small technical oversight. Seeing how fortunes vanish in a day she will be less likely to allow her own to vanish. She will learn what steps to take and how to take them to protect her own rights. She will learn how to open suit, how to close it. She will be able to discriminate between natural delays and delays due to negligence or incompetency, between reasonable and exorbitant charges, between responsible and shyster lawyers.

In a banking office she will see the care and system with which every penny is accounted for, every receipt and expenditure recorded, every accident of carelessness or dishonesty checkmated. She will learn who the responsible firms are; she will learn the methods of investigating a firm's responsibility.

Contact with World Educating.

In a real estate office, perhaps more than in any other, the heiress will gain knowledge which cannot but prove of practical assistance. She will see how estates are managed, how rents are collected, repairs provided for, transfers of property made. She will gain an invaluable knowledge of profit and loss; she will see where the little leaks that quickly cause the dike to burst occur.

As a stenographer in any office, the young heiress will gain invaluable insight into every cranny and crevice of business transactions. As a bookkeeper in any office, she will gain invaluable knowledge about the investing, collecting, banking, and securing of money. She will be out in the world and will see how the world's work is done.

"Out in the world," says the fond father, "that is the objection. I do not want my daughter to come in contact with the sordidness and hardships of the world—the business world." He fears it will take the bloom off her innocence, destroy her faith in men, make her hard and unwomanly.

It may be that the business woman sees a harder side of life than the more protected home and society woman. It may be that she sees fraud, selfishness, deceit. She may even hear gross or violent language occasionally. Judging from my own experience in business offices, these things are not common. The average man we meet in business offices is just the same man we meet in our homes, our churches, our social life. He is, perhaps, a little sterner, a trifle more abrupt. He makes less effort to conceal irritability. There is more to irritate him. But still he is the same man, at heart kind and chivalrous. As a father, husband, or brother the average business man holds certain sacred images in his heart, which even without his innate goodness would be sufficient protection for the girl whom necessity puts in his office.

May Learn by Seeking Work.

But even if a business woman did see vulgarity or evil, the mere recognition of evil could not make an evil mind. The sight of wrong doing will not harden a woman to wrong. Rather will she view it with the more horror as something to be avoided and guarded against. By losing childish ignorance she may obtain a closer, more precious hold on girlish and womanly innocence. That this is not mere theory is proved a thousandfold by that great class of noble hearted, pure minded American girls who go forth daily to meet the world, and emerge from the battle finer, sweeter, better women, happy in the consciousness of "something accomplished, something done."

It will not be as easy as it may seem for a young woman to obtain a position of such trust as it will enable her to gain the most valuable knowledge. This fact will help her to realize the true worth of brains, character, principle. The trying, the failing, the succeeding will all do their share in building a stronger, broader mentality. Faithful, loyal, dependable, high principle will become more than vague terms.

Clever Woman Is Social Success.

A short experience in a business office could not but give an heiress a clearer perception of the true and the false. She would lose that false self-value which is bred by flattering teachers, foolish companions, and toadying servants. Beauty, wealth, family, all those things that count for so much elsewhere, are naught here. It is the girl herself, her own power to think, to act, to prove her worth, to accept responsibility that counts. There is work to do; she must do it. Something must be done at a certain time; she must see that it is done. Other people's [illegible], other people's happiness, other people's affairs must come before her own. A woman [illegible] of such experience with all that selfishness which a life of pleasure engenders blended in a great and serious desire to do that which will accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

It never has been the doll faced, doll brained woman who ruled the hearts of [illegible]. But more than ever before, in these days when woman has attained to a high [illegible] of intellectual grace, it is the clever woman [illegible]. The business woman [illegible] in broad subjects her mind becomes broader. She learns to listen understandingly, to answer intelligently.

Sympathy always has been acknowledged to be one of the most charming of womanly charms. The truest, deepest sympathy is that which comes of interest and understanding. And these are something the business woman, the successful business woman, must possess or acquire—sympathy, interest, understanding. With these to help her she may obtain an influence over the minds of men such as her sister of more narrow experience never can hope to obtain.

Male Nurses Are Scarce: Profitable Field Is Open

By John Coleman.

A PHYSICIAN was lamenting the scarcity of male nurses.

"The trouble is," he explained, "the pay isn't enough to tempt a man. Even after he is fully qualified he cannot get more than $25 a week. That's city pay; $15 is usually the limit in the country. A man won't work for that."

Of course such an explanation doesn't explain. Men will work for that—armies of them are fighting for places where the work is harder and the pay much less. There is a scarcity of male nurses because the trained nurse is a recent addition to the army of workers, and the field is still almost unknown.

Must Not Expect "Soft Snap."

Of course, the trained nurse has no sinecure. His work is confining. It brings him in contact with sick and morbid people, it is irregular, exacting, and responsible; and it is work. But, as these drawbacks are no more disheartening than those in every occupation, and as there are at least the usual number of advantages to offset them, the man who is really fitted for the work will find nothing discouraging in it.

Now, as to natural qualifications, the man who is to be a trained nurse must get [illegible] abundant vitality, as he will have to resist contagion and fatigue. For his own sake and for that of his patients he must be cheerful. He must be conscientious; life and death hang on the thoroughness with which he does his work. He must have that executive ability which will enable him to do this work promptly and without disturbance. Finally, as he will have to do with sick people, who are unusually "fussy," he must possess tact.

Ways to Get Training.

There are different ways in which he may get the essential technical training. Many books are published on the various phases of nursing and allied subjects, such as diet, cooking for invalids, care of the sickroom, massage, and bathing. By studying these the satisfactory way of getting into the ranks of thoroughly qualified trained nurses is by the aid of the resident training school. In such a position the novice usually receives room and board and sometimes a small salary. The aspirant will make himself worth something to a physician, who will put him in the way of acquiring experience.

Of course, the quickest, surest, and most training consists of lectures and of actual work in the sickroom under the direction of nurses of experience and house physicians. Several schools offer correspondence courses in nursing, and some students of these courses have "made good" in practical work. What has been done can be done. Certainly a school of this kind, conducted by conscientious and competent people, would be better than independent and undirected effort.

Harpooning a Loan Shark: How to Escape Uninjured.

By John Ross.

IF the loan shark has got you—and not too fast and tight—you may get out of his clutches through the United States bankruptcy act, just as easily as you can be rid of a troublesome grocery bill.

But not one whit easier! There's the rub!

All debts look alike to the referee in bankruptcy. Under the bankruptcy act the man who appears seeking its friendly intervention is a man who is bankrupt and because of his condition is seeking to be discharged of his debts. He may be owing a grocery bill that was contracted when he was newly married and when his salary was just double what it is at the time of the filing of the petition, while at the moment he may have children enough to strain the temper of a census enumerator. Bankrupt, and depending solely upon his salary, his debt is one that presumably is impossible for him to pay. The bankruptcy court manifestly was made for this man.

Shark Has Little Standing.

So it is with the man who is in the grasp of the loan shark—with just this exception: the loan shark is one who recognizes the untenableness of his position in society. In a court of equity he doesn't expect any measure of sympathy. Ordinarily, he tries to protect himself by a mortgage on personal property. Something almost as good in most states is an assignment of the debtor's wages until the debt is wiped out. In Chicago and in Illinois, however, the last session of the legislature did away with the assignment of wages on the loan shark basis. Two trenchant enactments did the work. First, no man may assign his wages under any circumstances, unless his wife, if he have one, affixes her signature also to the acknowledgment before a justice of the peace; and, secondly, any such assignment of salary or wages made by a man, single or married, becomes "absolutely void" if it "shall be given as security for a loan tainted with usury or shall be given to secure the payment or fulfillment of a usurious contract or the payment of the principal or the interest of a usurious debt."

Constitutionally, however, this law cannot be retroactive, and the man who is in the toils of the loan shark dating back of July 1, 1905, still is the prisoner of his usurious money lender, and in contemplating a release through the bankruptcy act must govern himself accordingly.

Thus, one of the first conditions which he finds in the bankruptcy act is that the law does not undertake to disturb whatever securities have been given by the debtor to secure the creditor. If a state law has allowed the assignment of salary or wages as security for a debt, the United States bankruptcy law acknowledges the contract as binding. If the assignment shall be unlawful under the state statutes, the bankruptcy act will declare it so in the process of considering the release from debts.

How to Become Bankrupt.

Briefly, the procedure under the bankruptcy act considers first the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. In this petition the debtor files a schedule of his assets and his liabilities. His assets of whatever kind are listed in detail. His creditors are named and the amount of indebtedness of whatever kind is set opposite the names of these individuals. Notice of the filing of the petition is published in an official newspaper and notice by mail is given each of the creditors named in the petition. There may be no assets given by the petitioner or perhaps each debtor gets a fraction of the amount that is due him. The time limit of the case as it pends in the court is one year, with a possible extension of six months for cause. But while the case is under process the debtor may get a restraining order against the loan shark, prohibiting him from interfering with the victim in the state courts.

When finally the victim of the loan shark is discharged from his debts in the bankruptcy court he is given a certified order of his discharge from the obligation. This order will have anticipated that in the schedule he has made a true statement of his assets or lack of them and scheduled his debts in full. Within a year of his release if it can be shown that property was concealed by the petitioner he is subject to indictment and prosecution for the offense. After that the statutes of limitation are his protection.

As to his creditors, however, the court has not assumed to know. It is taken for granted that all of them have been listed in the petition and that individually all have been notified of the bankruptcy proceedings by mail, if even they have failed to see the official publication of the notice. When the discharge in bankruptcy has been granted, however, and if for any cause a loan shark creditor has been overlooked in the schedule of liabilities, this creditor may make the plea that he was not notified of the action. In such a case it devolves upon the debtor to prove that, through the mail notification or the printed notice, or otherwise, this creditor had knowledge of the bankruptcy proceedings. If this fact is proved even the unnamed loan shark is barred from getting his principal and his usurious interest.

Shark May Make Trouble.

When all this has been accorded the debtor, however, he may have his troubles still, regardless of the machinery of the bankruptcy court. The certified copy of the discharge of the petitioner is no guarantee that his creditors may not molest him afterward in the state courts. It is only while the bankruptcy proceedings are pending that the court issues a temporary restraining order for the debtor's protection; after the discharge this restrained loan shark may make the debtor all kinds of trouble in the state courts if he chooses to do so. He may bring justice court suits to harass the debtor, but when the debtor on appeal takes an adverse decision to an upper court his discharge in bankruptcy will free him from any debts canceled in that order.

In Chicago, where the justice court procedure is notoriously bad in all such opportunities, the Circuit courts frequently have issued permanent injunctions against these loan sharks, forbidding justice court actions against the debtor. On the showing to the court that the debtor has been released in bankruptcy proceedings, the order of discharge itself is the basis for the issuance of a permanent injunction.

The fact that the United States bankruptcy act does not contemplate the protection of the man released under the bankruptcy proceeding beyond the certified copy of his discharge from his debts, makes possible the harassments of the loan shark until some state court's writ of injunction shall forbid. It is no contempt of the federal bankruptcy court that a creditor the next morning after the release of his debtor files suit in court to recover. Such a suit hardly will be instituted in a Circuit court, however.

Most often the loan shark's account is not large enough to admit his suit originally to the Circuit and Superior courts. In the justice court he wants primarily to get a judgment against the creditor. All judgments look alike to him if he can get them into the hands of constables who will seize property enough to satisfy them. Thus, after the debtor is legally free of his loan shark in bankruptcy proceedings, this same shark may bring suit in a justice shop ten miles away, get an unknown judgment which may be satisfied by an irresponsible constable, provided there is anything upon which the constable may levy.

By far the largest number of men who go through voluntary bankruptcy proceedings are those in the salaried class. They are deeply in debt, they have no property which is not exempt from judgments, and their salaries are such as promise nothing but perpetual servitude for their creditors.

Yet if legally under a state law these salaries have been assigned to the loan shark, the bankruptcy act does not attempt to disturb securities and that legal security of whatever nature will stand in the state courts as an indemnity for the creditor.

Making Paper Boxes Easy, Pleasant Work for Girls.

By Zelda Ermine Stewart.

PAPER box making is distinctively a woman's industry. In Chicago, which is the third largest center for paper boxes, two-thirds of all the employes are women. In New York City, where 3,094 women and girls are employed, the men number 797. New York is the largest manufacturer, Philadelphia next, Chicago third. In Boston the women number ten to one man in this business, but then you know there are not many men in Boston.

Chicago has $1,250,000 invested in paper box factories and the value of boxes made in 1905 was $3,250,000. There are scores of little shops where the product is too small to count except in petty competition for the small trade, but there are forty large plants. One big factory, covering the six floors of a large building, employs 175 girls the year round and 200 in the busy seasons. Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight women over 16 years of age and 182 girls under 16 live by paper box making in Chicago.

Imagine an immense, light room; great stacks of boxes, some finished, some half finished, some just begun, piled almost to the high ceiling in places. Belts are spinning over your head, a strong odor of glue pervades the air, machines line the walls, and here and there between long pasting tables you see larger machines. Everywhere you look you see girls in calico wrappers working and talking.

One Lone Man, the Foreman.

Presently you see one lone man appear from behind a pile of boxes. You look at him in wonder for a moment, and then you say: "O, yes, the foreman!" And he takes you from one to the other and explains the simple, wonderful machines to you and you look very wise and enlightened, but still feel exceedingly mystified.

At either end of the large room there are dressing rooms where the girls don the wrappers they wear at their work. It is not clean work. They handle paste and glue from morning till night.

There are many kinds of boxes and as many ways of making them. Some are made entirely by hand, some entirely on machines, others are done both by hand and on the machines. Ordinary small boxes such as soap and candy boxes are of the latter class. A little girl sits at a table beside the girl at the machine. Stacks of cardboard come to her cut by the cutter in lots of a hundred or a thousand. The cutter has cut a little square out of each corner and a fine guiding line from corner to corner along which to fold. She sits and creases the board on this groove, forming it into the shape of a box, and passes it on to the girl at the staying machine. This machine carries a narrow strip of canvas or stiff paper through a series of cylinders and wheels. The strip of cloth is on a reel at the back of the machine. It is covered with paste on one side. It passes first over a cylinder to be straightened out, then it goes over a wheel which runs through water and wets the paste, then it goes over another cylinder and to the die which presses it down on the corner of the box with great pressure. The box is placed cornerwise on a wooden form under this die, the machine feeds down the strip of cloth, covers the corner, and the girl puts her foot on a treadle and cuts it off; then with a dexterous twist of her wrist she flips up the other corner and quickly the four corners are done. This stay strengthens the box and makes it durable. A good worker will do from 2,000 to 2,500 boxes the size of a soap box in a day, and make from $6 to $7.50 weekly. A rapid worker can make $9.

Helpers G[illegible] Evidently Happy.

The boxes then go to the girls who cover them with glazed paper. Each of these has a giggling, childish faced girl of 15 or 16 to help her. These young girls are just beginning to learn the business. They are paid $3 the week. They used to work for the experience they got, but now it is customary to pay them. The girls at the paper machines earn from $7 to $9 a week on a piece price basis. One girl makes as high as $17.

There is a new machine which covers the whole box at one time. These machines are run by young girls who are paid $7.50 the week. They cover 5,000 boxes in a day. The girls claim to understand their machines. It seems to me that this is great knowledge and in itself deserves high wages.

Much of the covering work is done by hand and I saw one little girl with fluffy black hair who made use of her tongue. She was covering a small box with gilt paper. As I passed she lifted it to her mouth. Laughing, I turned back to watch her. She looked up at me with a friendly smile, so I asked her why she did that.

"O, the paste dries so quick you have to," she answered.

"Can't you use a sponge?" She shook her head.

"Doesn't it make you sick and take all the skin off your tongue to do that all day?"

Prefers It to Housework.

"O, no, it has a funny taste, and your tongue gets used to it. But I didn't like it the first two or three days," she replied. "Now I like it better than housework, and I have lots of fun with the girls."

She was a pretty, gay little thing who would manage to "have lots of fun" most any time. She earns $5 every week.

The larger boxes are made mostly by hand. The older girls do this work. It is interesting to watch them. They cut strips of black tape—through some mysterious sense they seem always to know how long to make them—lay them on a table and cover them with paste. They fashion the box out of straight pieces of cardboard by binding them with the tape.

At one table the best workers were busy getting out an order of fancy boxes. They were large, heavy boxes, with compartments in them, and were covered with beautiful paper made in imitation of alligator. One woman was just finishing one of them when I stepped up to her table.

"I can do twenty-five of them in a day," she said proudly. "It is heavy work and we have to stand all day when we do these. But we only work at these boxes for two weeks twice a year. They are the sample cases. I can make $12 a week while we are doing them if I care to work so hard."

Early Rising Wholly Wrong; Late Riser Money Maker.

By Hugh S. Fullerton.

ONE morning last week I got up early. The baby howled and refused to go to sleep again, so I got up at 5:45 a. m. for the first time since the circus came into our town and somebody persuaded me to get up and meet it.

For fifteen minutes I was busy getting the baby dressed over the radiator, while my vertebrae acted as a ladder for chills to run up and down, and when my wife got up at 7:30 I was meditating whether to strangle the baby or drop it into boiling water.

Some one may assert that I am not an authority on getting up early. The charge is untrue. Once I got up at 5 a. m. to go hunting, once the house caught fire at 4:45, twice my wife has thought baby was going to have croup and routed me out to go for the doctor, and one time I worked for a firm that required me to reach the office at 7:30 a. m.—which meant that I must arise at 6:15. So I speak not as the scribes and pharisees.

Old Proverb a Prevaricator.

Long ago some one wrote:

"Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

The farmer is the type of man who lives exactly according to that rule.

Census returns show that the farmer is not healthy.

Statistical reports on mortgages show that the farmer is not wealthy.

Every circus grafter, patent medicine faker, get rich quick advertiser, and "gold brick" man in the country will testify that the farmer is not wise.

"The early bird catches the worm," says the old proverb.

Job xxv. 6, says, "Man, that is a worm, and the son of man, which is a worm."

Those old proverb makers overlooked the fact that the earlier cat catches the early bird and gets the benefit of bird, worm, and all, and that the dog that prowls all night probably eats the cat before going to breakfast.

Smooth Schemers Rise Late.

I remember well the first time I ever tried getting up early as a regular thing. It was on a farm. We got up about 4:30 in summer and had done a day's work by breakfast time. By 10 a. m. I was so sleepy I was worthless. At any time during the afternoon any one could have beaten me in a [illegible]. I have wondered since if gold brick men don't lie until about 9:30, eat good breakfasts, and then catch the farmers who got up at 5 a. m. half asleep and sell them the goods.

As a business principle it seems to me a bad thing for any man to get up early. The man who gets up at 5 a. m. so as to get to work downtown by 6:30 or 7 gets a bad start.

That is the worst time of the day to get up. Even in hot weather the rooms are chilly and have that damp dawn feeling. In winter a man huddles close to the radiator or stove and suffers tortures. He creeps downstairs in his stocking feet so as not to awaken his wife. He pokes up the fire a bit, shuts himself in the kitchen, and warms up the coffee left from the night before, eats a saucer full of cold breakfast food with half frozen cream, thaws out a bit of butter to spread on cold bread, and starts out, half frozen and half nourished.

He waits on the corner twenty-three minutes in a howling blizzard for a car, and then has a long, dismal ride downtown. By the time he reaches the office he is in a mood for murder. He never gets cheerful or in a proper frame of mind for good work until after luncheon.

But There Is One Consolation.

The only consolation that I ever derived from getting up early was to tell the night workers of the beauties of day work and the evenings at home.

Those cozy evenings at home are among the worst frauds and delusions ever perpetrated. The man who gets up at 6 a. m. is ready by 8 in the evening to disembowel the children and kick his wife. He turns in at 9 o'clock mad at the whole world.

No one ever heard of a millionaire getting up at 6 a. m.—except in their biographies. As a matter of fact, they sleep until 9, get to the office at 10:30, fresh, clean shaved, and ready to make another million or two.

The only reason that no farmer ever got rich bucking the stock market or the board of trade is that the boards and exchanges, being controlled by city men, do not open until 10 a. m. If the markets opened at 6 a. m. the farmers would all be millionaires and heads of trusts.

The railroads have for years tried in vain to train [illegible] travelers to early rising. The exact object of this is unknown, but the fact remains that every train that [illegible] a sleeping car arrives at its important stops exactly at 7 a. m.—which means that the porter wakes every traveler at 6, so as to be sure to get a chance to brush a quarter out of him. Possibly the object of the railroads in rousing people at that time in the morning is to make them so stupid by 10 a. m. that they can do no good on a stock exchange.

Tricks That Save Dollars: "System" Valuable to All.

By Paul E. Triem.

ARE you getting all the help possible out of that force called "system?" Enough has been said of its value to the captains of industry—just to show that it isn't the property of the trusts, notice these instances in which it has served ordinary people.

One is that of a man whose work takes him every day into crowded cars and streets and who used to have his pockets picked probably once a year, not to count the losses from his own carelessness in handling keys, knives and memoranda. He noticed that if he carried an article in his purse [illegible] same pocket for a week at a time he acquired a "feeling" for it [illegible] if he changed his clothes and left the pocketbook in the discarded suit a sense of something wanting warned him of the oversight. This [illegible] since [illegible] of eyes for each pocket, and several times in the last few years he has noticed something wrong with the weight or outline of one of them in time to prevent a pickpocket from making a successful "touch."

Has Drug Clerk Learned Art.

A second instance is [illegible] a young drug clerk who possesses considerable artistic ability. It seemed hopeless to try to master the technique of drawing in the few hours he had scattered over the course of the week, particularly as his [illegible] small brothers seemed to feel an irresistible longing to experiment with his instruments and paper. As often as he tried to use the spare noon moments an extensive search for material consumed the time. In a moment of inspiration he bought a desk, well protected by buttonhook proof locks, with ample drawer room for paper, pencils, brushes and paints. The spare moments saved by this plan were invaluable in fitting him for the work he loved.

System Saves Man's Mind.

A Chicago physician who makes a specialty of nervous and mental diseases was consulted by a well dressed but nervous business man.

"Doctor," said this individual, "I am losing my mind."

He went into details, from which the physician constructed the truth. This man had prospered financially for several years, but as his business grew he had tried to keep in his mind all the details necessary to its welfare. As his memory could not expand with the business, it soon reached the point where one fact was forgotten to make room for another. The doctor's prescription contained the address of a firm who dealt in systematizing devices, with directions to make use of such as were fitted to the patient's business. Recovery was rapid and complete.

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Social Calendar for the Week

Monday.

Sewing club, Mrs. Albert J. Bendle, 230 North Cascade avenue.

Tuesday.

Reception in honor of new pastor, Rev. J. H. Franklin, First Baptist church.

Five Hundred club, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seaport, 1112 Washington avenue.

Cards, Mrs. S. J. Plimpton, 5 South Third street.

Wednesday.

Regular meeting and buffet luncheon, Colorado Cliff Dwellings association, regent, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, 619 North Cascade avenue.

Fortnightly club, Mrs. Derwood Gilmore, 1219 Colorado avenue.

Card party, Mrs. John B. Stephen, 469 Jefferson avenue.

Lunch, Mrs. Charles Boswell, 1423 Washington avenue.

Tea, Mrs. Martin Slaughter, 122 Jefferson.

Thursday.

Colonial Toast luncheon, art and literature department, Woman's club, Mrs. Robert Kerr, 1815 North Tejon street.

Candle Light Tea, "Seven Dames and Seven Sisters," Grand View hotel.

Smith-Belcher wedding, 5 p. m., 401 East Cucharas street.

Friday.

Lecture-Recital, Mrs. Maude Sanders Faust, 8 p. m., Perkins hall.

Ladies' West Side Card club, Mrs. M. A. Martin, 1224 Colorado avenue.

Tea, Mrs. Martin Slaughter, 4 to 6, 122 Jefferson avenue.

To insure insertion, all contributions intended for the social department of the Sunday edition of the Gazette should reach the editor, Mrs. Ella Celeste Adams, 323 East Boulder street, telephone 697-A; or the Gazette office, telephone Main 213, not later than Friday.

THE past week has been the gayest perhaps, of the season, as such a number of valentine entertainments, always so pretty and easily carried out, have been a feature. Then the annual Cheyenne Mountain Country club ball was given on Friday night, and preceding it were several dinner parties that were participated in by those who afterwards went out to the club house and danced until well along in the morning hours. A feature of the present week will be the meeting of the Colorado Cliff Dwellings association, including a buffet luncheon at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Thursday noon, Washington's birthday, an elaborate colonial luncheon will be carried out at the residence of Mrs. Robert Kerr, by the members of the art and literature department of the Woman's club. There will doubtless be other social recognition of the holiday by celebrations of a more or less formal nature.

A Valentine cotillon was given Tuesday evening at the San Luis school building by the Fortnightly Cotillon class under the direction of Miss Kittie W. Nathan. Miss Nathan also gave Valentine cotillons Wednesday afternoon for her two other classes.

Those presiding at the favor tables were: Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Mrs. Kernal R. Babbitt, Mrs. A. S. Littlefield, Mrs. Philip B. Stewart, Mrs. Percy Hagerman, Mrs. Frances J. Hobbs, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Miss Henry and Miss Park.

Some of the figures were: "The Pursuit of Hearts," "The Flowery Hedge," "Mittens and Hearts," "Signal of Distress," "Butterflies and Hearts," etc. The favors were many and elaborate and the figures executed with a great deal of grace and precision, so it was a beautiful sight.

Fortnightly Cotillon class are: Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. P. Taylor, Miss Anderson, Miss Margaret Anderson, Miss Eyre, Miss Anna Eyre, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Charlotte Hemenway, Miss Bessie Curtis, Miss Carolyn Lunt, Miss Gwendolyn Young, Miss Rose Frey, Miss Lucy Hayes, Miss Abbie Lansing, Miss Margaret Richards, Miss Carrita Curtis, Mr. George Young, Mr. Dunbar Carpenter, Mr. Alfred Carpenter, Mr. Charles Davis, Mr. George Timmons, Mr. Walter Bryant, Mr. Jim Davis, Mr. Meredith Bailey, Mr. W. F. Richards, Mr. Will Evans, Mr. Walter Scott, Mr. Ted Robinson, Mr. Ritter, Mr. Thomas MacLaren, Mr. Herbert Tod, Mr. Harold Lunt, Mr. E. S. Kerbochan.

Advanced class: Dorothy Wood, Elizabeth Davis, Esther Parsons, Helen Jackson, Susie Hall, Helen Eyre, Elsie Matthew, Doris Matthew, Eleanor Hobran, Elizabeth Parsons, Josephine Lopez, Ruth Gile, Agnes Donaldson, Hazlett Hobbs, Margaret Sturgis, William Jackson, Roland Jackson, Everett Jackson, Gardiner Jackson, Clement Gile, Richard Gile, Stafford Johnson, Charles Parsons, Arthur Littlefield, Henry Parsons, Charles Lansing, Jack Arnitt, Wolcott Stewart, Fullerton Gile, Ronald Ullrich, Edgar Ullrich, George Dickinson, Janet Paine, Lucile Fisher, Katharine Brewster, Anna Scudder, Elizabeth Scudder, Dorothy Finkbiner, Edith Jackson, Curtis Allen, Wharton Allen, Frank Wood, Goodrich Littlefield, Raymond Littlefield, Asa Jones, Guilford Jones, Washington Pastorius, Harold Gile, Thayer Tutt.

Little children's class: Hope Allen, Rosalinee Cassady, Ellen Attwood, Elizabeth Attwood, Bertha Arnitt, Harriet Cowles, Eleanor Curtis, Margaret Weir, Julia Sturgis, McKean Allen, Theodore Babbitt, Worthington Littlefield, Lowrey Hagerman, Charlie Baldwin, Jack Baldwin, Sherman McAllister, William Weir, Ned Marburg, Yates Brewster, Staley Gambrill, Cyrus Gambrill, Edward Gambrill, James Peck, Robert Peck, Edward Center, Ellis Elliot.

The Cheyenne Mountain Country club ball given at the club house on Friday evening was a decidedly brilliant affair. No pains had been spared by florist or decorator to make the place a veritable bower of beauty. Over a hundred of the elite of Denver, Pueblo, and this city were guests. The ball was given in the front room and main lounging room. The porches were also enclosed for promenaders. At midnight a lunch was served in the billiard room. In the receiving line were Mrs. Duncan Chisholm, Mrs. Clarence Edsall, Mrs. J. Arthur Connell, Mrs. C. L. Tutt and Mrs. William O'Brien. The committee in charge of the ball were, B. C. Allen, J. Arthur Connell and H. N. Tod, to whom a great deal of credit is due for the many comforts and pleasures given the guests.

The Social Board

Mrs. Francis W. Goddard was the hostess on St. Valentine's day at a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Albert W. Gray, a recent bride. Hearts were used in the decorations, and tiny cupids were plentifully in evidence. Fourteen covers were laid. Dainty place cards with cupids painted thereon, and pretty sachet bags adorned each chair. Beside the guest of honor, the guests were Mrs. F. P. Taylor, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Alexander Smith, Miss Marjorie Palmer, Mrs. C. P. Dodge, Mrs. A. N. Taft, Mrs. T. E. Quinby, Mrs. W. K. Jewett, Mrs. Harry W. Lowe, Mrs. Clarence Edsall and Miss Sawyer.

Mrs. Robert W. Chisholm, 1901 Wood avenue, entertained at a Valentine luncheon on Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock. Hearts were used in profusion throughout the decorations. In the dining room at each corner of the room were huge baskets of pink roses and the popular hyacinth. The favors of the afternoon were dainty souvenirs of the occasion. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Previous to attending the Cheyenne Mountain Country club ball on Friday evening, the Misses Palmer entertained at dinner at The Antlers.

Mrs. Edward F. Woestman entertained at 5 o'clock tea on Wednesday at her home, 1223 North Nevada, in honor of Miss Woestman of St. Louis, who is her guest for a short time. The reception hall, parlors and dining room made a delightful picture, the color scheme, red and green, being worked out in red carnations and smilax, with hearts in every available place. The centerpiece of the dining table, at which Mrs. R. A. Handy poured chocolate, was a beautiful large heart composed of red carnations. Assisting in serving were Mrs. F. J. Plimpton, Mrs. Charles Boswell, Mrs. H. J. Hanning, Mrs. C. B. Keiser. In the reception hall Miss Rayfield and Miss Bacharach served ices. Over sixty called during the afternoon.

Yesterday Miss Josephine Guretzky was the charming hostess at a reception at her home on Colorado avenue. The parlors and reception hall were beautifully decorated, the color scheme being worked out in red carnations and southern wild smilax, while the gay poinsettias flamed amid a bank of palms in the dining room, forming an effective screen for the orchestra. Miss Guretzky was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Guretzky, Mrs. Mockbee, Mrs. Janger and Mrs. Farnie. In the dining room Mrs. E. A. Kuunie poured the chocolate. Assisting in serving were Misses Freeman, Hull, Barker, Garrett and Ely. Among the guests calling during the afternoon were Misses Draper, Hull, McCreery, Edith M. McCreery, Bernard, Ely, Gregg, Striehy, Aitken, Garrett, Romans, Rankin, Edith Rankin, Williams, Gussie Williams, Brenner, Lina Brunner, Baker, Weaver, Wales, Sinton, Bass, Maddox, Hogan, Lewis, Barker, Burbanks, Frieman, Fowler, Shannon, Sloan, Whitehurst, Skinner, Pease, Haynes, Johnstone, West, Sims, Kidder, Whitehead, Tucker and Vesta Tucker.

One of the prettiest social affairs of the season was enjoyed on St. Valentine's evening at the pretty suburban home of Miss Laura Coffey by about thirty of her friends. Innumerable hearts and streamers of red ribbon formed the beautiful decorations. Progressive hearts and dancing afforded entertainment for the guests. Later in the evening a delicious luncheon was served. Miss Sallie Bailey and Mr. G. Jarvais carried off the first prizes, while the consolations were awarded to Miss Catherine Sheeran and Edward Hughes. The invited guests were Misses Marguerite Carrol, Alice Clifford, Mae Roe, Ethel Dyer, Elizabeth Glackin, Grace Corporan, May Gillis, Mary Smock, Mayme Glackin, Sallie Bailey, Louise Coffey, Lenore Gillis, Catherine Sheeran, Florence Gillis, Nellie Carrol and Laura Coffey; Messrs. Leo Corporan, John Gillis, George Tyler, G. Jarvais, Carlos Smith, Fred Corporan, Maurice Dolan, Arnold Gazy, Marvin Simpson, Bessel Young, Ed Hughes, A. McClellan, Sam Buck, Roy Kirkpatrick, Robert Allen and John Bailey.

The sixth in the series of toast luncheons being given by the art and literature department of the Woman's club will take place next Thursday, Feb. 22, at the residence of Mrs. Robert Kerr, 1815 North Tejon street. Everything will be carried in colonial style, and all attending are requested to wear colonial costumes, or at least powder their hair.

Engaged--Married

One of the interesting social events of the week was the announcement by Mrs. E. Worthington Cox of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Louise Cox, to Mr. Ray Lowell, at a small informal tea Thursday afternoon at her home, 1414 North Nevada avenue. The drawing room and library were elaborately decorated with red hearts and beautiful bouquets of carnations. In the dining room were hearts combined with smilax entwined about the electroliers, while on the tea table a large bowl of carnations lent their color to the pretty scene. Miss Cox is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Worthington Cox. Mr. Lowell is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lowell. The marriage is set for June.

On St. Valentine's evening occurred the marriage of Miss Dorothy Quincy Wendell and Mr. Charles Edward Heizer, of this city, at the home of the bride's parents at Payne, Pa. Mr. Heizer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Heizer, of this city, and has many friends here in business as well as in social circles. Miss Wendell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wendell, and belongs to the most exclusive circle of Philadelphia's suburb. Miss Sarah Jackson, of this city, was maid of honor and Miss Frances Heizer, sister of the bridegroom, was one of the six bridesmaids.

On St. Valentine's day, in Denver, at St. Barnabas Episcopal church, occurred a marriage of considerable interest to the residents of Colorado Springs, that of Miss Madge Verna Sill and Mr. Melville S. Wright. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles W. Marshall in the presence of only immediate members of the family and a few friends. The bride was attired in a handsome traveling gown. The bridal couple left immediately for Los Angeles and will spend a number of weeks in California. Miss Sill has been spending the winter in Denver, and is accounted one of the most beautiful girls in Colorado Springs, and has been especially prominent in the younger social set. The groom is a well-known hotel man, being assistant manager of the Antlers.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Gabbert, daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. W. H. Gabbert, of Denver, to Mr. V. A. Lewis occurred in that city on St. Valentine's day. The bride has many friends here, having been a student of Cutler academy a few years ago, and was especially well known in musical circles. Mr. Lewis is general manager of the National Cash Register company.

St. Valentine's day was chosen by Miss Mollie Kuhnle and Mr. William Leland Culp as their marriage day. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents in Ivywild at 11 o'clock a. m., by the Rev. C. G. Brooks, of the First Christian church. Only immediate friends and relatives witnessed the marriage. The bride was attired in a handsome pearl gray traveling gown with hat to match. Miss Berrna Kern was bridesmaid, while Mr. Carl Heiter, of Denver, was best man. The couple left for Fort Collins immediately after the reception which was given by the bridal party. Mr. and Mrs. Culp will make their home in Denver.

Miss Olive Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Thomas, was married on the evening of St. Valentine's day, at 7 o'clock, in Amarillo, Tex., to Mr. J. C. Challis, of Denver. The ceremony was performed at the Methodist parsonage by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, and there were no attendants. The bride was attired in a traveling gown of dark blue cloth.

Mr. and Mrs. Challiss will travel in the south for about three months, and upon their return to Colorado will reside in Denver. Mrs. Challiss is a graduate of the Colorado Springs High school and has numerous friends who wish her every happiness in her wedded life.

The marriage of Miss Helen Holmes and Mr. Arthur Cowles occurred at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening, the Rev. J. D. Christie officiating.

The marriage of Miss Marion Neis and Mr. George A. Henstead on last Sunday evening at 9 o'clock was a very pretty one, only a few friends witnessed the ceremony which was performed by the Rev. Benjamin Brewster. The home of Mr. H. H. Crooks, where the marriage took place, was gay with flowers. Mr. George Stuart gave the bride away. The bride wore a handsome gown of white silk mull, and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses. Both the young people are well known here and have many friends as the handsome array of bright presents indicated. Before the marriage ceremony, a reception was given to the friends of the bride, and about thirty were present. A dainty lunch was served. Mrs. C. H. Curtis, sister of the groom, presided at the coffee urn, and Miss Clara Elsier and others assisted in the serving.

Formal and Informal

The cadet battalion of the Colorado Springs High school have given many dances in the past, but it is conceded that the Eleventh annual ball given by them at the Antlers on Friday evening eclipsed them all. The ball room was crowded with dancers and an unusually handsome array of gowns were noticed. Great credit is due to the committee in charge for the success of the affair. The cadet corps appeared in full dress uniform. The ball room was beautifully decorated with the High school colors. Denver High schools and Centennial and Central High schools at Pueblo were invited to attend and were all well represented. Following is the list of the invited guests:

Prof. L. A. E. Ahlers, Ethan Allen, Robert Allen, A. Angell, Homer Ashburn, Winfred Auld, Mrs. E. C. Adams, George Allebrand, Prof. Aylard.

Glen Blake, Fred Brogue, Rev. B. Brewster, Walter Bryant, Monroe Brown, Tom Brown, Tad Barnes, Smith Barnes, Carl Blackmar, Ralph Barnes, Art. Brenner, Ralph Bradfield, Lee Bierbaum, Randall Bierbaum, William Bartlett, A. E. Block, Bernard Buckwer, A. H. Boegal, John Blodgett, Rev. Birmingham, John Barnes, Emery Bates, Terry Buckman, Thomas Binns, Leo Boyle, C. J. Bullock.

G. B. Carrington, Carl Chase, Earl Chase, Percy Coombs, Lewellyn Campbell, Roy Croningshield, Harry Cotton, Jack Carrothers, E. H. Carrington, Wesley Cox, C. Coffman, A. Collins, Earl Cree, M. S. Collins, Morris Crump, Pierce Camp, Ralph Carlile, Charles Castello, Cecil Cooley, D. Campbell, C. G. Curtis.

Ronald Davidson, W. A. Day, Harry De Bax, Sam Deal, W. Davidson, Robert Davis, Dr. De Berry, Ross Duffy, Prof. Dubach.

Walter Endle, Ralph Emerich, Harry Eldredge, Frank Ewing, Ralph Enrich, Herman Freychlog, George Fritch, M. Falch, Jack Fife, H. H. Fawcett, Leon Fowler.

Lyn Gale, Bur Gamit, Walter Grahm, Al Grimwood, Dr. Gilmore, Cal Grahm, A. B. Getrems, John Gwillom.

Harry Hutchinson, Wheaton Heizer, W. A. Huber, J. H. Huber, Prof. Hogue, Harry Hughes, Dolph Hachee, Arthur Hanson, Chester Horn, H. Hildreth, Paul Holland, Al Hillhouse, Jack Hillhouse, E. H. Hulburt, J. E. Harrington, Mr. Himebaugh, H. A. Harrison, Mr. Hill, Doctor Helder, Al Hempstead.

J. H. Ingledue.

G. Jackson, Verne Johnson, John Johnson, T. James, Reiley Johnson, Will Johnson, O. K. Johnson.

Sam Kittleman, Roy Kirkpatrick, Roy King, Ed King, Prof. Kester, Guy Kester, Joe Kenyon, Ralph Knapp, Alfred Kinker, B. Kaeler.

Ray Lowell, Charles Lowell, Mr. Lincoln, Harry Leslie, Paul Lenox, Lute Lenox, Charles Leuchtenburg, Charles Lener, T. Locklaire, Lute Lawton, J. Lawton, Lawrence Lennox, W. Lennox, Frank Little, Mr. Lowell, Clyde Lymrde, L. Langdon.

Muel McCaine, M. H. McKinney, R. McKinney, J. McKinney, Mr. McKeattie, Joe Morrison, Walter Mellon, Roy Mack, J. C. McBride, E. F. McKay, H. F. Macy.

S. N. Noe, John Nicholas, Philip Noke, Melvin Nevitt, Prof. Nead.

E. E. Overholt, Frank Osborne, Mr. Opdich, F. C. Osborne, Art. O'Brion.

E. N. Pickerill, Prof. Pratt, C. E. Perry, George M. Perry, James Platt, A. Phieffer, Cliff Price, Prof. Plum.

T. E. Quimby.

Ward Randolph, Orrin Randolph, Logan Randolph, Frank Ross, David Reed, F. Ryen, Elliotte Ryer, Ray Rudy, Charles Rafield, Prof. Richards, Ray Robbins, M. M. Rathbun, Mr. Richardson, Howard Reiley, Clarence Rawlins, L. H. Rouse.

Morris Shepherd, Walter Scofield, Robert Simms, Prof. Stevens, Claude Sommers, George Shields, Frank Smith, Herbert Shimp, Otto Seyffert, Ralph Smith, Mr. Sheldon, Albert King Stone, Mr. Seward, Will Ston, Prof. Seymore, C. Smith, Harry Scibird, W. A. Snyder, E. C. Steffa, Harley Sill, J. T. Sanderson, George Sleeman, Clarence Sears, Walker Shaw, Fred Sells, Ralph Smothers.

Reo Taft, George Tyler, Ira Tarry, Frank Townsend, Milo Tait, Harry Thornton, Jim Thoraton, Phil Tracy, Harry Thompson, Arthur Thompson, W. C. Teltimeyer, J. Tippet, J. Twitty, Harry Thayer, Ray Thomas, George Taliaferro, Willis C. Thomas, Ralph F. Taylor, Lindsey Tompson.

Jene Vannatta.

Walter Wells, Harry Woodward, Normand Wauless, Mr. Wiswall, Prof. Frank Walker, Leslie Wigger, G. B. Wilson, Will Wilson, E. O. Wilcox, Kenneth Williams, Ollie Whitney, Ben Webster, Clarence Walling, Mell Wright, Bert Wood, Prof. Woolsey, A. H. Whaite.

Russell Young, Ralph Young.

Mrs. De La Vergne entertained on Wednesday evening at her home in Ivywild, the guest of honor being the nephew of the hostess, Theodore Middle. Hearts and cupids and Baltimore roses were everywhere. Among those present were the Misses Jackson and the Misses Marsh, and Messrs. Pollock, Jackson and Middle.

The younger social set were given a delightful evening at the home of Miss Netta M. Brown, 1028 Cache la Poudre street, on Wednesday. In honor of the day, the affair was a fancy dress party, all the guests coming in the garb of various well-known characters. Among the ones that were most popular were St. Valentine and his attendants. The decorations throughout the parlors and dining room were in the valentine colors, while the color scheme was prettily carried out in the cakes and ices. The guests were Miss Etta Kintz, Miss Mary Randolph, Miss Genevieve Turner, Miss Bessie Turner, Miss Bessie Sperry, Miss Maria Way, Miss Ethel Way, Miss Mabel Doriand, Miss Edna Holmes, and Messrs. Homer Rheuton, Lyng Gale, M. S. Collins, Glenn Jackson, Lee Stewart, William W. Wilson, Lee Bierbaum, Merrill McClane, Glenn Blake, Tom Morse and Orin Randolph.

In honor of Miss Belcher, whose marriage to Mr. Harley Smith has been set for February 22, Miss Sadie Vance entertained on Wednesday evening at her home, 109 South Wahsatch avenue. The decorations were elaborate for the occasion, strands of smilax intermingled with hearts being extended from the corners of the dining table to the chandelier, from which hung a basket overflowing with smilax and hearts. The table was strewn with ferns, and a huge mass of cut flowers completed the artistically arranged table, around which were seated Mrs. LeRoy Pinkerton, Mrs. John Taggart, Miss Belcher, Miss Kathryne Brown, Miss Irene Clifford, Miss Edith Marsh, Miss Jessie Morse, and Miss Clara Cottrell.

Mrs. John W. Seltsinger entertained on Wednesday afternoon at her home, 17 West Fountain street. Various amusing valentine games passed the hours quickly. The hostess was assisted in serving by Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Conover.

Mrs. Emerson entertained a few friends at her home on Grant avenue Wednesday afternoon, the occasion being the birthday of her daughter, Margot, who counted five candles on the birthday cake. The little folks were joined at 5 o'clock tea by Mrs. R. W. Bonell, Mrs. D. H. Rupp, Miss Anette Smith, Miss Ann Hulburt, and Miss Maude Hulburt.

Invitations have been issued for a candle-light tea by the "Seven Dames and Seven Sisters," to be held at the Grand View hotel on Washington's birthday. The invitations are in old English, and are quaint in style and composition. Apparently a small silver coin is desired for "Ye Organ Fund" for the St. Andrew's Episcopal church. "The Dames," it is understood, are Mrs. C. Louis Smith, Mrs. D. H. Rupp, Mrs. Robert Weir, Mrs. R. W. Bonell, Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. Mary Grant, and Mrs. William Paulson. All will be attired in colonial costumes and attended by the "seven maidens." The hour is from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

Mrs. Evarts W. Adams entertained very informally at lunch on Friday at her home, 117 East Washington, in honor of her cousin, Miss Beatrice Reed, of Andover, Mass., who is in town for the winter. The guests were the Misses Hemming, Mrs. W. D. Jones, Mrs. Jeremis Jr., and Miss Sylvia Brigham.

Mrs. Van E. Rouse entertained on Thursday at lunch in honor of Mrs. J. T. Clough, who leaves soon for a six months' visit to the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Daniel Thatcher entertained quite informally on Wednesday afternoon at her home, 228 East Dale street, a few friends being invited to meet Mrs. J. W. Thatcher.

Mrs. J. C. Rundquist and Mrs. J. M. Curtis were the hostesses at a thimble party given at the Rundquist residence, 730 North Weber, on St. Valentine's day. The valentine colors were in evidence throughout the parlors and dining room, where a dainty menu was served.

Mrs. O. E. Rickerson and Mrs. Denny entertained about twenty-five ladies of the Eastern Star at a Valentine thimble party Wednesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Denny, 429 North Wahsatch avenue. Tongues and thimbles flew, and a very delightful afternoon was spent. The next meeting of the ladies of the Eastern Star will be with Mrs. Amy V. Henry, 821 South Tejon street, Wednesday, February 28.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. E. E. Griswold entertained for her sister, Miss Aiken, who has just returned from abroad. The affair was unique and distinctly German with its candle lights and green decorations. Dresden and old blue dishes, much old silver and the quaint pewter tea set. The guests enjoyed the novelty of drinking coffee with black bread sandwiches, such as one finds in the Nuremburg cafes. The entire menu followed the German style. About one hundred called during the afternoon to welcome Miss Aiken home.

MRS. J. C. CHALLISS, Nee Thomas, Whose Marriage Took Place Valentine Evening at Amarillo, Texas.

—Photo by Emery.

The dance given by the young ladies of St. Andrew's church at the Grand View hotel on Monday evening, was one of the pleasant little social affairs of the past week in Manitou.

Mrs. C. B. Cozins, 820 Cheyenne road, entertained informally Thursday afternoon in farewell compliment to her sister, Mrs. E. A. Brown, who leaves soon for her home in Hermon, N. Y. The house was prettily decorated and a delicious lunch was served. Mrs. Cozins was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Floyd B. Healey.

Others present were Mrs. Persinger, Mrs. Edwin Dietrich, Mrs. J. L. Harlan, Mrs. H. Botting, Mrs. Dill, Mrs. Frank Cotten, Miss Hiltbrand.

Mrs. J. S. Redfield entertained the Embroidery club on Thursday afternoon. The club will meet the next week with Mrs. J. C. Shanks, 329 East Caramillo street.

Mrs. Lula McChesnie, 912 East Costilla street, entertained on Wednesday, February 14, in compliment to her niece, Miss Hazel Harper. The afternoon was spent in playing games and at 5:30 o'clock a dainty luncheon was served.

Those participating were Misses Isabel Wheeler, Agnes Wheeler, Lula Wilson, Blanche Wilson, Ada Shideler, Irene Gocker, Irene Blade and Hazel Harper.

The young friends of Miss Pauline Gochnaur pleasantly surprised her on Thursday evening at her home, 1001 South Nevada street. A delicious repast was served during the evening. The guests were Miss Olive Smith, Miss Alice Kingdead, Miss Alba Redenbaugh, Miss Lella Lackey, Miss Gladys Martin, Miss Gladys Brewing, Miss Mamie Gray and Messrs. Herman Hansbaugh, Thomas Sparkley, Benjamin Apjiehee, Elmer Han, Floyd Long, John Butler, Willie McComes, Fred Caines and Jack Slaton.

A silver shower was tendered Miss Mollie Kuhnle and Mr. Leland Culp of Ivywild, by the employes of Hibbard & Co. on Monday evening. The young couple were presented with many articles of silver. The evening was spent in various games and a recital given by the "Gold Dust Twins" was fully enjoyed by all.

On February 10, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Fowles and Mr. and Mrs. John Fowles, of Edgerton, Colorado, were delightfully surprised by sixty of their friends, the occasion being in the form of a farewell as the families surprised will leave in a few days for Kansas, where they will make their homes.

Mrs. Edward De La Vergne entertained the sections of the First Presbyterian church at her home in Ivywild on Thursday afternoon of this week.

Class Twenty-two of the First Methodist church enjoyed a Valentine party Tuesday evening at the home of the Misses Little, 219 East Dale street. The class and invited guests numbered nearly 50 and all present hugely enjoyed the merry Valentine games.

Card Parties

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Paul Dillon gave a charming Valentine bridge party last Monday evening at their home on North Tejon street. Mr. Bendle received the first prize, and Mrs. Meservey and Mr. Titus received the booby prizes. The pretty decorations were in red and white and the Valentine season was indicated by a variety of clever conceits. Among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dillon were Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Titus, Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Bendle, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Milone, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield S. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Meservey, Miss Beulah Whaite and Mr. Earl Helmuth.

The Ladies' West Side Card club met last Friday afternoon with Mrs. A. Kochler at her home on Grant avenue. The first prize, an olive dish, was awarded to Mrs. B. Hise. The hostess' prize was a set of cups and saucers. Those present were Mrs. M. A. Martin, Mrs. J. B. Gregory, Mrs. R. E. Thorpe, Mrs. C. E. Pond, Mrs. R. H. Johnson, Mrs. U. G. Berry, Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Mrs. A. Koehler, Mrs. K. M. MacMillan, Mrs. A. Hall, Mrs. B. Hise, Mrs. Charles Seaport, Mrs. E. Rumrill, Mrs. S. M. Herring, Mrs. R. W. French, Mrs. L. Field. In two weeks the members of the club will be entertained by Mrs. M. A. Martin, of Colorado avenue.

Mrs. E. E. Raty entertained the Substitute Card club at her residence, 118 East Platte avenue, on St. Valentine's day. The appointments were beautiful and in harmony with the day. Those present were Mrs. W. S. Boynton, Mrs. Mary Campbell, Mrs. Sindlinger, Mrs. F. L. Gutmann, Mrs. Marie Reyer, Mrs. E. A. Powell, Mrs. Julia Leipheimer, Mrs. Marion Stark, Mrs. William Clark, Mrs. James Gardner and Mrs. James Ellison.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gregory, of Arensdale, entertained the members of the Five Hundred club Tuesday evening in a delightful manner. Those included were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seaport, Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gregory, Mrs. S. M. Herring, Mrs. Rollings, Mrs. C. E. Pond, Mrs. K. M. MacMillan, Miss K. MacMillan, Miss Vida Gregory and Mr. Lester Eyler. Tuesday evening, February 20, Mrs. Seaport, of Lincoln avenue, will be the hostess.

Mrs. Clarence Carpenter entertained entertained a party at bridge whist in her usual charming manner on Wednesday afternoon. Red roses, mingled with graceful ferns and smilax, were on every side throughout the rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Cooley delightfully entertained at cards on Monday evening. First prizes were won by Mrs. W. F. Littell and H. S. Percivil, the consolation going to Miss Zimmerman and H. Crossman. A delicious menu was served at a late hour. The guest list included Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Percivil, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Littell, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Crossman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson, Miss Adda Zimmerman, Mrs. Charles S. Keep and Messrs. Clinton Smith and R. S. Zimmerman.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Grafton entertained the Twentieth Century Card club at their home on Osage avenue in Manitou, on Monday evening. Progressive high five was the game of the evening. First prizes were won by Mrs. Alexander McCall and Mr. Hagus second, Mrs. H. M. Ogilbee third, Mrs. Brinkerhoff and Hon. M. A. Leddy, fourth, Miss Grace Hoye and Dr. H. M. Ogilbee. The club will be entertained next week by Mrs. Powell. The guests of the evening were Mr. and Mrs. William Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McCall, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Ogilbee, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mrs. John Brinkerhoff, Mrs. M. C. Price, Mrs. Hensel, Miss Grace Hoye, Miss Mayme Hoye, Miss Cecelia Reichmuth, and Messrs. Hagus, L. H. Clark, Schuler and Holt.

Miss Mary Clark entertained a number of her friends at a Valentine party Thursday evening at her home, 1313 Lincoln avenue. The party was given in honor of Miss Abbie Quagst and Mr. Clarence Leucke. The house was elaborately decorated with red hearts. Several musical selections were rendered, while the rest of the evening was spent at high five. The ladies first prize was won by Miss Irene L. Clark while the gentlemen's first prize was carried off by Mr. Ira Foster.

Those present were Miss Abbie Quagst, Miss Louise Schmidt, Miss Irene E. Clark, Miss Irene L. Clark, Miss Elizabeth Riebel, Miss Eva Walters, Miss Rosamond Hiatt, Miss Mary Clark, Mr. Clarence Leucke, Mr. Ira Foster, Mr. Morse Shepard, Mr. John S. Clark, Mr. Roy Crowninshield, Mr. Ralph Wright, and Mr. Leon Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Swisher entertained the Pastime club of the west side on Wednesday evening. The house was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and greens. An elaborate lunch was served at midnight. At the card tables, the first prize, a Gibson picture, was secured by Miss Shook, while the gentleman's prize, a handsome stein, went to Mr. Bates. The consolation prizes were given Mrs. Leaport and Mr. Herring. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. E. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. B. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. Case, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Hise and Miss Shook.

Mrs. Ralph C. Bradfield, of 728 East Kiowa street, entertained the B. H. C. Card club on Tuesday afternoon. The club will meet next week with Mrs. L. S. Chambers, 339 East Bijou street.

Personal Mention

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davie, who are spending a two months' honeymoon in America, left Colorado Springs for the Pacific coast Thursday evening. Mr. Davie has been in Japan for the last seven years and was recently married in England.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Connor, who left the first of December for a pleasure trip to Samoa, have arrived in San Francisco and will probably return in a short time to their home on the Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Whitney and daughter left town this week for a month's visit in Florida and Cuba.

Mrs. Edwin G. Arkins, of Denver, a cousin of Mrs. John Murray Ward, who has frequently visited in Colorado Springs, is now touring Europe with her mother, Mrs. John A. Arkins.

Mrs. E. H. Coachman and family, of Broadmoor, left for New York on Wednesday, where they will be joined by Dr. Coachman, and thence they will sail for South America.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Milliken and baby arrived from Deadwood, S. D., about a week ago and are now pleasantly located at 623 North Tejon street, the home of Mrs. Milliken's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Arcularius. Mr. Milliken is superintendent of the Golden Cycle mill.

Mrs. J. B. Wheeler has gone to Milwaukee for a six weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Hiram Cable.

Mrs. Nellie B. Hull has returned from Seattle, Wash., where she has been for some time, and will be "At Home" to her friends on Wednesdays.

Miss Jessie Aiken has returned after an absence of over two years, five months having been spent in Boston. The past summer was spent in traveling through France, Germany and Switzerland.

E. E. Nichols, who has been in New York for a few months, is expected home today. Mrs. Nichols, who accompanied Mr. Nichols east, will not return for some time later.

C. E. Aschudi, who has been spending the winter in New York, will be in Manitou this week. He will remain but a few days, as he will go to Samoa for a visit with his father.

Mrs. John Murray Ward has returned from Denver, where she spent the early part of the week visiting her cousin, Mrs. Oliver S. Ellis, at the Savoy hotel.

Henry Sachs and wife left on Thursday evening for California via the Santa Fe.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacobs, who have been spending some time in Mexico, have returned to their home, 1330 North Nevada avenue.

Allen Byrnes attended the Gadski concert at Denver this past week, of which La Torge was accompanist. Mr. Byrnes and La Torge were both pupils of Leschetizky at Vienna, and the reunion was a very pleasant one. Mr. Byrnes was forced to leave Vienna on account of health, and has decided to locate in Colorado Springs permanently.

Miss Anna T. Briggs, the favorite soprano of the First Presbyterian church, has gone to Ivywild to spend the summer with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williamson.

Mrs. J. H. Coombe entertained informally at supper Friday evening in compliment to Miss Anna T. Briggs.

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WOMAN'S CLUB NEWS

Woman's Club Calendar for the Week

Monday

Zeb. N. Pike chapter Daughters of the American R..., ... Mrs. Arthur G. Sharp ...

Monday ... class ... M. B ... North N... avenue

Four o'clock Progress club M s A. C. McComb ... North ... street

Anemone Literary club, 3 p. m. Mrs George ... 1802 W... ... Subject ...

Tuesday

Study class Social Science department ... p. m. M ... W. A. Gray 1119 North Cascade avenue

Mrs ... Maninis ... p. m., Miss ... Zimmerman ... East Willamette avenue

Wednesday

Art and literature department Woman's club ... p. m. ... A. R. hall

Thursday

The Wise ... will ... Washington ... decided on at present time

Social at Wilfred home ... S. Nevada avenue ... p. m. under direction of social superintendent Mrs Clark

Saturday

Woman's Literary club 3 p. m. Mrs. James A. Lockhart 1103 North Nevada avenue

Parliamentary Law class Home and Education department Woman's club 3 p. m. G. A. R. hall

To insure insertion all contributions intended for the woman's club department of the Sunday edition of the Gazette should reach the editor Mrs. Ella Celeste Adams, 309 East Boulder street telephone 697-A, or the Gazette office, telephone, Main 215, not later than Friday.

The regular February meeting of the Zebulon Pike chapter of the D. A. R. will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Arthur G. Sharp 1609 Nevada avenue. Four delegates and the same number of alternates will be chosen to represent the chapter at the state conference to be held in Denver about March 8. Contributions to the Continental Hall fund will be received by the treasurer Mrs. William K. Argo will read a paper on "Sam Houston." Members of other chapters are invited to attend the meeting.

⁂

"Beginnings of Reform, and Results of the Merit System" was the subject for study at the last meeting of the social science department of the Woman's club held Wednesday afternoon in G. A. R. hall. The program was arranged in the form of a symposium, or "Round Table." Miss Anne E. Pfizer began by reading a paper on the subject. Among others taking part were Miss Jessie L. Stanford, Mrs. Anna L. Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth H. White, Mrs. Charles Perkins and Mrs. John W. Garrett. The discussion was animated and interesting.

"Parks and Drives, Parkways and Boulevards" opened with a paper by Mrs. Nellie E. Pyles will be the subject for the department meeting Wednesday, February 28.

Enos A. Mills, of Estes park, spoke yesterday afternoon at the general meeting of the Woman's club, under the auspices of the social science department, on "Forestry."

⁂

The meeting of the Frances Willard W. C. T. U. last Thursday afternoon was in charge of the superintendents of press and cottage home work.

After the devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs Barlow there was an explanation of press work and the superintendent reported nine columns of matter printed since October 1 after which there was a round table or press notes. Then the cottage home work was presented in reports and readings.

During the business meeting arrangements were completed for the Willard Memorial meeting which was held at the Second Congregational church last Friday evening. The excellent program rendered was as follows:

Chorus, "Praise Waiteth for Thee," by the choir.

Prayer by the Rev. A. W. Moore.

Recitation, "The Church at Melville," by Miss Bessie Atkinson.

Recitation, "The Cross Roads," by Miss Edith Quillim.

Vocal solo, "Only Remembered," by Mrs. Moore.

Recitation, "The Two Glasses," by Miss Pauline Hudson.

Recitation, "You Can Stop It If You Will," by Miss Louise Wilson.

Hymn, "For God and Native Land," by the audience.

Recitation, "Strong Drink Is Raging," by Miss Pearl Woodward.

Recitation, "There Is No Cure but Prohibition," by Miss Cecil Jordan.

Male quartet, "Are You Coming Home Tonight?" Messrs Robb, Rensink, Baxter and Chester.

Short address by Rev. A. W. Moore.

Duet, "I Will Magnify Thee," Mesdames Stuart and Moore.

⁂

Mrs. W. H. Tucker entertained the Monday Progress club in a most delightful manner Saturday, February 10. While it was a regular meeting of the club, the hostess had many surprises suggestive of the valentine season. The following directors were elected for the coming year: Mrs. W. W. ..., Mrs. W. N. Ruby, Mrs. Ida H..., Miss Frances Wharton, and Mrs. Lucy Burkholder. Miss Skolee gave a very instructive paper on the "Development of Photography." Mrs. Ruby won the prize in the game of ... which followed the program. Refreshments were served by the hostess assisted by Mrs. Burkholder and Mrs. Powers.

⁂

The Daughters of Vermont met on Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Fred Graves. Each one present was required to give an impromptu story on their early recollections of Vermont and many a charming story was heard for the first time. A number of musical selections were given and after refreshments were served the company adjourned to meet with Mrs. Charles Hamilton on the second Wednesday in March.

⁂

The West Side Fortnightly met with Mrs. Herbert Davis on Tuesday afternoon. Almost the entire membership of the club was in attendance. Mrs. Charles Boswell read an interesting paper on "Dutch and Flemish Art," reviewing all the important artists and their masterpieces. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. M. E. West at 1529 Washington avenue Tuesday, February 27.

⁂

The ladies of the Lowell district met Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. M. Cocks 718 South Nevada. The organization of the Lowell Kindergarten association was completed and the following officers elected to serve for the remainder of the year: Mrs. F. M. Cocks president; Mrs. M. E. England first vice president; Mrs. W. F. Gibbs second vice president; Mrs. E. W. Grover treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Edwards secretary. The fourth Friday of each month was set as the regular day for the association to meet. This association has been organized for the purpose of furthering the interests of the kindergarten in the public school.

⁂

The Woman's Society for Christian Work of the First Presbyterian church held its regular missionary tea Friday at 3 o'clock at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. William A. Campbell 424 North Nevada avenue. The meeting was presided over by the president Mrs Seldomridge. Mrs Edward Work conducted the devotional exercises, and Mrs Ruger the leader gave a very interesting talk on Mohammedanism. Dr. Campbell's illustrated lecture on travel in Egypt was especially entertaining.

THIS WEEK ONLY.

At the Crooks Toilet Parlors opposite postoffice 30 vibratory massage treatments scalp or face for only $10.00.

D. A. R. GIVE KIRMESS IN DENVER FEB. 23-24

Colorado Springs society folks have become interested in the kirmess to be given by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Broadway theater, Denver February 23 and 24 and arrangements are being made to charter a special train from Colorado Springs to Denver and return on February 24, when both a matinee and an evening performance will be given. S. K. Hooper general passenger agent of the D. & R. G. has promised to run a special with a round trip rate of $2, providing 100 passengers are guaranteed from this city. This train will reach Denver in time for the matinee and return after the evening performance.

The kirmess promises to be the social function of the winter season in Denver as well as a beautiful performance. Pretty graceful girls from the oldest and best known families of the state, are to take part and have been rehearsing for the event for weeks past.

The costumes by the way, are to be brilliant and kaleidoscopic. The Italian reds and yellows with the inspiring music that gets into the blood and makes one glad to live brush elbows with the seasons which furnishes a brilliant treat in itself.

Spain represented by one of the most stirring numbers of the evening, will be brilliant in the national red and black. Jet and red poppies will flash in time to castanets and the strains of "Estudiantina," while "Fantana" will typify all that is modern and American with girls in gowns of fluffy white, red automobile coats and black picture hats and escorts in the regulation high hats and frock coats, all singing with happy abandon "You Are Just My Style."

The clumping of wooden shoes will usher in the Dutch dancers, the little maids in yellow skirts, the men in wide flappy trousers, while a merry Irish jig will announce the coming of the jolly Irish Harvesters, and the "Wearing of the Green." A sound not of heaven or earth it would seem and on to the stage will come the Indians who will express in their dance the spirit of our aboriginal races. There will be fringe and feathers and the bright colors so loved by the Indian of the west.

The Gypsy dance will blend rich coloring and exquisite grace with the weird—that something that starts the cold shivers—and the hornpipe will be just the gay beautiful thing it should be danced by the boys and girls whom Mrs. N. M. ... has in charge. Who needs to be told of the Pickaninnies and their side-splitting stunts or of the restful beauty of the stately Colonial dance with its dancers clothed in the splendor of ye olden times?

Two Chinese newspapers published in Shanghai, sent special correspondents to witness the recent army maneuvers in north China. It was the first appearance of the Chinese special correspondent.

Mme. Bernhardt's pet superstition is "Never twice without a third time." That is the reason she avoided Rio de Janeiro on her recent South American trip, having twice been injured in that city.

Wise People Use Hardesty's Extracts They Conquer Criticism
Hardesty's Lemon · Hardesty's Vanilla · Hardesty's Vanilla · Hardesty's Lemon

HYPATIA SOCIETY OF COLORADO COLLEGE

UPPER ROW—Misses Holcomb, McDowell, Ball, Rodgers, Gilbert, Schafer, Thomas.
MIDDLE ROW—Misses Zinn, Bateman, Prevost, Myers, Roberts, Miller, Gordon, Gilland.
LOWER ROW—Misses Pease, Eldredge, Anderson, Alda Meyers, Ada Bishop.
—Photo by Emery

The World of Books

THE CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

"In and Out of the Old Missions of California," by George Wharton James. Little Brown & Company publishers, Boston. Price $3 net.

Those who are acquainted with California, who are aware of the important part the Franciscan missions have played in its history and who know how great an interest they still afford to resident and tourist alike with antiquarian tastes, will be charmed with this work of George Wharton James.

The scheme of the book is good. Mr. James first gives a history of the founding of the missions of the state of the Indians before and after the foundation and of the secularization of the ecclesiastical domain. He then proceeds to make a detailed account of twenty-one chief missions and nine mission chapels or asistencias. This is followed by a chapter on the present conditions of the Mission Indians and then we come to what may be called the special antiquarian feature of the work. This may be best described in Mr. James's own words: "The features that I believe have not been presented before or at least so fully, are as follows: (1) An analysis of the details of the mission style of architecture. (2) The conditions of the Indians prior to, during and immediately after the mission epoch, with a brief account of their present state. (3) A careful survey of the mural decorations of the missions, a pictorial account of the crosses, candlesticks and other silver and brassware of the missions. (4) A pictorial account of the various figures of the saints at the missions."

Lastly, we have the history of the "Pious fund," concerning which The Hague Tribunal was asked to arbitrate, some remarks on the steps being taken to preserve the sacred buildings and directions as to the best way of reaching these interesting relics of Spanish dominion in America.

Mr. James writes enthusiastically, sympathetically and even lovingly of these ancient places. He has illustrated his book profusely with photographs, not only of the mission buildings themselves but also of their statues, frescoes and holy vessels. The volume forms a most valuable handbook for the tourist in California who seeks out its antiquities.

DR. GLADDEN'S DISCUSSIONS

"The New Idolatry," by Dr. Washington Gladden. McClure, Phillips & Company publishers, New York. Price $1 net.

The widespread interest aroused in the subject of tainted money by Dr. Gladden's protests against the acceptance of Rockefeller's contribution to foreign missions work makes this volume exceptionally timely. The author says in his opening essay:

"The whole trouble with the world today is the lack of faith in God. The church itself has been so overawed by the pomp and power of Mammon that its faith in God has become dim and wavering. And there has never been a day since He uttered them when the words of the Master had deeper meaning than they have today.

"No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one and love the other or else he will hold to one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

It is a volume of discussions in protest against the commercializing of government, of education and of religion against the growing tendency in church and state to worship power and forget the interests of justice and freedom against the dethronement of God and the enthronement of Mammon. The author's ideas are elaborated under such headings as "Tainted Money," "Shall Ill-Gotten Gains Be Sought for Christian Purposes?" "Standard Oil and the Christian Missions," "The Ethics of Luxurious Expenditure," etc.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST WAR

"War Inconsistent With the Religion of Jesus Christ," by David Low Dodge. Ginn & Company publishers, Boston. Price 50 cents net.

To David Low Dodge of New York belongs the high honor of having written the first pamphlets published in America directed expressly against the war system of nations and of having founded the first peace society ever organized in America or in the world. His first pamphlet, "The Mediator's Kingdom Not of This World," was published in 1809. His second and more important pamphlet, "War Inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ," was prepared for the press in 1812. In August 1815 the New York Peace Society, the first in the world, was organized with Mr. Dodge as its president. This was four months before the organization of the Massachusetts Peace Society and nearly a year before that of the English Peace Society, the first in Europe.

The present volume contains both of Mr. Dodge's famous old pamphlets, with an introduction by Edwin D. Mead telling the story of his remarkable life and reviewing his pioneering work in the peace cause. David L. Dodge was the father of Hon. William E. Dodge who during his long life which closed in 1883 was identified with so many of the leading commercial and political interests of New York, and whose son William E. Dodge recently deceased was equally eminent as a merchant and a philanthropist. Himself an enterprising merchant, David L. Dodge's whole later life was devoted earnestly to the cause of peace. The pre-eminent historical interest attaching to his pamphlets would alone justify their republication at this time when the ideas for which he so courageously stood are at last winning the general recognition of thoughtful men. But their intrinsic power and worth are also great. In his central thought and purpose in his reliance upon the Christian principle the New York merchant was a Tolstoi a hundred years before his time.

ANOTHER OPPENHEIM NOVEL

"A Maker of History," by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little Brown & Company, publishers, Boston. Price $1.50.

In his new novel "A Maker of History" E. Phillips Oppenheim tells the story of a young Englishman who accidentally becomes the possessor of a secret agreement between Russia and Germany and thereby lays up for himself a world of trouble. For some time all the ingenuity of the secret police of three countries is taxed to obtain possession of that one paper and the hero. The plot is one of tense power and the reader is carried at breathless pace through a maze of incident plot and counterplot. A pleasing love element relieves the heavier interest of the story, which is altogether one of the best the author of "The Master Mummer," "Mysterious Mr. Sabin," etc., has written.

A NEW NOVEL BY SIENKIEWICZ

"On the Field of Glory," by Henryk Sienkiewicz. Little, Brown & Company publishers, Boston. Price $1.50.

A new novel by the author of "Quo Vadis" is an event of more than ordinary interest. By special arrangement with Mr. Jeremiah Curtin who has received from Henryk Sienkiewicz the exclusive right of translating all that author's works into English Little Brown & Co. have published a new historical romance of great power and interest, by this great Polish author entitled "On the Field of Glory."

This important work is the only one written by this renowned author since the year 1900 when he completed "Knights of the Cross." The scenes are laid in Poland and the period is the reign of the famous King John Sobieski just before the Turkish invasion in 1682 to 1683. Sienkiewicz has woven a wonderful romance of great brilliancy and strong character drawing and in no book by the author of "Quo Vadis"—a story whose sale has not been equaled by any modern work of fiction—has he displayed his great genius more strikingly.

In "On the Field of Glory" he tells a charming, tender and passionate love story of remarkable intensity, and gives the reader acquaintance with characters not inferior in vigor and interest to those of the great trilogy. The complete work is presented for the first time in this translation by Mr. Curtin whose intimate acquaintance with all the Slav languages is famous, and whose mastery of Polish and remarkable power in interpreting Sienkiewicz have received world-wide recognition.

Mr. Sienkiewicz, by the way, has recently been awarded the Nobel literary prize of nearly $40,000.

"THE MENACE OF PRIVILEGE."

"The Menace of Privilege," by Henry George Jr. The Macmillan company, New York publishers. Price $1.50 net.

This volume strives to show suggestively how privileges granted or sanctioned by the government underlie the social and political, mental and moral manifestations that appear ominous to the republic. The author believes that monopoly of natural opportunities, heavy taxes upon production, private ownership of public highways and other lesser privileges cause the great inequalities in distribution of wealth which are all about. For these he argues are not powers to produce wealth, but powers to appropriate it. He beholds, through inequality in distribution, the growth of two clearly marked and powerful classes with distinct views and mutually hostile feelings. One of them is lifted into superabundance and afflicted with vices and weaknesses that spring from it. The other cut off by monopoly from free access to natural opportunities, and robbed of and taxed on the fruits of their labor at every turn, have been reduced to an intense competition for a living. So we have two great belligerent elements, leagued privileges on the one side, labor unionism on the other. And privilege has the whip hand. When it cannot make terms with labor unionism by which it may peacefully rob the public, it makes war against it. Its chief weapons are soldiers and an extraordinary development of the judicial enjoining order. And not only this but to protect and extend its life it further endeavors to control politics by corruption, and to influence public opinion through purchase or intimidation of the press and through gifts to the university and the pulpit. Hence, the cited evils so gravely disturbing the republic. It will be readily conceded that Mr. George makes of economics very entertaining reading. His illustrations drawn from "Gotham's 400" are decidedly racy.

"THE SAGE BRUSH PARSON."

"The Sage Brush Parson," by A. B. Ward. Little Brown & Company publishers, Boston. Price $1.50 net.

This is a strong western story depicting the unconventional life in the sage brush wastes of Nevada. The characters are all distinctively marked, the hero Clement Vaughn an Englishman being particularly striking. Filled with a great enthusiasm for saving souls Vaughn works zealously among the rough miners of a little Nevada town. The denouement of the novel is vividly unfolded. The atmosphere of the sage brush wastes permeates the story. The author's sense of humor, apparent throughout the book, contributes greatly to the reader's enjoyment.

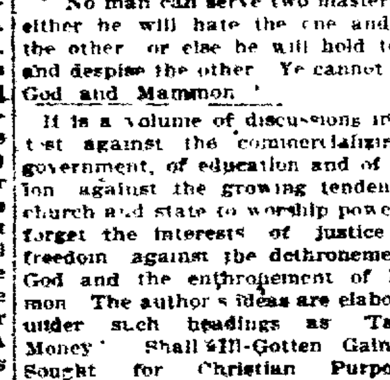
HOW WE HEAR OUR OWN VOICES

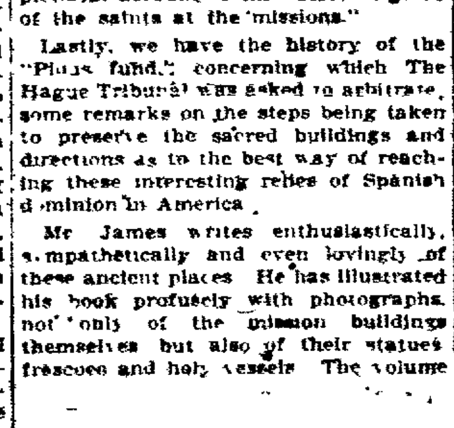
That a man does not hear his own voice as all the rest of the world hears it is shown by an interesting experiment. If a person records on a phonograph a few sentences pronounced by himself together with others by his friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these at the end of a brief period it generally happens that he easily recognizes his friends' voices but not his own. On the other hand the friends recognize his voice perfectly. This singular fact proves that everyone hears his own voice differently from others.

As is remarked by Professor Exner, the difference must lie in the quality of tone. It must be remembered that one hears his own voice not only through the air as do his auditors, but across the solid parts situated between the organ of speech and those of hearing. The sound thus produced has a different timbre from that conducted to the ear by air alone. We may show this as follows: Take the end of a wooden rod between the teeth and pronounce a vowel continuously. Let the other end be alternately between the teeth and released by another person, who at the same time stops his ears. The latter will find that every time he seizes the rod in his teeth the sound becomes stronger than when it reaches his ear through air alone, and has a different quality.—Fort Worth Telegram.

A Russian alienist reports that in 1,421 cases of solitary imprisonment he found 136 insane persons.

A Revelation of the Twentieth Century





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SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT

Those New Spring Hats at

Rafield The Clothier

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado College weather bureau for 42 hours ending at 6 o'clock p. m.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	18
Temperature at 12 m.	45
Temperature at 6 p. m.	44
Maximum temperature	51
Minimum temperature	15
Mean temperature	33
Max. bar. pres., inches, 6 a. m.	24.13
Max. vel. of wind per hour	24
Min. vel. of wind per hour	07
Relative humidity at noon	21
Dew point at noon	20
Precipitation in inches	0

City Briefs

SAY, IS purple — wr 6—by's spectacles

PRIOR, piano tuner. Phone Black 952.

FINELY furnished rooms at Y. M. C. A.

W. C. T. U. rummage sale, 8½ East Cucharas street, Wednesday, 21st.

GO TO the rummage sale at room 114, East Huerfano, Monday, for margains.

DIAMONDS One and three-quarters carats to three carats each, at much less than regular price at Ashby's.

NEW THOUGHT—The Willamette circle will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon at 112 Pike's Peak avenue. Seats are free to the public.

SHAKESPEARE lecture and song recital at Grace church parish house, Tuesday, February 29, by Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge. Tickets at Whitney & Grimwood's, 50c.

SALVATION ARMY—Major John Willis, of San Francisco, will conduct the services at the Salvation Army at the barracks tomorrow. Services will be held at 10:30, 2:30, 3:30 and 8 o'clock.

ANSWERS ADAMS—An answer to Former Governor Adam's address, "The Uses and Abuses of Politics," will be delivered in Laborers' hall this afternoon by H. C. Darrah. The public is invited.

LECTURE—"The Merchant of Venice" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Prof. L. A. E. Ahlers, of Colorado college, at Perkins hall tomorrow evening. The lecture is one of the regular college course, and the public is invited.

FUNERAL—The funeral of J. K. Brunner, who died suddenly of hemmorhage of the lungs, will be held from the residence, 112 South Summit street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the Rev. C. B. Wilcox officiating. Friends and relatives of the deceased are invited. Private interment in Evergreen cemetery.

SPECIAL SERVICE—A special service for boys will be held at the Hillside chapel this afternoon. A feature will be a whistling solo by a member of the choir. The Rev. I. J. Heizer will conduct the services. The subject of the sermon will be "Hold Fast," and the boys of the city are invited.

MEN'S MEETING—The Rev. Charles F. Seitter will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon, the subject being "The Nourished Life." This is the third of a series of talks on the young man's life given at the Y. M. C. A. and the young men of the city are invited.

MUSIC—Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, instructor in music at the Colorado college, will deliver an illustrated lecture on Scandanavian music at the college on Friday evening, February 23. The illustrations will be given by Miss Tucker, soprano, and Mrs. Briscoe, violinist, both of the college. This is the first of a series of lectures on music to be given by Mrs. Faust.

Laird Schober's Gun Kid, Russia calf and pat. Colt street pump and Oxfords.

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That's the thought that comes to you as you finish a cup of our specially blended coffee. It is the kind that has that exquisite aroma, uniform full strength, beautiful color, and bracing, tone-giving quality in every drop. Besides, a small amount of this goes further than a lot of the ordinary kind. Prove it by trying it.

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Some rare and beautiful specimens of old prints, furniture, brasses, china and pewter. See window.

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Gold fillings, up from	$1.50
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Sale of Umbrellas at 89c

Tomorrow and Tuesday only, we place on sale a lot of over a hundred women's umbrellas, 26 inch Paragon frame, steel rod. There are a varied assortment of plain wood princess and fancy handles. Gold and silver handles in several different designs. They are well worth $1.25. As a special for these 2 days, you may take your choice for... **89c**

Machine Torchon Lace 5c

Several hundred yards of machine-made torchon lace edges only. It's what's left of a special purchase. There are various widths and a variety of dainty patterns, selling regularly from 10c to 20c; your choice of any in the lot, yard:.................. **5c**

Sale of J. B. Corsets at $1.00

Tomorrow and Tuesday we put on sale a lot of the popular J. B. Corsets, all good styles, excellently made straight fronts in the following colors and sizes:

In drab, there are sizes 18, 19, 20, 24, 28 and 29.

In black, there are sizes 19, 20 and 27 only.

In white, there are sizes 19, 21, 25 and 28.

They sell regularly for $2.00; sale price to close quickly.............. **$1.00**

The Beginning of Another Season at the Giddings Store

There's a feeling of brightness and freshness that spreads to every section of the place, with the coming of the new spring things from this country and abroad. Our buyers are returning home from the east with great prospects. New merchandise comes by nearly every freight and express. Each department has well prepared for a magnificently complete showing of all the latest and best.

You cannot visit here from now on without catching the new spirit of impulse and energy, and learning much, from the beautiful goods. Many lines are extensive, and early buyers are fast picking up the exclusive conceptions. Everything is priced moderately right from the start. We only claim a modest, reasonable and just profit—to you belongs the satisfaction of knowing that you are buying the best that price can produce.

Marie Antoinette

A rich and beautiful brocade silk that possesses all of the softness and suppleness that are required of a modern silk. It is generally conceded that "Marie Antoinette" will be the favorite material for evening coats, costumes and coat suits. It is a fashion not a fad. It has a refined tone and special character which lifts it far above the ordinary brocade silk. is 23 inches wide, and the price, per yard, is.................. **$1.50**

DAINTY WHITE SHIRT WAISTS, both inexpensive and high-grade ideas. Many exclusive styles in the hand-embroidered waists, and a variety of different styles in the pretty waists at $1.25 and up.

New Suiting Silks

We especially call your attention to the new spring suiting silks—the first showing of correct ideas. Those popular gray effects, black and white pin stripes, that make up so refined and becoming; also the various combinations. An exceedingly varied assortment to select from at.............. **$1.00**

Other combinations of black and white, also gray, at $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.

New suiting silks, in the new and popular Alice blues, new greens and lavender. These colors will be among the top notchers for spring and summer. We have taken great care in selecting our new silks, economy being the watchword.

Dainty Wash Goods

Beautiful German organdies, figured silk mull, check swiss, shadow colienne, figured Batiste, linen suitings, cotton suitings, and hosts of other new materials that you will admire when you come here to look. The weaves and patterns are more beautiful than ever, and our assemblage is by far greater than we have ever had. To describe them all would require this entire back page. The best way is for you to come here and see. We want you as a visitor. You need not buy, although we urge an early selection, as some of the exclusive patterns will be gone a little later. Prices range from 10c up to 75c.

New Tailored Suits

Friday and Saturday we received several shipments of new, ready-to-wear apparel. Every day from now on we expect to show new conceptions. Among the new arrivals are many exclusive ideas in the jaunty tailored suits, in light and dark colors. The trend is in favor of the short, fitted jackets and etons, and will no doubt be met with hearty approval by conservative and fashionable women. These suits are very nobby, yet inexpensive. First advance showing of exquisite linen costumes for fancy dress occasions. Come in from day to day and see the new things.

Spring Dress Goods

WOOL WAISTINGS, new spring line, 36-inch, white with colored embroidered figures, something new and very pretty for the spring shirt waists at, yd... **75c**

CHIFFON PANAMA—One of the favorite new spring materials, in new shades of Alice blue, reseda green, navy, tan; also black, is 54 inches wide, at........ **1.00**

NEW SUITINGS—The popular and approved grays, in pin stripes, checks and mixture effects, 44, 50 and 56 inches wide, at **75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.35** and **$1.50**. They are "the thing" this season.

Astounding Values in High Grade Sapphire Corsets

Late style Sapphire Corsets, made of silk batiste and whalebone, in sizes 18, 19 and 22 only; the regular price is $4.75; closing out price.............. **2.75**

SAPPHIRE CORSETS, made of French coutille, finished with ribbon both bottom and top, whalebone, in sizes 19, 21 and 22 only. Regular price $6.50; closing out price.............. **4.50**

SAPPHIRE CORSETS, made of French coutille, supporters on front and hip, in sizes 22, 25, 26, 27 only; regular price $10.00; closing out price.......... **6.00**

SAPPHIRE CORSET, medium long hip, medium high bust, made of French coutille and whalebone, in sizes 21, 22, 23 and 24 only; regular price $10.00; closing out price.............. **6.75**

Dress Goods Special

WOOL CREPE DE CHINE, in pretty shades of brown and reseda, 42 and 44 inches wide, selling regularly for 90c and $1.00, on sale tomorrow and Tuesday only at, yard.............. **65c**

EOLIENNE, silk and wool, in Nile green, ombre tan, pearl gray; 43 inches wide; selling regularly for $2.00; a splendid material for evening and reception; on sale for two days at, yard...... **1.25**

Fancy Pura Cloth, light weight, for spring wear, in dark green, peach tan, navy, 45 inches wide, sells regularly for $1.35... **75c**

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and note the pleasant effect—to say nothing of the very fine COFFEE TASTE. DIGESTO COFFEE is not a substitute for coffee. It is pure coffee with the harmful caffeine and tannin removed.

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By Proxy

By Henry Wallace Phillips

R[illegible]

[illegible] He laughed [illegible] said Something [illegible] just popped [illegible] my head [illegible] springs out there [illegible] toward the [illegible] seem [illegible] had this place [illegible] Now, there was [illegible] worked for [illegible] like a [illegible] longest [illegible] same as I [illegible] number of [illegible] that you [illegible] a kind of [illegible] everybody were about his work [illegible] was [illegible] going about why was this [illegible] Caesar. It was regular demoralizing so it is.

Wind River Smith [illegible] in the old man's room that [illegible] about [illegible] for the big [illegible] going [illegible] other going to the bull [illegible] And you'd [illegible] built a [illegible] before [illegible] got the next word out well, they go [illegible] about whether it weren't [illegible] Smithy was for the book [illegible] Chawley scored it [illegible] lasted a month and as [illegible] anything about it [illegible] you to gather from looking [illegible] a cute sight [illegible] what a contribution to history I [illegible] That's the kind of place the Ellis ranch was and a [illegible] old farm she was too.

I'd been working there about three months when along come a man that looked like old man Trouble's only son. Of all the sorrowful faces you ever see his was the longest and thinnest. It made any other human countenance I ever see look like a nigger minstrel show.

We was short handed as the old man had begun to put up hay and work some of the stock in corrals for the winter so we took our new brother on. His name was Ezekiel George Washington Scraggs—tuneful handle for a cow outfit—and his name didn't come anywhere near doing him justice at that. Ezekiel knew his biz and turned in a day's work right straight along but when you'd say Nice day, Scraggs? he'd heave such a sigh you could feel the draught all the way across the bullpen and only shake his head.

Up to this time Wind-River had enjoyed a cinch on the mournful act. He'd had a girl some time during the Mexican war, and she'd borrowed Smith's roll and skipped with another man. So if we crowded Smithy too hard in debate, he used to slip behind that girl and say Oh well' you fellers will know better when you've had more experience, although we might have been talkin' about what's best for frost-bite at the time.

He noticed this new man Scraggs seemed to hold over him a trifle in sadness and he thought he'd find out why.

"You appear to me like a man that's seen trouble," says he.

"Trouble" sees Scraggs. "Trouble." Then he spit out of the door and turned his back deliberate like there wasn't any use conversin on the subject unless in the presence of an equal.

Scraggs was a hard man to break into out Smithy scratched his head and took a brace.

"I've met with misfortune myself" says he.

"Ah?" says Scraggs. What's happened to you?" He sounded as if he didn't believe it amounted to much and Smithy warmed up. He ladled out his woes like a catalogue. How he'd been blew up in mines squizzled down a mountain on a snowslide chawed by a bear caught under a felled tree, sunk on a Missouri river steamboat, and her afire so you couldn't tell whether to holler for the life savers or the fire engine shot up by Injuns and personal friends mistook for a horse thief by the committee and much else closing the list with his right bower. And Mr Scraggs I have put my faith in woman and she has done me to the tune of all I had."

"Have you?" says Scraggs, still perfectly polite and uninterested. Have you?" removin his pipe and splitting carefully outdoors again. And then he slid the joker atop of Smith's play. Well I have been a Mormon " says he.

"What?" says all of us.

"Yes, sir" says Mr Scraggs getting his feet under him and with a mournful polite [illegible] give you the least idea of 'A Mormon' none of your tinkerin little Mormonettes. I was ambitious hence E G W Scraggs as you now behold him. In most countries a man's standin is regulated by the number of wives he ain't got in Utah it's just the reverse and a fair test too when you come to think of it. I wanted to be the head of the bull Mormon kingdom so I married right and left. Every time I added to the available supply of Mrs Scraggs I went up a step in the government. I ain't all the persuasion for personal beauty so I had to take what was willin to take me and they turned out to be mostly black eyed women with peculiar dispositions. Gentlemen I was once as lively and happy a little boy as ever did chores on a farm. See me now. This is the result of mixin women and politics. If I should tell you all the kinds of particular and general devilment it's run em alphabetically as I did to keep track of em. Ann Eliza Scraggs and Bridget Scraggs and Belle Scraggs and Fanny Scraggs and Honoria and Helen Scraggs and Isabelle Scraggs and so on up to Zed raised with me it would go through any little germs of joy you have in your constitution like Sittin Bull's gang of dog-soldiers through an old ladies sewing bee. Look at me. For all them years that cussed ambition of mine held me in its dead [illegible]

I was [illegible] like a [illegible] Scraggs [illegible] believe, daughters—What I could [illegible] to Mrs Scraggs as she [illegible] the territory of Utah—you'd [illegible] a power of things that may seem [illegible] to you at present [illegible] general [illegible] I leave the aggregated Mrs Scraggs in the hands of Providence [illegible] the only power capable [illegible] I don't believe in Providence. I don't believe in [illegible] heretofore [illegible] now [illegible] sidewise or endwise, lengthwise [illegible] top bottom or middle. I have lost my faith in every ramified thing under the heaven, see or [illegible] including everything I've left out. This is [illegible] Joe Bush. He stopped a minute. Trouble says he. Trouble—I wish nobody'd mention that word in my hearin again.

Well he had us gummed fast all right. Nobody in our outfit could push up against such a world-without-end expert as that. But Scraggs was a gentleman. He didn't crowd us because we broke. I tell you that I'd had his way he loosened up considerable and every now and then he'd even smile.

Then come to us the queerest thing in that whole curiosity-shop of a ranch. Its name was Alexander Fulton. I reckon Aleck was about 21 by the almanac and everywhere from 3 to 90 by the way you figure a man. Aleck stood six foot high as he stood but if you ran the tape along his curves he was about six-foot-four.

He weighed 1.0 pounds of which 25 went to head and 50 to feet. Feet. You never saw such feet. They were the grandest feet that ever wore a man—long and high and wise and all that feet should be. Chawley said that Alexander had ground plan enough for a company of nigger soldiers. And hung to Aleck's running gear, they reminded you of the swinging jigger in a clock. They almost make me forget his hands. When Aleck laid a flipper on a cayuse's back you'd think the critter was blanketed. And then there was his Adam's apple—he had so many special features it's hard to keep track of them. About a foot of Aleck's protrudin into air was due to neck. In the center of that neck was an Adam's apple that any man might be proud of.

His complexion consisted of freckles when you spoke to him sudden he blushed and then he looked for all the world like a stormy sunset. His eyes were white and so was his hair and so was poor old Aleck—as white a kid as they make 'em and beyond guessing the skeeriest—not relatin to things but to people. How he come to drift out in to our country was a story all by itself. He was disappointed in love—he had to be. One look at him and you'd know why. So he sailed out to the wild west where he was about as useful as a trimmed nighty. We always stood between Aleck and the old man until the boy got so he'd make straight once out of a possible five.

First off he was still then findin himself in a confidential crowd and bustin to let us know his trouble, he told us all about it. He'd never spoke to the girl it seems more'n to say 'How-d'ye-do ma'am' and blush and sit on his hat and make curious moves with them hands and feet but there come another feller along, and Alexander quit.

You got away " says Scraggs " Permit me to congratulate you sir and he took hold of as much of Aleck's right wing as he could gather and shook it hard. 'Alas' says he how different is the tale I have to tell."

[illegible] got to the [illegible]

But I didn't want to come away [illegible] stutters Alexander.

Didn't [illegible] Scraggs [illegible] ring the pipe fall out of his mouth. Then he [illegible] with his fing[illegible] Aleck.

As time went on Aleck [illegible]

"Then the girl put her face in her hands and began to cry."

worse. He had a case of ingrowing affection it cut his weight down to 90 pounds. With him leaving himself at that rate you could take pencil and paper and figure to the minute when Alexander Fulton was booked to cross the big divide. And we liked the kid. In spite of his magnificent feet and his homeliness and his thumb-fingered foolishness I got to feel sort of as if he was my boy—though if ever I have a boy like Aleck I put in my vote for marriage being a failure and everything lost honor and all. Probably it was more as if he was a puppy dog or some other little critter that couldn't take care of itself. Anyhow we got worked up about the matter and talked it over considerable honest in us—hurrying over the rest the description—just evaporating for love of her that she might be persuaded to come out and marry him. We weren't going to let our pardner slip away without an effort anyhow. We couldn't do less than try. Then come the problem of who was the proper party to act as messenger. The rest of us without bothering him by taking him into our confidence, decided that Scraggs was the proper man because if he didn't know woman and her ways the subject belonged to the lost arts.

But man. Didn't he star when we told him.

"Me go after a woman!" says he. Me. Take another drink. But we labored little East Dakota [illegible] as if he'd been raised there. But we were some shy on details concerning the girl. I swear I don't believe Aleck had ever looked her full in the face. She was medium height plump blue eyes brown hair and that ended the description.

We suffered any amount of impatience before E. G. W. showed up. You see there ain't such a lot that happens to other people occurrin on a ranch and we was really more excited over Aleck and his girl than a tenderfoot would be over a gun fight and for the same reason—it was out of our ordinary.

Scraggs didn't keep us on the anxious seat. He was the surest thing I [illegible]

[illegible] W. Scraggs [illegible] he [illegible]

[illegible]

"W[illegible]sed [illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible] buggy [illegible]

[illegible] Scraggs [illegible] painful [illegible] girl [illegible] kept [illegible]

[illegible] I was crazy [illegible] he'd pulled it off [illegible] I've [illegible] about" says I. [illegible] says he. Moment I got off the choo-choo I spotted the [illegible] Laid [illegible] around as [illegible] goes down [illegible] back with a pa[illegible] I grabbed her and put my [illegible] over her mouth so she [illegible] "Now, sister," I says to her "There's a friend of mine wants to marry you. When I let you go you'll skip into the house and pick up what is handy and you'll vamoose this ranch at quarter of eleven sharp so we can make the next train west. [illegible] there or if you say a single word to a human being—you see this?" and I stuck the end of my boss pistol under her nose. Well I'll blow the head clean off your shoulders with it. Then I laid back my ears and rolled my eyes around. Well sir she was scart so she didn't know anythin but what I said. I hated to treat a lady like that but if I've learned anything concerning handlin' the sect it's this—you got to be firm. There's where I made my mistake formerly. Then I let go of her and went back to the deppo. What she thought I couldn't even guess but I knew I was goin' to have company and sure enough 'bout three minutes before train time here comes our friend. When I got her safe aboard I told her she needn't be scart. Lots worse things could happen to her than marryin Aleck and she says Yessir and she kept on sayin Yessir to all I told her. Wisht I could have found one like that instead of eighty of em that stood ready to jump down my throat the minute I opened my mouth. She told me she'd had a middlin' hard time of it and didn't [illegible] a change. That surprised me a little, because I judged from Aleck's talk she was an upstardin' critter but, pshaw. Aleck would think a worm was a sassy thing if it squirmed in his direction. Then I telegraphed Con Foster to have me a buggy and a minister ready for the 3 o'clock train, and to keep his yawp corked up. So as soon as I hit land again, there was the rig complete, we hopped in and started a-coming at once and fast, and here we are—for which I raise thanks, and all the curses of the Mormon gods be on the head of the man that gets me into such a play as this again' Shake old Aleck out and get the misery done with. That minister's chargin me fifty cents an hour and I don't know whether he's the real thing or not at that. Con whispered in my ear that he worked in a [illegible] poker for [illegible] that [illegible] threw the [illegible] and preached. But what's the [illegible] expensive [illegible] So I vagged it [illegible] the house [illegible] Aleck down [illegible] bullpen.

[illegible] him, [illegible] says he. Who is it?" [illegible] thinkin' [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] happiness [illegible]

[illegible]

Well all of Aleck ceased at the gal, [illegible] looked at Aleck and the rest of us looked at each other. Soon as [illegible] got his breath from the shock, [illegible] ever [illegible] that lady before.

Oh, Hiram, Moses! That was the awfulest minute I ever lived through. Poor old E. G. W. He a'turned away from him out of pity. He had the expression of a man that's fell down a hundred foot prospect hole and been stuck by lightning before he touched bottom. He grabbed ahold of the minister and swallered and swore [illegible] unable to chirp.

At last he rallied. You mean to [illegible] Aleck he says in a voice hardly strong enough to get through his mustache that I've made a mistake?"

Aleck was always willing to believe he was wrong. I'm pretty sure Zeke. I ain't never seen you have I, Miss?"

"No sir—not that I know of" answers the girl, with her eyes on the ground.

E. G. W. rubbed his brow.

Will you make good anyhow Aleck?" he coaxed. "I got the minister and all right here. It won't take a minute."

I'd let go of Aleck in the excitement. At these words he made one step from where he stood in the house, through the window to ten foot out of doors and a few more steps like that and he was out of the question.

Then the girl put her face in her hands and begun to cry. She was a mighty pretty innocent plump little thing and we'd rather have had most anything than that she should stand there cryin. But we were all hung by the feet and wandering in our minds. The simple life of the cow puncher doesn't fit him to grapple with problems like that.

Then, sir up gets Ezekiel George Washington Scraggs master of himself and the situation.

"Young lady," says he "I have got you out here under false pretenses. I'm as homely as a hedge fence, and my record is dotted with marriages worse than a 'Pache outbreak with corpses and burning homes. I ain't any kind of proposition to tie up to a nice girl like you, and I swear by my honor that nothing was further from my thoughts than matrimony—not meanin' any slur on you for if I'd found you before I might have been a happy man. Well, here I stand if you'll marry me, say the word." By thunder, we gave him a cheer that shook the roof. You can laugh if you like, but it was a noble deed.

"The girl reached out her left hand—so help me Moses' She liked him! I took a careful squint at old Scraggs in this new light and I want to tell you that there was something kind of fine in that long lean face of his and when he took the girl's hand he looked like a gentleman.

"You wouldn't think that holding a gun to her head and threatenin to blow her brains out was just the touch that would set a maiden's heart tremblin for a man, but if a woman takes a fancy to you, your habits and customs, manners and morals, disposition personal appearance, financial standin' and the way of doing things generally is only a little matter of detail.

"How will this figger out legally?" E. G. W. asked the minister.

"The minister he was a cheerful, practical sort of lad, ready to indorse anything that would smooth the rugged road of life.

"Do you renounce the Mormon religion?" he asks.

"Bet your life," says Scraggs. "And all its works."

"That settles it," says the minister. 'Besides I don't think anybody will ever come poking our here to make trouble—whenever you say the word."

"One minute" says Scraggs and he turned to the girl very gentle. "Are you doing this of your own free will, and not because I lugged you out here?"

"Yessir," says she.

"You want me just as I stand?"

"Yessir."

"Keno I won't forget it." Then he put his hand on her head took off his hat and raised his face. "O God, he says you know what a miserable time I've had in this life before. I admit it was nine-tenths my fault but now I call for an honest deck and the hands played above the table. And make me act decent for the sake of this nice little girl. Amen." Then he pulled a $20 gold piece out of his pocket and plunked her down before the minister. "Shoot," says he. "You're faded."

Well, there old Scraggs—I say 'old' but the man weren't more than 45—celebrated his eighty-first marriage in that old bull-pen, and they lived as happy ever after as any story book. Which knocks general principles. Probably it was because that ion man [illegible] ever treated whiter than she treated him and no woman was ever treated whiter than he treated her. He had the knack of [illegible] awful good and loving to her without being foolish. Experience will tell, and he'd experienced a heap of the other side.

"Whenever I think of that [illegible] they always [illegible] 'To be singing [illegible] pure lightheartedness.' And now, what do you think of Aleck? The [illegible] threw him [illegible] that night [illegible] his [illegible] and grievin' all at [illegible] other girl. He never [illegible]

Processes in the Manufacture of Portland Cement

A RECENT bulletin issued by the United States Geological Survey written by Edwin C. Eckel, and bearing the title "Cement Materials and Industry of the United States" calls attention to the marvelous growth of this industry and to some considerations in connection with it that may be of interest to the readers of The Gazette. In his introduction Mr Eckel says:

In its importance to our present civilization cement is surpassed among mineral products only by iron coal and oil. In rate of increase in annual production during the last decade even these three products can not be compared with it. In 1890 the total production of Portland cement in the United States was 335,000 barrels valued at $439,050 in 1904 it exceeded 26,000,000 barrels while its value was over $[illegible],000,000. During the sixteen years which witnessed the development of the American Portland cement industry two of the greatest gold discoveries in the world's history were made—in Colorado and Alaska. These two great gold strikes impressed themselves on every citizen of the United States while the Portland cement industry [illegible] attained its growth in comparative [illegible] Yet in comparison [illegible] gold production of Cripple Creek is only slightly greater than the output of Portland cement while the production of Alaska sinks into comparative insignificance.

The above comparison of Mr Eckel's will probably be much more impressive if he could have given approximate figures for the net gain or profits obtained in each of the two industries [illegible] the net earnings in the cement industry for the money and labor expended have far exceeded the profits of the Cripple Creek district.

After a short introduction along the line of the above quotations Mr Eckel's report devotes nearly 40 pages to a brief discussion of the raw materials, the constitution and the methods of manufacture of Portland cement the balance of the report is chiefly a review of all the known supplies of available raw materials found in each state. These raw materials are limestone and clay, marl or shale. Of particular interest to us are his remarks on the conditions [illegible] sands, these rocks contain one limestone formation of great importance as a possible source of Portland cement material. This is the Niobrara limestone of the Cretaceous. One belt of Niobrara limestone enters Colorado from Nebraska, following the South Platte and ending between Ft Morgan and Greeley. Another belt commences about 10 miles north of Colorado Springs and covers a wide area east and west of the Denver and Rio Grande railway. The towns of Colorado Springs, El Paso, Fountain, Pueblo and St Charles are located on this limestone belt while Sunview and Turkey Creek lie on its west border.

Another interesting feature of the report is a map of the United States on which is marked by red dots the location of all the different Portland cement plants operating in 1904 and it is worthy of note that of the 75 or more plants only five were in the western half of the country and only nine west of the Kansas-Missouri line. Of these nine two are in the eastern part of Kansas, one in Dallas, Tex and one in the southeastern part of South Dakota. Colorado has one plant, Utah one and California three. This means that the great west has taken very little part in the development of this great and profitable industry and so has neglected golden opportunities.

Everyone at all familiar with engineering or construction work knows that the use of cement chiefly in concrete has increased enormously of late, and new uses are being found every year. Irrigation work in which the west is so vitally interested is calling for great quantities, and so is the construction of mining and metallurgical plants so that there is no doubt that the growth so strikingly portrayed by Mr Eckel will continue and a prominent part of this growth should undoubtedly take place in the west where all the necessary raw materials can be found.

It may be interesting therefore to consider the methods of manufacture and the nature of the raw materials. In a way the process of manufacture is simple and easily understood the limestone or marl and clay or shale are ground to a powder heated in a furnace till the powder forms a clinker for in the first place it is a chemical process and chemical laws place rather restricted limits within which the percentages of the various ingredients must fall if the quality of the cement is to be up to the standard necessary to maintain a good reputation. So the chemist plays a very important part in the manufacturing process. In the next place the pulverizing of several hundred tons daily of rock, the drying, clinkering and regrinding of the clinker, is a mechanical process requiring for its economical success a great deal of costly machinery and the best mechanical skill, as is evident to any visitor of such a plant as that at Portland Colo—a very successful one about which the people of Colorado know very little.

As is natural in such a young industry there are many problems yet to be worked out along both chemical and mechanical lines in spite of the enormous strides that have been made during the past decade or two but the general methods employed in making cement are the same and may be understood from a brief account of one particular plant. The raw materials—limestone and clay or shales are run through a rock breaker and put into bins from which they are drawn in proper proportions as determined in the chemical laboratory—and mixed in their passage through the dryer a long sheet steel rotating cylinder. The dried material is next ground in a ball mill—a short steel cylinder the inside of which is lined with steel castings that give a very uneven surface over which the rock mixture rolls together with a lot of steel balls as the cylinder rotates. The mixture as it leaves the ball mill is a powder but not quite fine enough so it next goes through what is known as a pebble tube mill—a great long, steel cylinder slightly inclined and rotated slowly. In this tube mill are kept a lot of hard round pebbles, which roll over and over with the cement mixture as it works its way through until it comes out at the lower end thoroughly mixed and almost as fine as flour. In this condition it is ready for the calcining furnace which is also a long slowly-rotating steel cylinder perhaps 60 feet long and six feet in diameter, and lined with fire brick. The pulverized cement mixture is fed into the upper end and works its way down and out at the lower end. By that time it has been sintered or fused to a clinker as the furnace is kept at a good red heat by blowing in at the lower end a current of air mixed with dried pulverized coal. This method of burning coal is not very common and is decidedly interesting and successful. Everybody knows that coal dust when mixed with air is very inflammable—even explosive but in few cases is this method of burning it used though it gives excellent control of the combustion and heat and economy of fuel as illustrated by the fact that the saving in one year made by substituting powdered coal for crude oil which was the fuel at first used at Portland, was enough to about pay for the coal drying and crushing plant.

The clinker as it leaves the furnace, needs only to be pulverized again to make it into a first class Portland cement and this pulverizing is done first in the ball mill or comminuter as it is sometimes called and then in the tube mill just as it was done in the case of the mixed rock before clinkering. It is essential that the cement be very finely ground and this grinding is one of the main sources of expense in the process, because the clinker wears out the linings of the grinding machinery so much faster than does the raw rock. Ordinarily a good Portland cement is [illegible] gradually harden to a rock-like mass of great strength. The quickness with which it hardens, or sets depends largely on the percentage of alumina it contains: if this is too high the cement will set too quickly, and perhaps have a tendency to crack. One way of overcoming this difficulty if it is not convenient to get a lower percentage of alumina, is to add during the final grinding a very small amount of calcined gypsum (plaster of paris). This is a very odd result for as it is well known plaster of paris itself sets very quickly.

As mentioned above the success of the process depends on observing certain chemical laws according to which there must be just so much silica, and alumina and lime and iron and no too much magnesia or sulphur or alkalies—all of these ingredients being found in the raw materials in varying proportions. So it is necessary to make analyses of both the raw materials and the finished cement every day or oftener to be sure that no inferior grade of cement is made or put on the market to give the brand a bad reputation.

The above account will perhaps give a general idea of the methods of manufacture usually employed. Under certain conditions it may be varied as for instance in some plants the raw materials are ground wet and mixed in the form of a slurry. But this is not the usual method in this country. A more detailed description would merely give particulars about the various kinds of machinery, many of which are interesting from a mechanical point of view but not to the average reader unless seen in actual operation. An up-to-date cement plant is a splendid example of mechanical engineering skill and costs a great deal of money. Properly located, handled and managed, it is a very profitable investment. On this account the observations of Mr Eckel regarding the possibilities of this neighborhood should be of interest to local capitalists. As would be supposed much has been written of recent years about the cement industry several state geological surveys have issued re[illegible]

NOT A BAD IDEA

Joseph H. Choate tells of a meeting at a London club of a bishop and Lord Rosebery. During the course of their conversation the reverend gentleman observed to his lordship: "I've an invitation to dine this evening. What a nuisance it is—a long dinner I mean. There are two things I absolutely dread—a long dinner and a long sermon. I contend that however good they may be either the dinner nor the sermon should take more than [illegible]

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Our Children's Page

ELIZABETH'S LESSON.

BY T. R. [illegible]

"Aunt Sally," screamed Elizabeth, clapping her hands and dancing into the kitchen where the old colored woman was baking bread, "a farmer had 26 sheep and one died of fever. How many were left?"

Aunt Sally pulled her [illegible] out from the dough and held her fingers [illegible] another, and began to reckon.

"What did yo say dat sheep died ob, honey?" she asked presently.

"Fever," said Elizabeth.

"Den fo shore he had 25 sheep left."

"Wrong," yelled Elizabeth. "Nineteen. I said '20 sick sheep,' not '26 sheep.'"

"Drat dat chile," muttered Aunt Sally, as Elizabeth danced out of the kitchen, "she thinks she knows too much." And when the bread came onto the table it was half raw.

"Uncle Bryan," shouted Elizabeth,

But worse was to come. On the following afternoon Elizabeth came dancing home from school into the parlor, where her mother was entertaining Mrs. Secondly, the wife of the minister.

"Oh, Mrs. Secondly," she cried, rushing up to her, "can you tell me the chief events that occurred during the sixth century before Christ?"

Mrs. Secondly hesitated and stammered.

"I see you don't know," said Elizabeth. "But I can tell you. The poets Sappho and Alcaeus flourished; the Persians invaded Greece and were defeated at Marathon and Salamis; the Jews returned from Babylon; Buddha began to preach in India; Confucius wrote his analects; the kings were driven out of Rome; the"

She rushed to the door and flung it to the chickens.

jumping into the room where her uncle, who was a cartoonist, sat knitting his brows on a drawing-table, "a snail climbs up a 10-foot high wall. He climbs up two feet every day and falls back a foot every night. How long will it take before he can climb down the other side?"

"Ten days," murmured Uncle Bryan, drawing a picture of the Trusts.

"Wrong," shouted Elizabeth. "He gets to the top at the end of the tenth day, but he falls down a foot that night and has another foot to climb on the eleventh day."

"Hm-hm!" said Uncle Bryan, putting an extra tooth into the mouth of a certain hero. "One day I shall get after you." But Elizabeth did not hear, for she had run screaming down the stairs.

"Elizabeth," said her mother sharply, "be quiet."

Elizabeth subsided. But there was somebody more quiet than Elizabeth, and that was Uncle Bryan, who had just entered the room. That night when Elizabeth had gone to bed there was a consultation between Elizabeth's mother, Uncle Bryan and Aunt Sallie, the colored cook; but Elizabeth did not know what transpired.

I have been telling you so much about Elizabeth that you may possibly imagine she was the only child, but that is not the case. She had a brother named John, who was two years younger than herself. But John was so quiet and unobtrusive that many people did not know he existed. When he came into a room he would sit in the darkest corner, listening to what others had to say, but never venturing to take part in the discussion. The consequence was that Elizabeth ruled over him, as did her friend, Ermintrude Smythe, who lived across the street, and was as proud of displaying her knowledge as Elizabeth herself.

The next afternoon when Elizabeth came home she found the house deserted. On the table lay a letter addressed to her. Picking it up, she read as follows:

"Dear Elizabeth: As you are so clever and know everything better than anybody else, we have agreed to go away for a week's holiday and leave the house entirely in your care. Take care of John.

"MOTHER."

"Oh!" cried Elizabeth, clapping her hands for joy. She rushed across the street to call Ermintrude Smythe, and brought her back. As they entered the house a quiet, unobtrusive youth came in. It was John.

"Oh, John, you do look stupid," shouted Elizabeth, throwing the note at him. "Read that. Now you are in my charge. S—"

"Yes, Elizabeth," said John meekly.

"Yes, Miss Jones," you must say.

"Yes, Miss Jones."

"Then sit down over there and don't dare to move until I give you permission."

As John sat down the girls darted contemptuous glances at him and ran into the kitchen.

"Ermintrude," said Elizabeth, "I do feel hungry. I wonder what there is for supper?"

They looked in the larder, but there was nothing ready to eat.

"Oh, we shall have to cook our own supper," she said. "What a nuisance. How do you bake bread?"

"I think its rather fun," said Ermintrude, dumping a bag of flour into the mixing bowl. "Pour in some water, Elizabeth, quick—oh! you stupid, you've splashed it all over my shoes."

"It's your own fault for hurrying me."

"I didn't."

"You did."

"Well, I'm going home, anyway. We have a cook in our house who makes the bread for us. But, then, my popper's rich and can afford to keep one."

So saying, Ermintrude Smythe stamped out of the house and banged the door behind her. Elizabeth burst into tears, and they fell into the dough and made it salty. As she had forgotten to put any salt in this made it just right.

It seemed to be very hard to mix the dough, and by the time that she had got it to the right consistency she was aching all over. There was a pain in her back and another in her neck, and another in each arm, and a small pain in her temper, and she was spotted with flour and her hair had become disorderly, and her eyes were swollen, one being larger than the other.

"Bother the old dough," said Elizabeth. She rushed to the door and flung it to the chickens. They ran up and sniffed at it, but would not eat it. That was the finishing stroke. Elizabeth ran up stairs to her room and flung herself upon the bed.

The bed was not made. The mirror was dusty. There was no water in the jug. Elizabeth ran down stairs again. As she passed the spare room she thought she heard a chuckle, but when she looked in the room was empty.

It was a chastened and humble Elizabeth who went into the parlor. Bolt upright upon a chair in the far corner sat a boy. It was John.

"John," said Elizabeth softly, "why are you sitting there?"

"You told me to, Miss Jones," said John.

"John," said Elizabeth, "you need not call me Miss Jones any longer."

"Thank you, ma'am," said John.

"John," said Elizabeth, "I have two marbles. One is green, with red stars inside, and the other is spotted."

A gleam of interest filtered across John's listless features.

"John," added Elizabeth, "I am sorry I spoke harshly to you."

"Thank you, ma'am," said John.

"John," concluded Elizabeth, "I have an apple with a bite in it, and six hairpins and a piece of string and a rabbit's foot. Would you like them?"

"Yes, please, Elizabeth," said John.

"John, do you know how to make bread and bake?"

"I'll try," said John.

Elizabeth kissed John and John thanked Elizabeth. Then he went up stairs to the bedroom.

What a marvelous change had taken place! The room was swept, the bed was made, the mirror had been dusted and there was fresh water in the jug.

"Oh, John!" cried Elizabeth, "there's a ghost in the house."

"It must be a black ghost," answered John, "for I saw it in the spare room as I came up. Let us go and see."

"Oh! no," cried Elizabeth, clinging to his arm.

"I'll go first," said John, "and you can keep behind me for protection."

Fearful and trembling, Elizabeth crept down the stairs behind her brother, who marched boldly in front of her. The spare room was quite empty. They ran down into the kitchen. Lo! what a transformation. The bowl was filled with dough, properly mixed, and there in the pantry stood Aunt Sally, shaking out raisins from a little bag.

"Oh! Aunt Sally," cried Elizabeth, "what are you doing here? Where have you been?"

"Why, honey, I's making a cake," answered Aunt Sally.

"Where have they all gone to? Where are mommer and Uncle Bryan?"

"You's dreaming, honey, I reckon. They're all in the house."

And then, as Elizabeth listened, she distinctly heard the crackling of Uncle Bryan's hair as he ran his fingers through it, which was his habit when he was drawing his cartoons. She rushed into the parlor, and there, seated at his desk, was Uncle Bryan, drawing a picture of a trust with 39 teeth in his upper jaw and 37 in the lower.

"Well, Elizabeth," said Uncle Bryan, "how do you like keeping house?"

"How do you like making beds, Elizabeth?" asked Mrs. Jones, who had entered unobserved.

"Elizabeth, can you tell me the chief events of the ninth century after Isaiah?" asked Mrs. Secondly, who had suddenly appeared from an adjacent room.

"Oh! pshaw!" said Elizabeth.

"Honey," called Aunt Sally from the kitchen, [illegible]

"You see, Elizabeth, there are still things that you don't know," said Uncle Bryan. And then Elizabeth saw that he had drawn a small trust climbing up a tariff wall, and on its back he had written "Elizabeth."

"I am sorry I was so conceited," answered Elizabeth.

Thereupon Uncle Bryan changed the small trust into a hippopotamus trust and scratched out "Elizabeth," and everybody kissed Elizabeth. And when the cake came on the table it was fine, and there was a large piece of citron on top of it.

THE HUNTER.

Little Tom Fritz,
With [illegible] pride,
Went forth a hunting
On the bleak hillside.
He sought for some game,
Just to try his new gun,
For the taking of life
To young Tom was great fun.

A pretty grey rabbit
Chanced by to roam,
Seeking for food
A long way from home.
The winter was hard,
And the rabbits had found
Food hard to get
On the snow-covered ground.

Little grey rabbit
Caught Tom Fritz's eye;
Suddenly raised he
His new gun nose high:
Took he calm aim—
The cold bullet sped,
Lodging itself in
Grey rabbit's head.

With a leap and a moan,
Her life was all o'er;
And her babies at home
Would see her no more.
Then wicked Tom Fritz,
With a very proud air,
Walked up and gazed
On the little dead hare.

He kicked her poor body,
And said with a grin:
"You ain't fit to eat,
You're so awfully thin.
But I'll take you home
And let the folks see
There's no better shot
In this country than me.

"I shoot birds as they fly,
And hares as they run;
Ah, to be a good marksman
Is the very best fun!"

But far, far away,
Three rabbits did yearn
And watch for their mother
Who did never return.
And those little rabbits,
So I've been told,
Through loss of their mother
Died of hunger and cold.

At a Young Folks' Party.

A pretty and unique way to "pair off couples" for supper at a young folks' party is suggested here. Pass to the guests two baskets of flowers, one to the girls and the other to the boys, and request each to select one. There may be roses, carnations, violets any flowers that the young hostess sees fit to supply. To the stems of the flowers are tied with tiny ribbons small cards bearing the names of noted characters in fiction or history. The boy drawing the card bearing the name Romeo must hunt for the girl on whose card is the name Juliet, Pocahontas is sought by John Ralph, John Alden seeks out his demure Priscilla, Hamlet his Ophelia, etc.

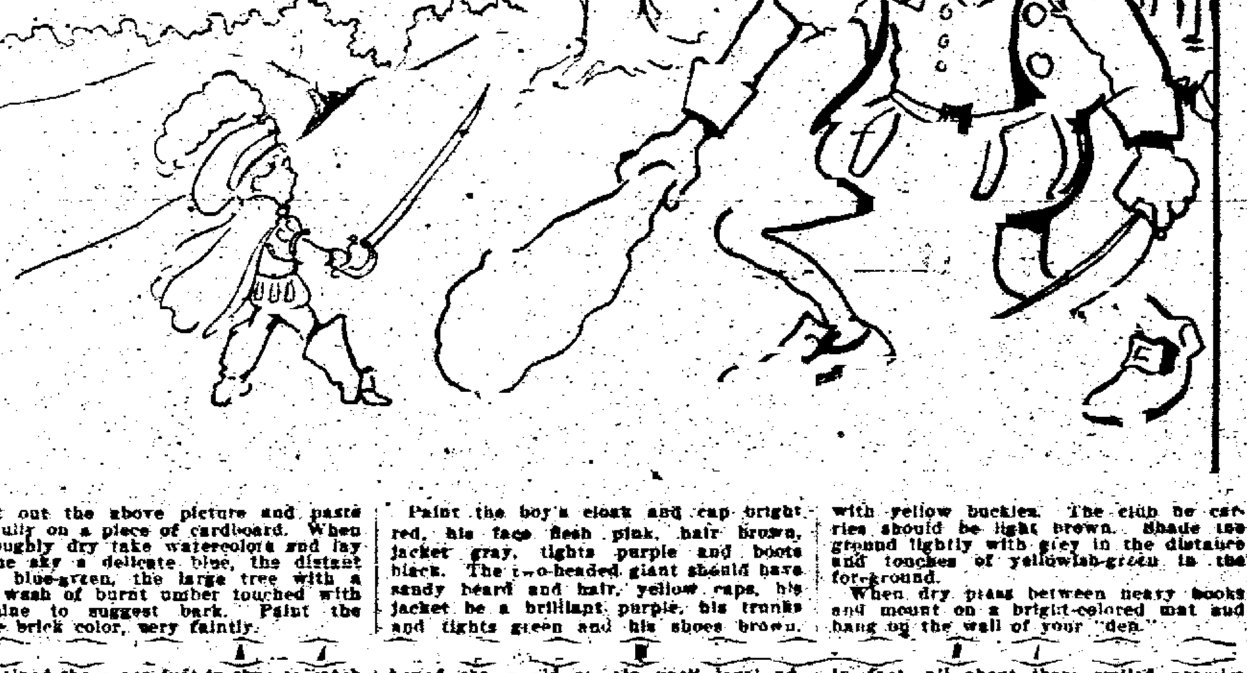
CONUNDRUMS AND ANSWERS.

Why are royal robes like water?
Because they are flowing.

Why are blind people the most sympathetic?
They always feel for their friends.

What days are like old clothes?
Holy ones.

A LESSON IN PAINTING A PICTURE

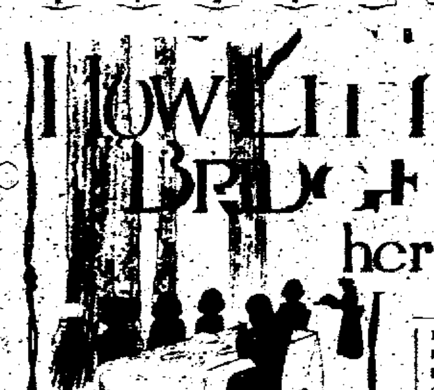


Cut out the above picture and paste carefully on a piece of cardboard. When thoroughly dry take watercolors and lay in the sky a delicate blue, the distant trees blue-green, the large tree with a thin wash of burnt umber touched with carmine to suggest bark. Paint the house brick color, very faintly.

Paint the boy's cloak and cap bright red, his face flesh pink, hair brown, jacket gray, tights purple and boots black. The two-headed giant should have sandy beard and hair, yellow caps, his jacket be a brilliant purple, his trunks and tights green and his shoes brown, with yellow buckles. The club he carries should be light brown. Shade the ground lightly with grey in the distance and touches of yellowish-green in the foreground.

When dry press between heavy books and mount on a bright-colored mat and hang on the wall of your "den."

How Little Bridget Came into Her Own



By Helena Davis.

A long, long time ago there lived in a country across the sea a very wicked old woman who had two daughters. One of these daughters was her own and the other one was a stepchild. By a second marriage this old woman had become Lady Hapgood, of Hapgood Castle. But her second husband, who was a good and high-bred lord, could not endure life with her, she was so wicked, quarrelsome, vain and selfish. So, after the second year of their marriage, the disappointed and unhappy man fell ill and died.

Now, this old woman's own daughter, by name Estelle, was lazy, deceitful, plain of face and form and inordinately vain, while the stepdaughter, Mary by name, was just the reverse.

But altho Mary was her father's only child, and heir to the vast estate of Hapgood, she was made to occupy the place of a servant in the house and had to wait on her stepmother and stepsister, calling them "mistress."

The lazy, vain Estelle sat before her mirror for hours each day, trying to improve upon her ugliness by means of powder, paint, curling tongs, ribbons and pills, while the beautiful Mary—whom they called "Bridget"—was forced to run up and down the stairs waiting upon her.

Owing to the foolish and wanton extravagance of old Lady Hapgood and Estelle—"Lady" Estelle, as she was called—the estate was becoming greatly incumbered with debts and was on the verge of bankruptcy. Estelle wore the costliest gowns and finery, while Mary had to go about in the coarse clothes of an under servant.

At last, when Estelle arrived at the age of 17 (Mary was just one year her junior) it was decided that she should have a birthday party. A picnic in the fine old park belonging to the estate was planned, and invitations were sent out to all the young lords and ladies who dwelt in the neighborhood.

Strange to say, no one in all the surrounding country seemed to know anything of the little Lady Mary, for during her mother's lifetime they had lived in France—her mother's native land—where, when Mary was but five years old, her mother died. The child had been placed in a convent school, and when she was eight her father married again—married the wicked woman who, upon his death, put her own child in Mary's place and kept the rightful lady of the castle to serve as a servant.

[illegible] little lady [illegible] bidden, [illegible] threat of terrible punishment should she disobey, to answer to the menial name "Bridget," and to never, under any consideration, divulge her identity to her fellow servants. And by cruelty and threats the child had been held in subjection to her sixteenth year.

But two servants on the place, the good old gardener and his wife, had their suspicions regarding the pretty Mary. Year by year they watched her grow more and more beautiful, saw how gentle and refined was her nature, and how unlike the other servants she was. More than this, they had known that their master had had a little daughter by his first marriage, and this servant "Bridget" was very like Lord Hapgood in form and face.

"I tell you wife," said the old gardener, the evening before the day set for Estelle's picnic, "that little golden-haired Bridget is no more a common girl than I am King of England. As sure as I'm in my two boots this minute she's none other than the poor dead and gone lord's daughter and heir."

"So do I think, too," agreed the good wife. "But we've no proofs, so what can we do?"

"Well, I've clean got away from my reg'lar work and gone to thinkin' a bit," explained the old gardener. "Now, you know how clever at makin' believe our girl Betty is, and you know how high she stands in the esteem of the Countess Bumbroke, who's kept her as maid 'most nigh onto five years."

"But I can't see what Betty's got to do with this case," said the good wife.

"Just you listen to wisdom and you'll soon see," said the old gardener. "Now on tomorrow is Lady Estelle's birthday picnic. We'll have Betty stain her face and dress up like a gypsy and come to the picnic and tell fortunes for the company. When she gets to the old woman or Estelle she'll tell a few things that'll astonish them a bit."

"But s'pose they find her out?" ventured the good wife. "Then we'd lose our places and do little Bridget no good, either. It's a big risk."

"Trust me for knowing a few things before I start in," smiled the old gardener.

"Oh, uncle!" cried a musical, girlish voice. And in another minute Mary stepped into the cottage of the gardener. "Lady Hapgood says you are to gather the choicest grapes for tomorrow and that I am to put them in little baskets of fresh grape leaves."

"All right, Lady Bridget," said the old gardener, rising quickly and bowing deferentially as though before a superior. He and his wife always insisted on calling Mary "Lady" when not in the presence of their two disliked mistresses. "And I suppose you will be at the Lady Estelle's picnic tomorrow to assist in waiting at table."

"Oh, no," answered Mary wearily, for she was dead tired after a day of constant work. "Lady Hapgood says I am to stay at home to sew—that my [illegible] shall not be [illegible]."

"Huh-huh!" said the old gardener, and he looked knowingly at his wife. "Well, we'll see. We'll see."

Then, after Mary returned to the castle the old man took his hat and walking stick and set off across the fields toward Bumbroke Hall, the home of the Countess of Bumbroke and the place where Betty, his daughter, was employed as a domestic.

* * * * * * * *

"Oh my, oh my!" groaned the gardener's good old wife on the morning of the festive day. "I just can't get up and dress and go to that picnic to wait on all those grandees. Lady Bridget, you will have to go in my place. It is out of the question for me to go with a tooth aching like sin." And the good, old woman held her palms close over her jaws that held two rows of false teeth.

And so Mary prepared a hot-water bottle to lay against her suffering friend's face, the old gardener, who stood at the foot of his wife's bed smiled and nodded his head at her approvingly; then, when Mary's back was turned, he bent over his wife and hurriedly whispered: "You act it all right, only you forget just now that the ache was on the left side when it begun. Just groan a bit louder, too; folkses do with toothache."

And so the plan of the old gardener's worked out as he wished, and pretty soon he was off toward the park (where an hour before the Lady Estelle and her mother had gone) with two huge baskets on his arms, and Mary was trudging beside him under the load of another pair of luncheon baskets.

Whirling her tambourine and singing a wild melody.

Under the great spreading trees a gay company of young folks had assembled, chaperoned by the Countess Bumbroke and Lady Hapgood. Estelle, the gayest of the gay, was mistress of ceremonies and led in the blithe home-games.

No one saw Mary and the old gardener when they joined the other servants who had preceded them to the grounds, for the servants kept to a small copse some distance from the spot where the guests were assembled, waiting in obedience to their mistress' call.

Presently Lady Hapgood touched a silver bell and the servants, acting under orders of the butler, started with the baskets to the long rustic table that had been built for the day's feastboard. And at the same moment there issued from the thicket opposite a gayly dressed gypsy girl, whirling her tambourine and singing a wild melody.

"Well, well, a good omen!" cried the Countess, beckoning to the gypsy and giving her at the same time a knowing little glance of understanding. "A fortune-teller brings good prophecy to some-one, though mayhap bad to others."

The gypsy girl advanced, bowed low and said: "Your fortunes, ladies and lords; I fain would tell."

"Yes, yes, our fortunes!" cried the gay young people gathering round the gypsy. "Our charming hostess first, as 'tis her birthday," said a young lord, taking Estelle's hand and opening the palm toward the gypsy.

"Oh tell me how old I am," laughed Estelle, addressing the gypsy.

The gypsy took her hand, looked in the palm, frowned and said: "Too young to be so full of deceit, too old to continue in cheating another, whose place you occupy unjustly."

A flame of color shot up in Estelle's face, and she jerked her hand roughly away from the fortune-teller. Her mother had joined the group just in time to catch the gypsy's words. Raising an imperative finger and pointing toward the roadway, she said in a voice she tried to hold calm: "Begone, you hussy! I'll not have such vagabonds as gypsies roaming at liberty about my grounds."

"Your grounds?" And the gypsy looked her coolly in the face. Then turning toward the group of servants all of whom were busy arranging the table save the old gardener, who was paying close attention to the gypsy—she pointed toward Mary, continuing:

"There is the rightful Lady of Hapgood and heir to this estate. She is the beautiful servant girl known in your household as Bridget."

Not having heard the gypsy's words and paying only attention to her work, Mary was laying the napkins about to designate the places for the guests at table. So she did not see that all eyes were bent on her, nor note the angry pallor that came over her stepmother's and stepsister's faces when they beheld her presence.

Advancing toward her, Lady Hapgood cried out in a voice thick with rage: "Bridget, how dare you come here without orders from me? Return instantly to the castle."

Mary looked up from her work, and a terrible fear seized her when she saw the look on her old stepmother's face. She made as if to speak in explanation, when, to her surprise, the Countess of Bumbroke came suddenly to her side and said in a voice loud enough for all to hear: "Fear nothing, my child. I know everything and am your friend. Speak out. Who are you?"

The fear Mary had felt for the wicked old woman suddenly left her in the presence of this gentlewoman who promised her friendship, and, proudly raising her head, she spoke in a firm, full, young voice: "I am Lady Mary, of Hapgood Castle, only child of Lord Hapgood, who died in France a few years ago. That woman"—pointing to her stepmother—"has robbed me of my property and my liberty. Until this moment I have never dared to own my own name."

A white rage had settled over the face of the wicked stepmother, and she leaped toward Mary, hand uplifted as if to strike her, but before she had advanced the third step she fell in a fit, screaming and foaming at the mouth with passion.

Estelle, her own features distorted with anger, beckoned to their coachman to come to her assistance, for the guests, grasping the full meaning of what had been said, made no offer to help her care for the wicked woman, who was but suffering the consequences of her own evil doing.

After the coachman had placed his mistress in her carriage and had driven from the park with her—Estelle sitting boldly upright on the seat beside her [illegible] mother—the guests turned one and all to Mary, who had so unexpectedly become the heroine of the hour.

"As you are the real Lady of Hapgood," said a handsome young lord, smiling gallantly on Mary, "it gives me pleasure to welcome you in our midst and congratulate you on coming into possession of your own." And he graciously bowed over the confused Mary's hand, the others of the company following his example.

Then the Countess of Bumbroke gayly declared that the day's festivities should not be spoiled, and suggested that all should participate in the appetizing luncheon which the old gardener's wife (who had suddenly recovered from her toothache) assisted by her "gypsy" daughter Betty was placing on the table, just as though nothing had happened of an unusual nature.

So the afternoon wore away, and when it came time for the guests to depart the Countess of Bumbroke cordially invited Lady Mary to her own home, where she hoped she would remain until legal advice was had regarding her business affairs. But just as the company was saying adieus the coachman, who had driven Lady Mary's stepmother and Estelle to the castle, came hurrying up to his new mistress saying in a low voice:

"Your Ladyship, those persons have departed from the castle. After taking what valuables they could carry they hailed the passing coach for London, and seated themselves in it as passengers. Here is a note the older person left on the hall table for you. Thinking you might want it at once I have made haste to deliver it into your hands."

Lady Mary, smiling kindly and thanking the coachman, who had always been so considerate of her when she worked at the castle as a servant also, took the note and read:

"Bridget—you and your servant comrades arranged a pretty trick today. Only servants stoop to such vulgar, open exposures. My daughter and I leave this place today to you and its devouring debts. May the former have much joy of the latter. I have a just claim during my life against the Hapgood estate, being your father's widow, but to live there with you raised to the position of an equal is too much for our pride to suffer.

"Bad luck to you and your new-found friends.

"COUNTESS OF HAPGOOD."

After reading the note Lady Mary handed it to her good friend, the Countess; then they all got into the carriages awaiting them and drove to Hapgood Castle, where Lady Mary became installed as mistress, much to the joy of all the servants who had grown to love the golden-haired girl when she was one of them. Nor did she, on becoming elevated to the superior position, lose that esteem and love, and through the combined efforts of mistress and servants, guided by the shrewd old gardener, the debts overhanging the estate were paid off, and when, on Lady Mary's wedding day—which was in her twentieth year—there remained not a penny against Hapgood castle.

And there unto this day live the descendants of the beautiful Lady Mary and her loving husband, Earl of Denforth, who brought his young bride both a fortune and true love.

And unto this day do the descendants of the noble couple delight in telling how their great-great-great-grandmamma had been held a lower servant in her own castle; and how, through the devotion and great regard of her fellow servants, had she been brought into possession of her own.

Little Biographies of Big Men.

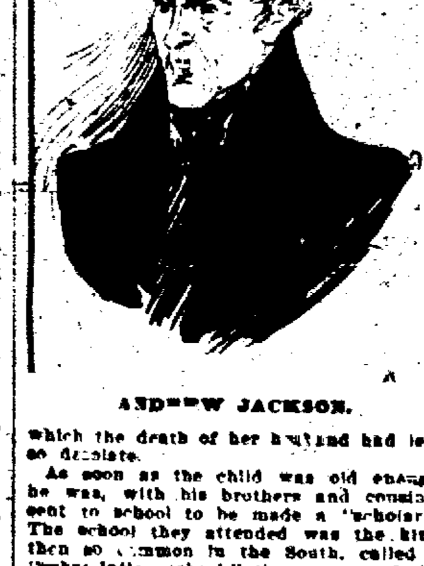
Of Irish parents, Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States of America, was born March 15, 1767, in the Province of North Carolina, not a quarter of a mile from the boundary line of South Carolina.

And a strange thing connected with this fact is that Andrew Jackson always supposed himself to have been born in South Carolina; but in this he was mistaken, for "the traditions of the neighborhood," says one of Jackson's biographers, "supported by a great mass of indisputable testimony, point to a spot in North Carolina but a stone's throw from the line that divides it from South Carolina as the birthplace of Andrew Jackson."

When the Jacksons came, poor Irish emigrants, to this new land the privations to be borne by the pioneers proved no hardship to them, for their poverty had been so abject in the old country that no [illegible] in this could be [illegible]. In fact, all about them smiled promise of plenty in the vast region of field and forest.

But just as the toil of his hands was beginning to show some returns Andrew Jackson, the father of the subject of this sketch, sickened and died. And a few nights following this sad event his poor widow gave birth to a son—whom she called Andrew, in memory of his departed father—at the home of relatives, who, true to the hospitable pioneer spirit of those times, opened their home and hearts to the woman in such sore distress.

And in this home of his uncle little "Andy," as he was nicknamed, passed the first dozen years of his life, for his mother could never make up her mind to return to the rude log-cabin home



ANDREW JACKSON.

which the death of her husband had left so desolate.

As soon as the child was old enough he was, with his brothers and cousins, sent to school to be made a "scholar." The school they attended was the kind then so common in the South, called a "subscription school," the parents of the pupils paying to the schoolmaster a small fee per head. And the schoolmaster in return imparted learning to his scholars by means of a hickory "gad." The school house was a long, low cabin, under whose ridgepole a tall man was obliged to stoop, and which had neither floor nor windows. About a great, wide fireplace that occupied almost one end of the cabin huddled the pupils on rude benches, conning their lessons aloud.

And thus the little Andy grew up a mischievous and reckless, loving the wild sports and ofttimes wilder fights engaged in by his comrades. He also became a most formidable foe, fearing no boy of his own size or larger, for nothing of the coward was in his fiber.

In appearance he was far from prepossessing. At 18 he stood six feet and one inch in his stockings, but his great height was ungainly owing to the pronounced thinness of his frame. His features were strong and marked by what is vulgarly called "lantern jaws." His hair was a thick, coarse, sandy shock that stood up over his head in a stubborn fashion. But his eyes were clear, shrewd and admirable, being a deep blue in color.

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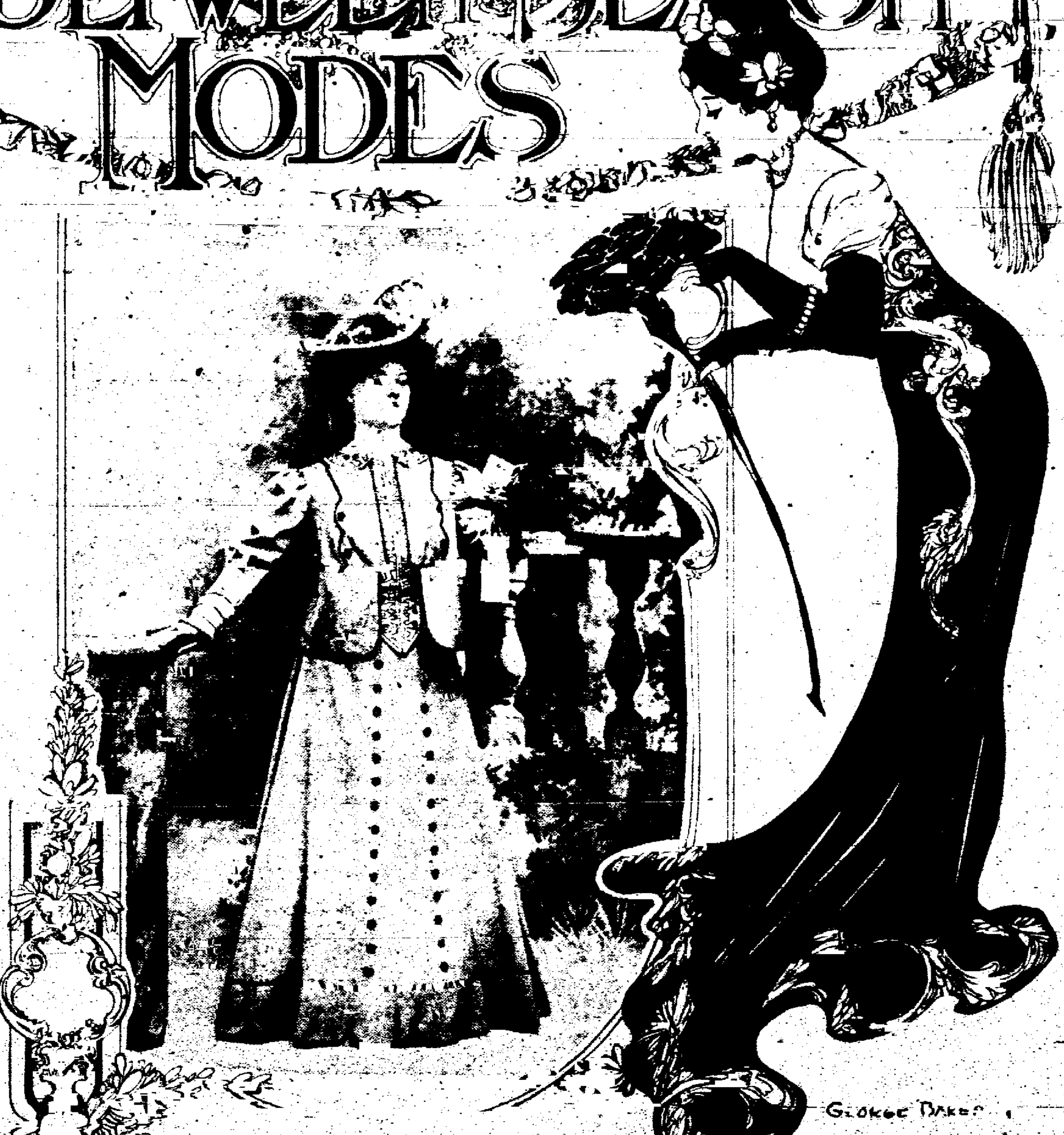
The Latest Fashions

THE BETWEEN SEASON MODES

THE FETCHING LITTLE COFFEE JACKET

THE BASQUE BODICE



MODISH TRAVELING COSTUME

GEORGE BAKER

THE between season time is always a somewhat awkward one, even for those of generous, if not elaborate, wardrobe furnishings. The gowns of the winter time are somewhat heavy, even if they do not show signs of the stress of wear; while it is not at all time wherein to launch the spring gowns for general wear, albeit they have been on view in all of the shops for quite some few weeks now.

The coat and skirt costume fills in this period charmingly. When the clerk of the weather reverts to cold days once more then a velvet blouse beneath the coat, in place of the ubiquitous lingerie production will make it sufficiently warm to withstand even a considerable drop in the thermometer. And, en passant, it is to be noted that the best makers are following quite a different cut for blouses of velvet and corduroy from that which appears in the soft, sheer mull, batiste and linen ones. The fact that it is to be worn under a coat leads them to make it fit the figure fairly closely, but without displaying any skimpiness or scantiness of cut, and revers, collar, cuffs and such are interlined with a princess haircloth rather than with canvas, this material being absolutely impermeable to creasing or crushing. An item this for the amateur who is usually successful with her smart blouses, for this is one of the little trifles that are so important to a complete success.

A significant fact, in view of style tendencies, is that the American tailors are reviving the old-time rainy-day costume. Redfern has brought out one model that is bound to be widely copied, so delightfully does it combine both fashion and practicality. Indeed, were it not for the fact that the tailor himself so designates the model one would never suspect its utilitarian aspect, for there is no hint whatsoever, save, perhaps, in the length of the skirt—it just barely clears the ground all around—that it is other than an extremely stylish and attractive walking gown.

Skirts of the dressier tailor-mades are quite a little longer than was the mode last spring. An inch on the ground in front, at least two on the sides, lengthening to some 6 or 10 in the back—according to the height and style of the wearer—is none too much, if the very latest tendency is to be followed. And it is the sensible woman who, in ordering a gown of this character, follows the very latest mode; using due discrimination, of course, so that the bizarre is avoided, and those features that are sure of fashionable following for a reasonable length of time only are adopted. The thrifty Parisienne, thrifty even in her extravagances, usually has a broad facing of velveteen to match the cloth in a tint applied on the hem of the skirt, or, if the skirt be one of those that have the lining seamed in at the hem and waistband, then the velan binding takes its place.

There is such a delightful diversity in style this spring that each and every type of figure simply cannot help but find them satisfactory. The extremely slender figure will welcome with joy the return of that very effective style known formerly as the coffee jacket. Of course, in its revival quite a new aspect is given it, and the vogue of the short sleeve chimes in charmingly with this model.

And equally appropriate for the slender figures, and especially to the immature figure of the schoolgirl—when cleverly cut, be it understood—is that design that tops a kilted skirt with a 24-inch coat. The back and sides of the approved style in this are close fitting, and the fronts are managed with that French dart that runs to the shoulder seam, and which will afford just that spring over the bust which an all too slender figure so much requires.

The jacket bodice is being enthusiastically pushed by certain French makers, who look to it to supply just the amount of novelty that the opening season demands. With the Riviera season in full swing over there, and our own Southern season not a whit behind, the mild weather at those places makes this mode peculiarly acceptable. The leaders of the mode are having those made so that the introduction of a thin mull or chiffon blouse beneath will not at all interfere with the fit, and makers on this side are not slow to adopt this sensible idea. On the other hand, there are many who have the tailor make this to be worn just as a dress waist is, with separate and separable chemisette, relying upon a separate wrap of luxurious material and artistic cut to complete the costume for outdoors upon days when the weather demands a wrap of some sort.

FOR THE SLENDER FIGURE

A RAINY DAY COSTUME REVIVAL

Smart Developments in the Newer Modes.

A RAINY-DAY COSTUME REVIVAL.

The darkest of Oxford grays is employed for this extremely fetching design intended for rainy-day wear in particular, while it is eminently adapted for all day and every day wear in general. The coat is cleverly arranged so that its bolero outline may be either fastened across the chest, as in the picture, or thrown open to display the entire vest of white mohair, striped with a tiny hairline in black. Collar and cuff are in black velvet, as is also the girdle that tops the smart little basquine, and curved-shaped pieces of white cloth dotted with black velvet buttons define those portions. The skirt is of an extreme circular cut, with a bias seam down the center front, and is made to clear the ground sensibly all around. Stitched strappings of the goods are applied, each ending in a rounded tab, to which further pieces of the same shape in black velvet and hair-striped cloth—the latter dotted with velvet-covered buttons are applied with excellent effect. The air of the whole design is one of modish smartness, and charmingly illustrates the prevailing idea that a practical costume need not necessarily be a plain or an unattractive one.

THE CHARMS OF THE BASQUE BODICE.

Even the tailor is taking up the novel jacket bodice with enthusiasm, and the illustration shows a charming development of this becoming mode. The best of those are so fashioned that a very sheer blouse may be worn beneath without in the least interfering with the smoothness of the fit. The one pictured employs one of the novel apricot shades of henrietta, with brown velvet, and a pale yellow ribbon, with a hairline border of brown, is disposed in a shirred pattern upon the skirt. There is a vest of lace, loosely laid over chiffon, and this is likewise used in the back, the crossed straps of brown velvet ribbon making for a pretty contrast. The sleeve is a loose double puff to below the elbow, where a lace cuff joins it. The skirt is of somewhat circular cut, shirred over the hips and falling in straight full folds to the feet. The shirred ribbon is disposed in a looped pattern on and above the hem.

MODISH TRAVELING COSTUME.

Oxford gray gilfonette makes this modish traveling gown, upon which the white vest, braided in black soutache, black velvet buttons and black braid make for good trimming effect. The coat is an extremely novel cut, suggesting faintly the Empire mode, the vest alone following the outline of the figure. The sleeve is somewhat full at the top, the fulness laid in stitched pleats below the elbow, and the plain cuff trimmed with braid. The skirt shows that smart French bias seam in front, velvet buttons down either side following its outline, the sides full and the back just barely touching the ground. A scalloped volant en forme, braid trimmed, is posed on the hem.

THE FETCHING LITTLE COFFEE JACKET.

The tailors have revived that fetching little coffee jacket once more; somewhat different, of course, than its last appearance presented. The one pictured is in a very pretty and becoming shade of pale red sicilienne, with taffetas strappings and pleatings of a slightly lighter shade of taffetas. There is a vest effect in front of white linen embroidered in rose shadings; this bordered by a ribbon cravat threaded through fanciful gold clasps at close intervals. The yoke effect is defined with a Richelieu pleating of silk, and the little pleated part stands full away from the figure, so that the silk encircled waist line looks so much the more slender by comparison. The sleeve is just a loose elbow puff, with a shaped frill trimmed with bands of silk. The skirt presents a novel cut, a hip yoke and the front breadth being cut in one, and the circular sides applied so that the hem presses up on the yoke. Two deep tucks are posed just above the velvet-bound hem some eight yards around.

Fashions from France.

The Riviera Season a Trial Horse for the Modes.

The present march of fashion seems to be upsetting the march of the season, so far as clothes are concerned, at any rate.

The flitting southward to meet the spring is an established custom abroad with everybody who can at all afford it, and with many who cannot. And since Americans cull the best from the customs of all the nations of the world, we, too, have adopted this, and the southern season is rapidly becoming a strong factor in commercial affairs—to say nothing at all of social results and possibilities.

The constant demand for "something different" is the mainspring of fashion, and nowhere does it assert itself so strenuously as in the new and novel surroundings. The desire for a complete change extends even to Madame's wardrobe, when she hies herself away from home; and the southern season makes a charming opportunity for this, a time to try new modes and fashions, to develop accepted ideas and resurrect those that have fallen into desuetude.

France tries the latest ideas of dress and designers all along the Riviera, small and comparatively unimportant, must be the house that does not announce upon its stationery "Succursale à Nice," or Monte Carlo, or Cannes, or somewhere else along the Côte d'Azure. It is the main house at Paris, however, that brings out the new modes, the new models and the staff of the designer's make, but hasty and frequent trips to the South, merely so that they may be able to see what their competitors are doing; what this, that or the other famous beauty or actress or social leader is wearing, and just in what earnest their own productions are being held.

The axiom, for truth it is, that a variety of hats will cure the appearance sufficiently to atone for a paucity of gowns, is one that every Frenchwoman bears in mind. Several hats for the same costume is the law, and with the excessive rates upon baggage the personal allowance is but 56 pounds to each ticket, and the excessive rates are positively extortion to the American mind. Madame wisely limits her trunks to just as many gowns as will see her comfortably through the length of her stay.

There is quite a new series of colors being tried out just now. One never can tell either of two things—just where the lightning will strike and what the next caprice of fashion may or will be. Rumor has been busy circulating the report that brilliant colorings of all kinds were to rule, and, lo and behold! all of the millinery [illegible] that the [illegible] modistes of France are making up are all of them dead, rather deep and intense, and altogether lacking in the loud brilliancy that we were led to expect.

That there is a vast variety of colors displayed and all of it [illegible] to take pretty well, is reassuring news, for a one-color season is full of pitfalls for the unwary. The [illegible] fest itself is for color combinations that are dull, deeper than the pastel effect, but unlike the pastel tints, these new ones are not clear in color.

The habitues of the Riviera, whether French, English, Russian or of any other nationality, [illegible] all at the French fashion of assisting nature by the use of a little makeup. The American woman, on the contrary, is usually content to trust to her natural coloring, so that it does not by any means follow that the color schemes that are having quite a run over there will be at all sure of acceptance or adoption over here. Indeed, where the millinery [illegible] are at all uncertain, either they will be [illegible] [illegible] the milliner must mix and tone [illegible] complementary shade which will bring the two within the limits of her [illegible] for her client.

Straw shapes are well in the lead, and it is the [illegible] hat, rather than the one that one sees worn by the [illegible] fashions. Green is a wonderful number of shades in the height of popularity for such hats, and the trimming is invariably flowers and some ribbons. So many shades and tones of this springlike color are displayed—gray green, silver green, the blue greens and the so-called fruit greens, a tone that is likely to prove [illegible] [illegible] range of subtle tints. However, all and any shade of green [illegible] a [illegible] background for a well-chosen [illegible] and lends it [illegible] probably well to all sorts of colors [illegible] seasons.

The violet tones are meeting with a most enthusiastic acceptance, not only [illegible] the matrons and dames, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but to [illegible] the [illegible]

Coats of real Irish crochet, of Carrickmacross, of Limerick lace and of embroidered linen are on display with a card attached that bears the legend "Veritable Irlandais" which he who runs may read as "Truly Irish!" Certain it is that the Emerald Isle, that distressful country, is on the crest of the wave at present; for Irish handiwork of all kinds is at a [illegible] and to be gowned in fabrics of Irish manufacture means that one is in the very height—and incidentally the most expensive [illegible] of the mode. Hats and toques of the real Irish crochet are among the prettiest of the [illegible] ; and they are usually trimmed with [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] a little velvet [illegible] but the conjunction of this lace and satin or taffeta ribbon is not uncommon, the [illegible] of velvet [illegible] the thing to bring out the beauty of the [illegible] to perfection.

With the prevailing craze for handiwork, the [illegible] gloves are all of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

nection with those two latter lengths, smart shops are showing jarretelles or garter straps, in embroidered ribbon with an elastic ring in to be slipped on to keep the glove up on the arm. They are not supposed to match the glove, save in [illegible] plain black or white, but rather to correspond with the color of the gown.

No toilette is complete in the latest [illegible] without [illegible] touch of jewelry in the [illegible] [illegible] this takes the form of [illegible] bangles; in the collar or supports; in the chain that acts as a [illegible] for all of the little [illegible] of which the [illegible] is so fond, and to the end of which one [illegible] a watch attached; in the [illegible] on the wrist of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] even suggesting the [illegible] that the younger [illegible] of [illegible] so fancy. The touch of gold and [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible] is [illegible] revived for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

size and shape when it is [illegible] either plain, or else overlaid with a tracery of gold or silver. For those little vanity cases it is the fad of the moment; and the correct thing is to have one's crest and monogram in gold, with birth stones, the [illegible] [illegible] on the arm.

The real tortoise shell, and the [illegible] number are being used for hat buckles, chiefly in [illegible]; and the [illegible] to match are supplied to include [illegible] sizes and shapes. Pins for [illegible] are not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] as in so many other [illegible] Large [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] to more fantastic outlines; and [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] which are [illegible]

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MINIATURE NOVELS BY CLEVER WRITERS

THE MICROBE OF LOVE

WE said to say that Mallender was a bit mad on the subject of microbes, but we were never quite sure of it till he burst in upon us one night with a face aglow with excitement and triumph, and a beard of three days' growth on his chin.

"Congratulate me," he said, incoherently, dropping into the nearest chair with sheer fatigue. "I've found it. I've found it!"

I poured out a stiffish peg from the whisky decanter at my elbow, and quoted it with a little soda. Mary looked across at the unexpected visitor with apprehensive eyes, but a whisper from me assuaged her anxiety; you see she did not know Mallender well then, for he was an old chum of my bachelor days, whom we had not dropped, although we were very newly married.

"They said it couldn't be done," he said, "but I've proved them wrong. I—I've done it. It's the finest discovery of the age. Even you, Mrs. Ward, will believe in it—when it's properly demonstrated."

"Out with it, old chap," I said, good-humoredly, "only light up your pipe first. O! Mary likes it. I always smoke my pipe in here. Now get on with your story."

"I've found the microbe of—love," he said, simply.

Mary dropped her work with a startled cry—she thought, of course, he was quite mad!

"You see," he went on, excitedly, before we had time to speak. "I've been at this research for months. The thing has puzzled and upset the world since the beginning of time. Look at the myriads of unhappy marriages, and to have been founded in the first instance on love; look at the shipwrecked lives the tragedies the horrors, and the crimes committed in the name of love! Isn't it time someone found the microbe of this dread disease, and an antidote for it?"

"Well, I don't know, old chap," I said pacifically, "Mary and I haven found it such a terrible disease yet."

"The people of Nineveh laughed and made merry before destruction came upon them," he said earnestly. "If you only knew!—but—you'll be convinced even yet. Don't you see that once this dread disease, which men call love, is successfully combated, marriage can then be safely arranged upon a sound, practical and of course, unsentimental basis? Think of the gain to the world, and the decease of crime and misery which will inevitably result from such a discovery? It's difficult to grasp, but when you get used to the idea you'll see how tremendous are its possibilities."

"H'm. I'm not anxious to grasp it, old fellow; I'm orthodox and old fashioned, and I'm not at all sure that your theory is even a workable one; unless you were to change the world and all its inhabitants. When you do . . . just leave Mary and me out of the plan, old chap. We're very well as we are, eh, Mary?"

"Mockers!" he said. "well—time will tell."

"What are you going to do with the discovery, though, Mr. Mallender?" asked Mary.

"I must find a subject—a suitable subject—upon whom to experiment first of all; then I shall be able to prove my theory. You see my idea is to inoculate the subject with the bacillus of love, observe its effect, and then remove the noxious influence by means of the antidote, which I have nearly perfected."

"I see," I said, with commendable gravity, "and where's your subject?"

"I'm looking for one; it must be a woman, I think, for the simple reason that they are more susceptible to influences. Your wife now is exactly the type I should select, but I suppose—"

"Thanks . . . but my wife is out of the question," I said shortly. "You couldn't begin with a married woman, my dear Mallender."

"I suppose not," he said dreamily, and I saw he was far away in the land of microbes. A moment later he got up and wished us good night abruptly.

Mary and I looked at each other in silence, as I shut the door on him and broke into simultaneous laughter.

"He's mad," said Mary, with conviction.

"Quite," I agreed, my arm round her waist, and her curls touching my cheek, "quite. If he only knew what he was talking about. Mary But I wish—I say, what about hoisting him with his own petard, eh? If he'd fall a victim to the dread disease, as he calls it, hit . . . If—it would be the saving of him."

"If he only would, Dick. But—oh! I've an idea."

"Not a whole one! I say, take care of your dear little brain, or—"

"Dick, I never knew such a baby as you are. No—I won't have it. Now listen. What do you say to Pamela?"

Three days later Pamela arrived in all the glory of a Parision hat and an indescribable gown, the color of which was pale lilac, and the material anything between a silk and a gauze. Personally, I felt that Mallender, who always had an eye for pretty effect, would simply haul down his proud colors before Pamela and her lilac gown.

I thought he gasped when Pamela came into the room in another gown which—well, I simply can't describe it except that it was white—and silver—what Mary calls in secret a perfect "dream!" I know that he turned a glassy sort of eye on me and muttered as I passed him with Pamela: "Perfect."

I suppose he meant that merely as regarding her as the suitable subject, but I didn't ask.

All through dinner, which was excellent, his eyes were fixed on Pamela, who laughed and offered the most delicious epigrams, and dazzled us all as only Pamela can, and it is to be doubted if the dinner had much of his attention.

But his enthusiasm over the suitable broke out into eager words as soon as Mary, driving Pamela before her, had left us to our cigars.

"My dear Ward" he said eagerly clutching me by the sleeve. "I've never seen anything to equal her. And you mean to tell me that she is ready and willing to offer herself as a subject for my experiment?"

"I believe so. She's a good-hearted girl," I said with that faint praise which I deemed suitable for the occasion.

"Good-hearted!" he repeated. "she's ideal, absolutely ideal. Jove! . . . I shall conquer prejudice yet. But tell me, old chap, who is she?"

"Name Pamela Mason," I said, choking down my inclination to laugh, "age—she won't mind my telling you—she's quite unique in her own way—23 last June. Cousin of my wife's; little money, but a good deal of brains, and more than her share of good looks, as you have perhaps noticed."

And without more ado I drove him into the drawing room and anchored him securely at Pamela's side in a distant corner, while Mary and I played patience together in another.

It was perhaps an hour later that Mallender came over to us with his face positively shining with triumphant joy.

Pamela, as I could see even from a distance, was smiling a very meaning smile to her charming reflection in a mirror just opposite, and I, having seen that dangerous signal on other occasions, felt that things were beginning to hum!

"It's settled, Ward," he said, "with your consent and Mrs. Ward's, Miss Mason has, with true regard for future ages and present discoveries consented to allow me to experiment upon her. My idea is to inoculate her with the serum obtained from a subject in whom the love fever has taken full course; she assures me that she has never suffered from it herself—yet, and she is therefore an admirable subject. I propose to make my first experiment, with your permission tomorrow."

"Don't you think it a most patriotic idea?" said Pamela, demurely, from the corner. "Mr. Mallender, you will be one of the most famous discoverer of the age."

The inoculating ceremony took place the day after the dinner. Into Pamela's beautiful white arm the magic serum was duly injected. I had ascertained that, whatever the serum consisted of, it could not harm the fair subject, and Mary and I awaited developments with interest.

"The influence will begin to work in a few hours," Mallender announced, as he carefully replaced the little phial which contained the wonderful discovery, "you must not be alarmed, Miss Mason, if you feel a— a, well, a kind of mental aberration overcoming you. You will probably be strongly attracted to some member of the opposite sex, and—"

"As long as it isn't Dick I don't mind," said my wife, with a smile and Pamela looked across at her with twinkling eyes.

"It sounds like a scene out of Sullivan's 'Sorcerer,'" I said, with a laugh. "What shall we do if she becomes violent, Mallender?"

"Send for me at once," he said gravely, "but I don't think it will affect her badly just yet. We must wait and see. If I may I'll look in tonight after dinner."

As soon as the door shut behind him we burst into a shout of laughter. Pamela laughed with us for a minute or two, then she relapsed into gravity, looking oddly at the little mark on her white arm where the magic thing had been injected.

"He's so terribly in earnest, dear good fellow," she said, with a soft little sigh. "It is a shame to laugh at him, Mary. It really is. I wish—I wish I hadn't begun this nonsense."

I pinched Mary's arm.

"Is it taking effect already?" I whispered, but Mary frowned at me, and we changed the subject.

Mallender might as well have lived with us during the next few days, for he was in the house morning, noon and night. I, of course, saw little of him, being out all day at my work, and Mary said she was far too busy to be always playing chaperon for Pamela's benefit, so they had the place pretty well to themselves, and I thought, if developments didn't happen soon—well, Pamela must have lost her power.

The antidote had been administered, but I observed a day later a worried wrinkle on Mallender's brow. He was manifestly disturbed, and I taxed him with it.

"I can't understand it," he said distressfully, "but it's not working. I can't get rid of the high temperature; the disinclination to eat; the absence of mind, and all the other obvious symptoms of the disease from which Miss Mason is suffering."

"H'm! Better take a rest," I said; "you're not looking the thing yourself, old chap. Feeling a bit chippy eh?"

"Well, I am," he confessed, adding hastily, "but it's nothing—nothing. A touch of neuralgia."

I remember that he had said himself that the dread disease was a catching one, and I conveyed my suspicions to the delighted and triumphant Mary.

She told me—in strict confidence—that during the last two days Pamela had been by turns silent, cross, depressed, wildly excitd and rude. I recognized the symptoms and Mary as much as told me that she knew all about them. Pamela was—in love.

If that was what old Mallender wanted it was a success, but I doubted his precious antidote, until I came in unexpectedly one evening rather earlier than usual, walked into the drawing room, where a fire blazing brightly on the hearth was the only illumination, and discovered Pamela crying in a chair, and Mallender—good old woman-hating, microbe-loving Mallender—on his knees in front of her, his arms round her waist, imploring her in broken accents to cheer up, and to tell him that she really did love him!

Half an hour later Mary and I descended with a good deal of necessary commotion—we had been through all this ourselves, you see.

"Well," I said, coolly, "and is the cure complete, Mallender?"

"Er—it's—it's finished," he stammered. "You see, old chap—I think I must have made amistake about the antidote; it didn't seem to work, and as I'd caught the disease myself . . . and, to tell you the truth, I wasn't so keen about curing it in Miss Mason, as I thought, and so—so—well, I'm off microbes for the present."

Now you know why the outer world has never heard anything about Mallender's microbe. If it hadn't been for Pamela—one never knows what might have happened, but if her husband ever goes into microbe research again, it will be to discover that evil influence which causes marriages to be unhappy, for Mallender is convinced that the cause has never been.

AUNT RUTH'S BURGLAR

"O AUNT RUTH, please go. It won't be any kind of a party without you."

"No, dearie, I can't go to this one; but you must because you never went to a Hallowe'en party before and they are great fun."

"If you think they are so nice, why don't you go then?" asked 16-year-old Dorothy.

"Because this party is chiefly for young people and your auntie is getting old, I must stay home now and knit."

There was a bit of tremble in her her voice which made Dorothy rush to embrace her. "Old, nothing!" she always go to every party in town? I hear Dr. Clayton say only yesterday that you had a figure and complexion any girl might envy? And don't you always go to every party in town? I don't see how they can run it without you. Beside, you can knit."

"Where did you see him yesterday?"

"Who?"

Miss Seton blushed. "You said you saw Dr. Clayton."

"O." Now it was Dorothy's turn to blush. "He happened to be going in to the village when I was, and so he drove me in. Was it wrong?" she asked anxiously.

"No, dear. But now you go over to Mrs. Brown's and tell her that I will come tomorrow afternoon in plenty of time to help string the apples and arrange all the decorations. Then you had better go gather a lot of golden-rod. She will need it for the parlor and stairway. Did the doctor say whether he was going to the party?"

"No, ma'am," answered Dorothy on her way out.

Left to herself, Miss Seton immediately walked to the glass and critically surveyed her reflection. She saw a slim figure, hazel eyes, wavy, nut-brown hair and a smooth skin. "I don't really look 35," she murmured to herself. Just then she glanced out of the window and saw the doctor's carriage whirl past as he waved his hand to Dorothy. "Ruth Seton you're a fool," she exclaimed angrily to herself. "It's Dorothy he loves, not you. If he had wanted you, he would have said so long ago. Well Dorothy is a dear child, but she is young, and I've loved him for five years." And a few tears fell on the frock Miss Seton was making for Dorothy's first Hallowe'en party. "I don't care whether he goes or not; I shall stay at home. If he wants to see me he will have to come here. But it would be the first Hallowe'en we have not had together since we have known each other."

She finished Dorothy's dress, made some little cakes for tea, drew the shades, lit the lamps and was playing softly to herself on the piano when her brother, Dorothy's father for whom she kept house, came home.

"Getting cool, isn't it?" he said.

"Yes," she answered slowly. "It's autumn. I didn't know it until today."

The next night was Hallowe'en and Dorothy went off to her party in great trepidation. Papa had been called out of town and aunt Ruth refused to leave the house. A next door neighbor took Dorothy, and soon that young lady was having the time of her life, ducking for apples wishing on the roasting chestnuts, throwing apple parings over her left shoulder and participating in all the other games that belong to Hallowe'en. At 10 o'clock Dr. Clayton came in. He looked around and then went to Dorothy at once. "Where's your aunt, Ruth?" he asked.

Dorothy explained. "But she's not old, Dr. Clayton; you know she isn't and besides she oughtn't to stay all alone in that house so far from the road."

"Is she all alone? Where are your father and the servants?"

"Papa had to go to town, and she had already told both the servants they could go out. Why don't you go and see her?" asked practical Dorothy.

Inside of two minutes the doctor's little carriage was sweeping down the road at a 2:45 pace and the driver was bitterly reproaching himself for his stupidity in not calling at the Setons' house first. "Fool!" he exclaimed to himself. "To have her left alone like that when an escaped convict is loose. They couldn't have known. But I knew. Why didn't I go for her? Why have I never told her that she is the only woman in the world for me? Why have I let her think anything unpleasant or be lonely for a minute?"

A sense of dread came over him as he neared the house. It stood in a lonely spot and the moon was hidden. He urged his mare the faster, and just as the carriage swung into the driveway he saw a strange light flash in an upper room he knew was seldom used and a second later a pistol-shot startled the still darkness.

How he got in the locked door and up the stairs so quickly he never knew, but the next instant he was in that room where he had seen the light. There stood Ruth Seton as pale as a ghost, her white gown streaked with blood and her left arm hanging limp at her side. At her feet lay a man in a huddled heap. His clothes were rough and his head was shaved. Close at hand on the floor was a heavy brass candlestick in which the wick was still smoking.

"Ruth," exclaimed the doctor.

"I thought you had forgotten me," she said with a wan little smile as she tottered toward the doctor and fainted in his arms.

When she came to she was lying on the lounge in the sitting room downstairs, her arm bandaged up the doctor holding both hands and calling her his brave little girl in a very tender tone of voice.

"O, where is he? Did I hurt him?" she asked, starting up suddenly.

"He's perfectly safe. I have him tied up in the other room and when I get ready I'll conduct him where he is not likely to hurt or get hurt for some time. The police in the next county have been looking for him for sveral days. But what were you doing up there and does your arm feel bad?"

"No, it's very comfortable now." She tried to draw her hands away.

But he held them close. "I will never give them back to you; they are mine, and I am going to take care of you now. You are too young to be left alone. Why didn't you go to the party?"

"Why didn't you come after me?"

"Because I didn't have the sense I was born with, but I have recovered it now, and I want to know all about it."

"Well," she began, thinking how nice it was to be taken possession of in that way. "I was sitting all alone, and it was getting late, and maybe I felt a little blue, so—you will think it's awfully foolish—"

"Go right on."

"So I did what I always have done on Hallowe'en. I walked upstairs with my eyes shut, carrying a lighted candle in one hand and a long apple peeling in the other. I went to that unused room because all the things in it are so old-fashioned, you know. As I got to the middle of the room this man sprang out of the dark corner and fired at me. I just felt a little stinging in my arm, and then when he came closer I threw the candlestick at him. It hit him on the head, and think he slipped on the apple peel, for he came down very hard. The next minute you appeared, and that's all. It was such a ridiculous thing for me to do."

"Ridiculous? Not a bit. I don't know who could have vanquished a burglar more effectively. But that's not all. You went up there on Hallowe'en to see your future husband, and you did. The apple peel was to form his initial, and it did, for I went up and got it."

"What did it make?" she asked with shining eyes.

"It made a perfect C," he replied, bending over to kiss her.

"It always did," she whispered.

B-O-B—BOB

ANTHONY WADSWORTH was too well-bred and too blase to be surprised, that is, ordinarily; but on returning from the opera after latch key hours one night, he was startled from his normal state of composure.

Seated on his doorstep was a bewilderingly beautiful young person. She wore a long, white evening coat and on the steps beside her were gloves, opera glasses and program.

She arose to her feet as he began to ascend the long flight of steps.

"O, pardon me," she said, "but have you a key?"

Anthony, whose pose of composure had been disturbed for a moment, gazed admiringly at the eager, excited face upon which the electric light cast its full rays.

"Yes," he replied, lifting his hat "I have a key."

"O, I am so glad. Then I needn't wait for my escort. I can watch from the window and let him in."

"Haven't you made a mistake?" he asked courteously. "This is a private residence."

"O, what is the number?"

"One thousan two hundred and forty-seven."

"Mine is 1249. It is next door then?"

He laughed.

"I am glad to find I am not the only resident in this absurd block of houses to go astray, but suppose we sit down here and wait until the person you are looking for arrives. It really seems inhospitable not to open my door to you, but—"

She laughed gayly.

"I couldn't expect nor accept an invitation under the circumstances. That is, inside. If I may sit on your steps until Bob comes, I'd be so glad!"

"Of course you may, and will you allow me to remain also?"

"If you would! I told Bob I wouldn't be afraid, but I began to feel strange. I wasn't afraid of the policeman, for when Bob and I passed him at the corner below, he was fast asleep. But I think I should explain matters."

"You needn't," he replied politely, [illegible] necessary; 1249 is a boarding house. You are visiting there and have been out to the opera and have lost your key. Bob is your opera escort, but I would like enlightening as to his present whereabouts. Has he gone to awaken a locksmith, or is he scaling the walls of 1249?"

She laughed—the free, mirthful unrestrained laugh of a child, and Anthony thought it sweeter than the music of opera.

"Of course, you know it is a boarding house, and my outfit suggested the opera. Bob thinks and hopes that he left the key at the little cafe where we had supper. He has gone back to see. He won't be gone long."

"Why didn't he ring?" he asked.

"I wouldn't let him. I came only yesterday, and this morning the landlady spoke of a new rule, and that was that the bell would not be answered to persons who forgot their latchkeys. Aunt Helen said she knew we'd lose our key, and so Bob and I made up our minds that sooner than awaken the landlady and her wrath or invoke aunt Helen's taunts, we'd stay out all night."

Anthony welcomed the thought of an aunt, but wondered that she should let her young niece, a stranger evidently, go to theatre and supper with a young man. Possibly he was a relative.

"You havn't told me yet who Bob is," he said.

"But you guessed, you know. Bob is my opera escort."

"A very ingenuous remark, but not enlightening," thought Anthony.

"Why didn't Bob take you with him in his search for a key instead of leaving you on a doorstep at this hour?"

"I was too tired to go with him. Besides the heel came off of my slipper as I came up these steps. There are so many persons in the boarding houses at all hours. I thought some one would come and let me in before Bob returned, and then I would go inside and let him in when he came."

"He lives at 1249, too?"

"Yes; he boards there."

"And he didn't recognize his own house?"

"I came right up these steps, and he was so busy searching his pockets for the key I suppose he didn't notice which house it was. When he found the key was gone, he was too dippy to know anything. If he had seen the mistake he wouldn't have disputed me, he is so sweet!"

Anthony was conscious of disapproval again. Such open expression of her fondness for her swain was in poor taste to say the least. Then there came that delicious little laugh that made his heart warm to her.

"Now I've told you all about myself and Bob, why don't you identify yourself?"

"You haven't told me your name even!" he protested.

"My name is Nora Grandon," she replied.

"Miss Grandon, I'm Anthony Wadsworth. I live in this house with my parents and have just returned from the opera."

"O, were you there? Wasn't the music grand. Bob almost cried. He is so sensitive to music. It always moves him!"

Wadsworth's backbone stiffened again.

"You seem very fond of Bob!"

"I love him better than any one in the world," she cried.

"Fortunate Bob!" he said mockingly.

"O, here he comes now!" and she jumped to her feet.

Anthony rose and without looking at the approaching Bob inserted his key in the lock.

"Good night, Miss Grandon, hope your troubles are over."

"O, wait, you must see Bob! He'll want to thank you for your protection—Halloa, Bob. This isn't our house, but come up here, I want you to meet Mr. Wadsworth, whose doorstep we appropriated. Mr. Wadsworth, let me introduce my uncle Mr. Bellingham."

Anthony turned swiftly. A little elderly gentleman with pink cheek and silvery, flowing hair was extending his hand. Anthony was more cordial in the handshake than he usually was on first introductions.

Mutual explanations followed and Mr. Bellingham gave the welcome information that he was acquainted with Wadsworth's father. On the strength of this fact Anthony asked permission to call the following night and received a hearty proffer of hospitality in return.

"But," he said perplexidly to the young girl, who was hopping down the steps as best she could in a heelless slipper, "is the Bob, and why Bob?"

The laugh he loved rang out on the clear air.

Her uncle turned to Anthony. "My name," he explained, "is Benjamin O. Bellingham. My initials spell Bob and so my little girl here will call me nothing else."

SOME TOASTS.

Our national birds:
The American eagle, the Thanksgiving turkey.
May the one give us peace in all our States—
And the other a piece for all our plates.

Woman. She needs no eulogy—she speaks for herself.

May we have the unspeakable good fortune to win a true heart, and the merit to keep it.

May we never murmur without cause and never cause to murmur.

The man we love: He who thinks the most good and speaks the least ill of his neighbors.

Happy are we met, Happy have we been, Happy may we part, and Happy meet again.

Reviving Wilted Roses.

Wilted roses, seemingly fit only for the rubbish heap, may be completely revived and freshened, says National Magazine. Put the stems of the roses in a tumbler of water and then place the tumbler and roses in a vessel of sufficient size to allow the entire bouquet to be covered. Cover the vessel tightly and leave undisturbed for twenty-four hours.

T. P. O'Connor says: "Every man should love a dog." How about the barking brute next door?

EVER HEAR HER? SURE!

THE hatchet-faced woman with the carroty hair and the pince-nez, who makes a point to arrive at the theater about three-quarters of an hour before curtain rise, in order to see 'em all come in, favored the lonesome-looking husband who accompanied her with her usual monologue of criticism the other night.

"The Rubberer caught it something like this:

"Um. Here comes that Souseish man. I just wonder where his wife is? Never see her with him at all any more. Of course, he isn't to be blamed so much for wanting to be alone, when it comes to that, for she certainly has got to be a frayed and frazzled-looking poor thing; 'deed she has! I saw her at the market a couple of mornings ago, and of all the parchmenty-looking ones!

"Souseish looks like he's drinking hard again, doesn't he? It's a wonder to me how men can stand all their drinking. That man is just pickled. I declare. If pneumonia was to come along and nip him, he'd go off just like a flash. H'm. That tuxedo he wears all the time is getting pretty seedy. No wonder he can't afford a new one, when anybody can see by the looks of him that he spends every cent he makes for drink.

"Oh, there comes those Gitleft girls. Did you ever? the whole three of them together, as usual, and trying to act kittenish and young, and not a man, or even an imitation of a man, along with 'em.

"I guess those poor Gitleft girls find it hard enough to keep up appearance. Mercy sakes alive, I know that Mildred Gitleft—Mildred's the eldest of the three, and she's every bit as old as I am, if she's a day—Mildred has had that baby blue silk waist, with the cream lace, for six years, and gracious sakes only knows how many times she's made it over, the poor old skinny thing! I suppose we'll be seeing that waist till the crack of doom.

"Did you ever in all your born days see such a fright of a hat as that on Aggie Gitleft? If she hasn't been using that same piece of brown cotton velvet on that hat for four years, she's never used it at all!

"And why, in mercy's name, will Gertie Gitleft just absolutely persist in wearing that awful cream-colored imitation breadcloth opera cloak? If she'd only have it cleaned, it would not be so frightful, but now!

"Humph! There comes that Nixbother woman, without her husband, as usual, and with that horrid Whatsyuse wman dragging after her, as she always is. Now, wouldn't you just naturally think that that Nixbother, if only for the sake of appearance, would be seen with her husband once in a while? Of course, we all know that he's a brute, and that he spends every leisure minute that he can grab in playing poker—and there are some queer stories about his poker playing, I hear—but why don't they separate, then, instead of just going on making people wonder their heads off about them?

"It's a blessing they have no children, 'deed it is. I think for a couple like that to bring poor dear little innocent children in to the world—oh, there's that young De Mungpung of the Patagonian legation. So distangy, don't you think? And everybody says he's so dreadfully, frightfully wicked and dissipated, law me!

"And there comes that spiteful Warmfront woman with her pudgy husband, and that same old Empire fan she's been using for a whole generation, and that picture hat of the vintage of the Deluge!

"Nicely mated pair, ain't they? She must weigh fully 82 pounds, and he weighs so near 275 that there isn't any fun in it, I declare. Land sakes, isn't he the common-looking pudge of a man, though. Now, if you didn't know, wouldn't you really take him for a driver of a brewery wagon? Just think how a man like that must snore. It's too awful to even think about. And did you ever see such a whole acre of bald head as he's got? And yet she tries to make everybody believe that he's the handsomest thing in Washington!

"Humph, here comes that Nicelot woman, with her two big lubbers of overgrown sons. Now, don't you really think that she brings those two big lummoxes of boys to the theater with her just for effect—just to sort o' throw around herself an atmosphere of domestic devotion and all that sort of thing?

"My, but isn't it funny how she tries to make up, in spite of her being with those two great hulking sons of hers! My, from that waist she has on you'd think she was about 23, and she's every day of 50, if she's a minute; don't I know? Didn't I live in the same neighborhood with her when we were girls?

"And here comes that dissipated-looking Stiffelip boy. Something queer about him—didn't you hear? You know, he was out of sight for about three months last winter. Well, I won't go so far as to say that it was forgery—I never speak ill of anybody—but I do know that his father made a mighty sudden trip to New York, and young Stiffelip looked mighty pale and underfed when he came back after his three months' queer absence, and I know that his people were just worried to death for fear folks would find out where he'd been. And he's going with the Notnext girl now, too, and she's a lovely, innocent thing, and doesn't suspect a thing about him, and 'deed I think it would be only right for some one to tell her—'deed I do!

"Um, here comes that Waitabit and that old girl he's been going with for about 15 years or so. I wonder if those two are ever in this world going to get married? What on earth they can be waiting for, I'm sure I don't see. She positively looks careworn with waiting, and—O, there's that Swellerino girl that the men all think is so pretty. Well, the men must all be blinder'n bats, that's all I've got to say. If they only knew how she's made up, gracious sakes alive! And can't you see that she has little bits of beady eyes, and that she squints? And padding—me, O my—padding, land sakes—and all the men, poor simple things, go in ecstasies over what they think is her figure. My, but when she steps out of all those pads, why—

Just then the curtain went up, however, and the monologue got mixed up with the action of the play.

—Washington Star.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Gazette Want Ads

Do the work quickly and satisfactorily.

5 cents per line of six words per day.
$1.00 per line of six words per month.

No ad less than two lines

GAZETTE BRANCH OFFICES:

Cash advertisements may be left at any of the following branches at regular rates before 6 o'clock in the evening and will receive insertion in the next morning's paper:

BUTCHER DRUG CO., Cor. Pike's Peak and Nevada Aves.
PLAZA PHARMACY, Tejon and Cache la Poudre.
RISSELL PHARMACY DRUG CO., 403 S. Tejon St.
SEVENTH STREET PHARMACY, 1504 Colorado Avenue.
C. M. SHERMAN, Confectionery, 491 Colorado Ave., Colorado City.
W. M. LENNON, & CO., Druggists, 106 Canon Ave., Manitou.

WANTED MALE HELP.

WANTED—Men and women in every town in the state to sell Clason's new Industrial map of Colorado—the best map ever published. Sells on sight. Liberal commissions. If you live in a town of over 1,000 write to us and we will tell you how to sell 100 or more maps in one week. County rights for sale. Samples $1.00. Clason Distributing Co., 407-409 Temple Court, Denver, Colo.

COME and see me if you want money. I am your friend in time of need. Fair dealing and courteous treatment. The oldest and most reliable loan office in the city. M. K. MEYERS LOAN OFFICE, 29 East Huerfano St.

WANTED—Second and third coachmen in private stable. Only those who have worked in first class stable need apply. State age and salary expected. References must accompany application. Address J. A. Donaghue, Box 1267, Colorado Springs, Colo.

DETECTIVES wanted by railroads and corporations. Demand greatly exceeds trained supply. Instruction given at home. Inclose stamp for particulars. New York Detective School, 41 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—Energetic, trustworthy man to work in Colo., representing large manufacturing company. Salary $90 to $90 per month, paid weekly; expenses advanced. Address, with stamp, J. H. Moore.

WANTED—Two men in each county to represent hardware department. Established house. Salary $21 weekly. Expense money advanced. Address HARDWARE DESK 12, The Columbia House, Chicago.

WANTED—Men everywhere; good pay; to distribute circulars, adv. matter, tack signs, etc.; no canvassing. Address National Distributing Bureau, 100 Oakland Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN: Experienced in any line, to sell general stores in Colo.; an unexcelled specialty proposition. Commissions and $25.00 weekly for expenses. The Continental Jewelry Co., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Six carpenters, four teams and six laborers, to exchange work for desirable real estate; part cash paid. The Hastings-Allen Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

GOOD pay for earnest workers everywhere distributing circulars, samples and advertising matter. No canvassing. Cooperative Advertising Co., New York.

GOOD pay to men everywhere to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No canvassing. Universal Adv. Co., Chicago.

100 MEN—44 daily; permanent—page circulars, tack signs—no canvassing. Continental Distributing Co., Chicago.

DON'T WANT YOU TO FREEZE—You can get overcoats from $2.00 up at M. K. Myers' loan office, 29 E. Huerfano st.

WANT four teams for grading on contract. If daily possible. Call or address 312 Cheyenne Boulevard.

MAN and woman to work on ranch eight miles out; good wages and good home to right parties. Call at 415 East Dale St.

BEST help furnished free. Orders filled promptly. National Employment, 20 S. Tejon.

THE Central Business College. Beyond question the leading commercial school of the city. Why not attend the BEST?

BATHS—15 cents at Lucleja, all hours. Phone Red 1052, 222½ E. Pike's Peak.

CARPENTER—By the day or contract. 234 E. Cheyenne Road, Ivywild.

WANTED MALE HELP.

WANT man tomorrow of good address, ability and push. Want no other. To handle exclusive general agency for best selling kitchen article out. Call 1502 S. Nevada Ave., city.

IF YOU want the best, attend Henager's Business College, 109 N. Tejon St. Phone Black 271.

HENAGER'S Business College is the oldest and best. Positions guaranteed.

TWO boarders wanted at 811 W. Pike's Peak; terms reasonable; modern.

WANTED—Reliable miller. F. M. Young, 1 mile east Prospect Lake.

WANTED SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Position, any kind; some experience in steam and gas fitting; also in care of boilers and engines. Address B-161, Gazette.

WANTED—Position by gentleman with 20 years' experience at bookkeeping and office work. Low salary. Address B 164, Gazette.

LADY stenographer desires position in first class hotel. Best of references furnished. Address X. Y. Z., Gazette.

MALE stenographer, five years' experience in office, desires position in city. References. 1318 Colorado Ave.

EXPERIENCED seamstress wants sewing in private family. Address B 159, Gazette.

CANADIAN lady, experienced stenographer, wishes position. Address B 163, Gazette.

LADY would like position as housekeeper in small family. Write or call Mrs. A., 117 North Wahsatch.

WANTED—By refined middle-aged lady, position as working housekeeper. B-171, Gazette.

WANTED—Work by the day. 518 S. Tejon Street.

GIRL wants light work by hour or otherwise. 631 N. Wahsatch.

WORK by the day wanted, best references. Mrs. F. J. Hale, 307 N. Walnut.

FIRST-CLASS cook in private family. Call at 522 N. Nevada Ave.

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED—General agent to represent us in this locality. Man with some ability. We offer the best plan to buy Orange groves in southern California on small monthly payments. Permanent position with liberal pay to good men who can produce business. Write today. California Fruit Growers' Association of Los Angeles, 230 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS is now the average profit divided among our soap agents and branch office managers every day. This is FACT, not fiction. Want a few more men who are not afraid to work hard in wet or cold or dull seasons for BIG MONEY. Parker Chemical Co., Chicago.

RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN to travel, distribute samples, and employ agents. Local managers also. $18 a week and expenses. Ziegler Co., 225 Locust St., Philadelphia.

WANTED TO RENT ROOMS.

WANTED—3 or 4 furnished rooms for housekeeping, north end, within half mile business district. Address, with terms, B-172, Gazette.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Ladies to learn hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage, chiropody or electrolysis. Few weeks completes. Top wages paid graduates. Best paying work a lady can do. Good field for resident trade, salaried positions or conducting establishments. See our advantages. Moler College, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Bright woman to take charge of local territory for manufacturer; also traveling manager; salary to start $25 paid weekly; expenses advanced. Miss Campbell, 879 Dearborn, Chicago.

LADIES to do piecework at home; we furnish all materials and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., 24 E. Monroe, Chicago.

GOOD PLACES for cooks; wages $35.00; second girls, experienced nurse for children; kitchen helpers. Mrs. Rhind, 204 DeGraff Bldg.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 1730 Wood Ave.

WANTED—Girl for general house work, for small family. Apply 108 Canon Ave., Manitou, Colo.

WANTED—Seamstress, competent and swift. None other need apply. 286 E. Cucharas.

WANTED—A girl for general house work; references required. Apply 622 North Nevada Ave.

WANTED—Woman for housework in country. Inquire 524 Sherman Ave., Colo. Springs.

WANTED—Bright, energetic women to prepare for desirable position. Address B 158, Gazette.

MOLES and superfluous hair removed with electricity. Mrs. Anna Bethman, Phone Red 394, 27 E. Kiowa St.

GOOD girl for general housework; willing to go to Broadmoor. Inquire 1929 N. Nevada Ave.

ALL the graduates of Henager's Business College get good positions. Tuition refunded to all who fail.

NIGHT school at Henager's Business College. Improve your time by taking a course.

BEST help of all kinds for best places. Mrs. Headley, 202 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Girl for general housework at Broadmoor. Phone 865A.

LAUNDRESS and chambermaid; references required. Address B-160, Gazette.

COMPETENT woman for housework; no washing. 1420 N. Nevada Ave.

WANTED—Young girl to assist in general housework. 218 E. Dale.

Employment bureau, 204 DeGraff bldg., 118 N. Tejon. Mrs. J. Rhind. Phone 565B.

WANTED—White girl for general house work; three adults. Call 1831 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1519 N. Nevada.

WANTED—A competent second girl. Mrs. A. T. Jones, 625 North Cascade.

WANTED—White woman cook. 219 East Kiowa.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

6-ROOM fully modern house, with piano; near College; $25 per month. MATHEW KENNEDY, 113 E. Kiowa St.

FOR RENT—Four-roomed house, completely furnished; $12 if permanent. Car passes door. 319 S. Hancock.

WOMAN cook $35; 2nd girl, $25; generals, $25 and $30.00; ranch cook. National, 20 S. Tejon.

WORKING housekeeper; also good safe, medium size; must be cheap. B-173, Gazette.

FIVE-room apartment, modern, furnished, not for out, $20. Inquire Room 20, Midland Block.

SIX-ROOM house with bath. 548 East Bijou. See owner there.

HOUSES and rooms furnished and unfurnished. Mrs. Headley, 202 N. Tejon.

8-ROOM fully modern house, $30 per month. 707 North Tejon St.

3 ROOMS, fully furnished, $25. No. 2212 N. Nevada.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.

PIANO & household goods packed, moved and stored. 26 N. Tejon. Phone 553.

PATENTS.

PATENTS obtained; machinery designed. G. B. Price, 20 N. Cascade. Phone 1002B.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO sunny housekeeping rooms, ground floor, modern, except heat; no children or invalids. No. 1 N. Nevada. B 167, Gazette.

BRAUNWELL and refined apartments, single or en suite, strictly modern, central. The Halcyon.

THREE nice rooms for housekeeping, separate entrance. Electric lights. 17 S. Corona.

MODERN rooms, $8 to $12 per month; one block from Alta Vista. Address B-157, Gazette.

NICELY furnished rooms, in thoroughly modern home, fine location. 115 N. Nevada.

THE MAPLES, 225 North Cascade. Phone black 843. Steam heat; rooms with bath, sleeping porches.

NICELY furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 102 South Weber, corner Huerfano.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, beautiful housekeeping rooms, south exposure, fully modern, at 323 South Tejon.

THREE sunny south rooms and bath, first floor, for light housekeeping. 701 N. Weber.

PLEASANT rooms, close in, private family. 125 E. Vermijo.

FOR RENT—2 rooms, furnished for housekeeping. 622 N. Corona.

MODERN housekeeping rooms, at 327 South Tejon.

BRIGHT, sunny modern rooms, housekeeping. 231 N. Cascade.

LARGE, modern rooms, housekeeping; also small room cheap. 329 N. Nevada.

TWO well furnished housekeeping rooms; light, heat, gas. 425 E. Platte.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, first floor, good location. 1007 Washington Ave.

STRICTLY modern furnished rooms, with kitchen privileges. 22 South Weber.

FURNISHED rooms or light housekeeping rooms. 227 N. Cascade Ave.

ONE or two rooms, light housekeeping; very nice. Call 222 E. Cucharas.

LIGHT housekeeping rooms for rent. 129 East Boulder St.

FINE pleasant rooms, housekeeping; first floor; bath. 427 E. Platte.

THE Lachele—Best heat, best location; rooms $3 to $4 week. 222½ E. P. Peak.

ELEGANT rooms and sleeping porch, 315 N. Weber St.

DINING room, kitchen and rooms. 502 S. Tejon.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping. 316 S. Tejon St.

PLEASANT rooms, with or without housekeeping privileges. 895 N. Nevada.

FOR SALE—The Windsor rooming house, cheap. 122 S. Nevada Ave.

TO RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Small 3-room cottage, large chicken houses, stable and corral; chickens can be raised on a large scale. 1004 E. Platte.

THREE-ROOM cottage, modern, well located, at bargain. Address B-163, Gazette.

FIVE-ROOM house, modern. Call at 124 East Pike's Peak Ave.

518 N. Cascade Ave., new 6-R., Mod., $25.
7 W. Willamette Ave., new 6-R., Mod., $25.

4-ROOM brick (or partly furnished) south front, inside. 222 E. Vermijo.

4-ROOMED cottage, cellar, electric lights, lawn. 32 West Las Animas.

6-ROOM house, $10, and two-room furnished, $8. 724 North Corona.

SIX rooms, fully modern, unfur., gas range, $20. 818 N. Institute.

5-ROOM house, modern, furnish. C. E. Maddocks, 2½ Pike's Peak Ave.

MUSICAL.

UP-TO-DATE SCHOOL OF MUSIC. Pupils given a new instrument free—mandolin, violin or guitar. 324 North Nevada. From 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

AUTOMOBILES.

GREEN MT. FALLS cottage, or 160 acres land in San Luis valley to exchange for 1906 Cadillac in first class condition. C. D. Hopkins, Box 317.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE TO PUBLIC.
McFarland and Hines have bought the Palace Shoeing shop. Mr. McFarland was formerly of the Rimmer and McFarland shop, and is now ready to do business with his old friends.

WANTED—Cast-off clothing, shoes, furniture, in fact, anything. Send postal or phone 478-B. People's Mission, Poor Relief depot, 23 W. Huerfano.

WANTED—To buy drop head Singer or Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Must be bargain. Address B-177, Gazette, stating make and price.

WANTED—Loan of $300 for 3 mos., for seed and improvements on ranch, first mortgage on cattle, horses and implements, worth $2,000. B 168, Gazette.

WANTED—You to buy or exchange books at McCauley's, 124 E. Cucharas, opposite courthouse.

WANTED—Large fire-proof safe, about 4½ feet wide, 6 feet high and 32 inches deep. See C. V. Turner, 68 Bank Block.

WANTED—Oak wardrobe and a good medium size hot blast stove. Call or address 113 Pike's Peak Ave.

WANTED—An iron bed and dining table. Address B-175, Gazette.

WANTED—To buy a desk roll top preferred. Address B170, Gazette.

WANTED—Furniture of all kinds, highest cash price paid. 421 S. Tejon.

WANTED—2 small rooms, papered, in exchange for sewing. 1006 S. Nevada.

TRY our home cooked 25c dinner. Vienna Bakery, 124 N. Tejon St.

DIAMOND, ¾ to 1¼ karats. 12 N. Tejon St. Also old gold and silver.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

ROOMS and table board. 118 E. Platte. Phone 900 A. Mrs. E. E. Batey.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board, Mrs. Walter A. Dunan, 117 N. Nevada.

MISS ABELL,
409 N. Tejon St. Phone 470-B.

LARGE, sunny south room, with alcove, five windows. 909 N. Nevada.

BOARD and room; table board. 25 West Bijou. Phone Black 162. Mrs. Call.

PLEASANT front room with board. Mrs. Pease, 410 N. Weber.

TABLE BOARD. Misses Sheehan, 724 North Nevada Ave. Phone 736A.

ROOM and board, sleeping porch. The "Gaylor Inn," 718 N. Tejon.

TENT for rent, with or without board. 19 Boulder Crescent.

MISS WOMACK, 432 North Nevada; Phone Black 51.

FOR RENT—Room, with board. Also furnished tent. 736 Colo. Ave.

BOARD and rooms, newly furnished; reasonable rates. 226 S. Tejon St.

WANTED TO RENT HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSES TO RENT.
We ARE making a specialty of renting, having a man who devotes his entire time to the purpose. If you have a desirable property that is vacant, we can rent it for you quick. Try us.

YATES & McCLAIN,
The Hustling Real Estate Men,
15, 16, 17, 18, 154 El Paso Building
Phone Main 770.

WANT to rent modern house, six to nine rooms, walking distance from High school. Reference if required. Answer telephone 353-X.

WANTED—5-room furnished house; walking distance from business center. Address, with terms, B171, Gazette.

WANTED—By desirable, couple, nicely furnished cottage, east or north. Address, with full particulars, B-176, Gazette.

WANTED—Furnished house, 8 to 10 rooms, north, close in. Address B-156, Gazette.

WANTED—By adults, a five or six-room furnished cottage. Address B 165, Gazette.

FOR SALE RANCHES.

NOW is the time to grasp a good opportunity. Buy land at $1.75 per acre; can't get it for any less money anywhere else or find anything that compares in location, etc. Investigate and verify our advice. Union Pac. Land Agcy., 1625 17th St.

FARM for rent, 330 acres; some stock and implements. 8 ft. Call 30 E. Costilla.

POULTRY RAISERS

SHOULD NOW ADVERTISE IN

The Gazette

As It Is Just the time the inquiries are Coming in from Farmers and Those Who Are Interested in Poultry Raising

THE GAZETTE REACHES THOSE WHO MUST BE REACHED TO GET THE BUSINESS FOR YOU. Come in Today

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE STAR LOAN CO.
ROOM 25, FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG.
—PHONE 584—

If you are employed in RAILROAD, MILL, MINE, MANUFACTORY, OFFICE, STORE and NEED MONEY, see us. All business strictly confidential. Lowest rates in city. LIFE is too short; OPPORTUNITY too great to lose in WORRY for want of $10.00 to $100.00, which you can get just on your note and repay in small, easy payments each pay day.

Discounts if paid before due. Every business courtesy extended.

OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

SALARY LOANS AT HALF RATE AT THE WEEKLY PAYMENT LOAN CO.
If you have a permanent position, you can borrow money on your personal note. No mortgage or indorsers required.

Amount.	Mthly.	Semi-M.	Wkly.
$50.00 Repay	$12.35	$6.20	$2.10
20.00 Repay	7.40	3.70	1.85
15.00 Repay	3.70	1.85	90c

All business strictly confidential.

CHATTEL LOANS
on easy weekly payments at much lower rates than you can get elsewhere. Room 26 Colorado Bldg. Phone 741-B.

MONEY to loan, any amount of money to loan on real estate at 6 per cent. Special amount of $500, another of $1,000. Another of $2,000, or any part to loan at 6 per cent.

Chattel loans. We have any amount of money to loan, without delay, on chattels of all kinds and listed mining stocks.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.,
26 and 27 Exchange Bank Bldg.
Established nearly a quarter of a century.

TO LOAN.
Money at 5 and 6 per cent on real estate; no delay.
W. W. WILLIAMSON,
Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.
Tel. 476-A. 27 N. Tejon St.

WANTED TO LOAN $7,000 on good real estate security; lowest rates; will lend $1,000 if desired. Call mornings, 9 o'clock.
NORTON INVESTMENT CO.,
Suite 26-27, Midland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHATTELS—TERMS TO SUIT BORROWER.
WOLFE & BEILL
ROOM 5, P. O. BLDG.

CHATTEL LOANS at low rates, no commission; private loans 22 P. O. Bldg.

LOST.

LOST—At El Paso club ball, or Antlers hotel, same night, blue enameled stick pin diamond setting. Return room 5, Out West Building. Reward, $15.

LOST—A brownish gray female Angora cat. If found return to Dr. E. A. Davis, 1424 Colorado Ave., and receive reward.

LOST—A purse containing a $5 bill and gold piece and small change, on Kiowa, between Tejon, Sierra Madre and West View place. Reward at Gazette office.

STRAYED—Silver gray Dorking rooster, body black, wings, neck, tail silver, five toes. Reward. 302 E. Cache La Poudre.

FOUND.

FOUND—Purse with change on Colorado Ave. Call at this office.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Pictures, etchings, hand-painted table service, gold inquered tables, ivories, bronzes, marbles, laces and jewelry. An exceptional opportunity not to be lost by anyone interested in fine antiques and bric-a-brac. Address 1117 York St., Denver, Colo.

RECLINING go-cart, also handsome baby buggy; light rubber tired runabout and harness. Owner leaving city. Must sell. 819 E. Dale St.

SEVENTEEN secondhand sewing machines, any old make, cheap; two drop heads in the lot. Geo. E. Bird Piano Co., 11 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Small dairy, 12 cows, in town; good buildings paying well. Call 112 E. Bijou.

FOR SALE—Small eight horse power upright steam engine. Good condition. Must be sold. Address E, care Gazette.

FOR SALE—One 12-horse power electric motor; good condition, cheap. Must be sold. Address Motor, care Gazette.

FOR SALE—Velvet Brussels rug and baby's white iron bed, new and cheap. Address B-162, care Gazette.

BAY HORSE weighing between 11 and 12 hundred. 751 East Las Vegas.

SHEEP manure for sale, $2 a ton. 115 Portland Blvd. Phone 482A.

FOR SALE—Soil for lawns. The Hastings-Allen Co., 22 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Old papers, 25c per hundred papers at Gazette office.

FOR SALE—An incubator, 113 West Cimarron.

FINE brooder, cheap. Also 35-lb. hitch weight. 18 and 20. First Nat. B. Bldg.

FOR SALE—Good lady's wheel, cheap. Call 1018 E. Boulder.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock cockerels, at 238 E. Costilla. Call afternoons.

FINE collie pup, pedigreed, 3 mos. old, $25. 220 N. Cascade Ave.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A new piano. Inquire at 717 East Platte.

FOR SALE—Incubator and brooder, nearly new; very cheap. 427 West Vermijo.

RICHEST yellow canary birds for sale. 521 S. Tejon St., rear.

FOR SALE—Large go-cart; also folding bed, cheap. 1623 Grant.

FOR SALE—Nearly new tent and pair of crutches. 523 S. Tejon.

GOOD secondhand piano for $75.00 cash. Geo. E. Bird Piano Co., 11 N. Tejon St.

CHEAP—One ice chest, kitchen table; two iron beds. 1625 Wheeler Place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARE YOU coming to California? Write me. I will arrange for you furnished rooms, apartments, house furnished or unfurnished, sell you a home in La Jolla Beach, where property is doubling in value every year. Anything you want in California, write me. H. P. Kelly, 505 Bixby Bldg., Long Beach, Cal.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA? Write me. H. P. Kelly, 505 Bixby Bldg., Long Beach, Cal., for information.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

NORTON INVESTMENT CO.

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

Members of The Colorado State Commercial Association.

Care and management of Non-Resident Property a Specialty.

Suite 26-27 Midland Block.

A FEW SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

4-room house and good lot on Institute car line, worth $1,200; for only $900.

6-room house, cellar and barn on Cache la Poudre street, close to car line; former price $2,000; now $1,800.

6-room house, new, modern except heat, west side, one block from Colorado avenue; cost $2,000; for $1,500.

8-rooms, bath and cellar, close in, north; extra large lot, suitable for rooming house, $2,100.

Good ranch of 250 acres; acres in cultivation; cuts about 50 tons of hay; is timothy and clover; joins Government Reserve, which means free cattle range; creek runs through; not necessary to irrigate, worth $4,000; can sell if taken soon for $2,800.

7-room house, corner lot, close in, west side, on car line, only $700.

Barber shop, best location in Colorado Springs, established 15 years, doing good business; will sell at a bargain or might exchange for good equity in small property.

HIGH CLASS INVESTMENTS

Large tracts of land suitable for Colonization syndicates in Colorado and California; also very desirable small tracts in the famous Greeley Farming District, Colorado, or in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, California, on easy terms.

Suite 26-27 Midland Block.

FOR SALE RANCHES

400 ACRES—A GOOD RANCH—Two hours' drive from Colorado Springs. Some timber, 109 acres under cultivation, running water, good springs, house, barn and other buildings. Close to railway station, $9 per acre.

$400 ACRES OF WELL IMPROVED LAND—This is an up-to-date farm and stock ranch; 640 acres leased school land for grazing purposes; 225 acres in a good state of cultivation; all fenced and cross-fenced; good houses, barns, cattle corrals and all in good condition. Will be sold all or a part, but if sold all together, the price is only $10 per acre.

800 ACRES, 2½ HOURS DRIVE FROM COLORADO SPRINGS. 150 acres farming land; 5-room house, barns, wells, springs, timber, plenty of fences and pastures. Land price $10 per acre, but will sacrifice to make a quick sale.

160 ACRES NEAR EASTONVILLE. This is a good little farm with fair improvements in a good state of cultivation and can be bought at about $8 per acre.

C. E. TYLER & CO.

17 N. Tejon. Phone 485A

J. H. THEDINGA & CO.,
Real Estate. Loans.
21 North Tejon Street.

FOR SALE.

$750 Buys a good four-room house; lot 50x65 ft., close in, terms.

$1,100 for a 2-room house; large rooms, fine lot, 50x190 ft., near car line.

$950 for a 3-room house and attic; lot 25x190, $25.00 cash, balance $10.00 per month.

2,100 for a 6-room modern house, nice halls, lot 25x100 ft.; on Mesa road; $600 will buy the equity.

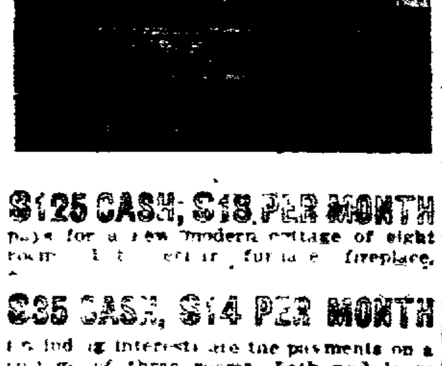
$3,000 buys a 6-room modern house, lot 40x50 feet, close to business.

TO TRADE.
We have the equity in two fine modern dwelling houses to trade for a good farm in Oklahoma.

ALSO
Equity in a 12-room hotel building, or three dwellings, for cattle.

LOTS.
Nice lot, 40x150 ft., on East Boulder, $450.

Fine corner, 60x190, on North Institute, for $1,200.



$125 CASH, $18 PER MONTH

pays for a new modern cottage of eight rooms, bath, cellar, furnace, fireplace.

$35 CASH, $14 PER MONTH

including interest, are the payments on a cottage of three rooms, bath and large lot.

$21 CASH, $8 PER MONTH

including interest, pays for a good two-room cottage with lot 40x125. Price $475.

THE HASTINGS-ALLEN REALTY AND BUILDING CO.,

22 N. Tejon St.

WE are selling more west side real estate than all other agents combined. Do you want to sell? See us. Do you want to buy? See us.

THE HARPER-WARNER AGENCY.
1812 Colorado Avenue.

BLACK & STECKEL

Successors to O. C. Black Real Estate Co., Rooms 16 and 17, Postoffice Bldg.

BEFORE buying see East Side; take Institute car. This is part that is building up and will some day be to this city what Capitol Hill is to Denver.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT HOME OF TEN ACRES THREE MILES SOUTH FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WE HAVE A FINE IMPROVED 10-ACRE RANCH JUST THREE MILES SOUTH OF COLORADO SPRINGS. TWO SHARES OF WATER UNDER THE ROBY DITCH.

A FINE NEW MODERN HOUSE BUILT FOR A HOME, WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE.

FIVE BARNS, CHICKEN HOUSES, CORRALS, TREES, ETC.

GOOD FENCES. A SPLENDID HOME FOR A MAN WHO WANTS TO GET CLOSE TO COLORADO SPRINGS.

OWNER WANTS TO GET CITY PROPERTY AND WILL EXCHANGE FOR COLORADO SPRINGS IMPROVED PROPERTY.

PRICE $7,500. WORTH A GREAT DEAL MORE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO MATCH IT?

YATES & McCLAIN THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM.

15, 16, 17, 15½ El Paso Bldg.

Phone Main 270.

J. L. SCHAEFER

REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENTS, RENTS, LOANS AND INSURANCE, ROOMS 11 AND 12, NO. 112 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

$275.00—Lot 50x190, 2-room house, West Side.

$1,000.00—Lot 100x190, 6-room house, land under irrigation, West Side.

$3,500.00—22 acres of fine land under irrigation, 10 acres in orchard, 9 acres in alfalfa, good water right, small house and barn, 2 miles from Manzanola.

$1,200.00—Lot 50x190, 27 shade trees, 3 large room house, barn, fenced in Ivywild; a fine place for poultry.

$4,500.00 Lot 50x190, close in, two houses, 22 rooms, furnished. This property is a money maker. Do not miss it if you want an income property.

$1,800.00—Lot 50x150, close in, 4-room house, shade, barn and 3 two-room furnished houses, good income property.

$2,400.00 6 room house, bath, lights, on car line, large barn, lawn, shade, rose bushes.

BLACK & STECKEL

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance.

Rooms 16 and 17 P. O. Building.
Phone 480 A.

A SNAP in a truck patch and chicken ranch containing 1½ acres under the city ditch and within 3 blocks of Colorado Ave.
We will sell it this week for $1,100.

We have other bargains in residences and ranches.

We can place $2,000 on security worth double and pay 7 per cent interest.

KOEHLER LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.

Rooms 8 and 9, No. 24 S. Tejon.

FOR SALE

We have 320 acres of choice farm land, lying 18 miles east of Colorado Springs, that we are offering for just $5 per acre, cash, if sold within the next 10 days. This land is improved; being fenced, and 20 acres under cultivation; 4-room frame house, well, windmill and tank; will make an ideal stock ranch. Land in the same vicinity is selling for $8 and $10 per acre, but this may be had for $5 per acre just now.

SCHISLER-SPICER REALTY COMPANY

16 S. Tejon St.

SUMMER home for $10 cash, balance $5 a month, no interest. Manitowoc Beach—coolest spot on Lake Michigan—wide sandy beach—bathing—boating—fishing—golf—tennis, etc. Fine hotel. 10-min. ride to city on electric car; goes every 20 min. Lots selling fast—many summer homes going up. Write before these CHOICE LOTS are gone. Price $40 up. A paying investment. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Manitowoc Trading Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

FIRST CLASS river ranch for sale. This place joins Wolhurst on the north and has the best water right in the state. Good orchard, meadow, lots of alfalfa, just the place for a stock farm. There are 165 acres and every foot of good land. Must be sold in 60 days. J. C. Mitchell, Littleton, Colo.

AS I am going to leave town I will sell my seven-room cottage, furnished or unfurnished, modern except heat, six blocks from high school, in A1 condition, on car line, facing mountains, no better view in city; within block of good school, good shade, cement walks, lawn, etc. Call on owner, 221 N. Institute St.

$2,000—4 ROOM almost new house, two lots, cellar, pantry, closet, water; $800.00—1 room, barn, chicken house, nice place, nothing down, 6 per cent interest. Investigate now, 723 E. Huerfano.

100-acre ranch, with water right, at Fountain, only $25 per acre.
Clear city lots to trade for equities.
I have a cash buyer for two houses, to range in price from $1,500 to $4,500.

JOHN A. MOLER
Room 12, Midland Block.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

COTTEN & TERRILL

FOR SALE.

$4,350—SIX ROOM STRICTLY MODERN HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, FACING EAST, PARLOR, DINING ROOM, THREE BEDROOMS, KITCHEN, PORCELAIN BATH—BEST OF PLUMBING, ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTS, PLENTY OF CLOSETS, CHINA CLOSET AND DRAWERS BETWEEN DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN, SLATE AROUND SINK, DRAIN BOARD AND BACK OF SINK, HOT WATER HEAT, COAL RANGE, GAS PLATE, FULL BASEMENT, CEMENTED FLOOR, LAUNDRY TRAYS, INSIDE AND OUTSIDE ENTRANCE TO CELLAR, BARN, CORRAL, LOT SIXTY FEET. THIS HOUSE IS WELL BUILT AND WILL STAND INSPECTION. CAN SELL IT ON EASY TERMS. PARTY LEAVING THE CITY IS REASON FOR SELLING.

4,250 A BARGAIN IN CLOSE IN RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON NORTH TEJON STREET, CONSISTING OF A SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE AND FULL LOT (50x190 FEET), LOCATED WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF ALL THE CHURCHES, COLLEGE AND SCHOOL. THIS PROPERTY CAN BE BOUGHT RIGHT AND WE WILL SUBMIT ANY REASONABLE OFFER.

800—A SNAP IN ROSWELL PROPERTY—A FOUR-ROOM HOUSE WITH LARGE LOT 100x157 FEET, FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUIT. RENTS FOR $8.00 PER MONTH. THIS IS A BARGAIN AT $800.00.
WE WRITE FIRE AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE. LOAN MONEY AT 6 PER CENT AND 7 PER CENT AND COLLECT RENTALS.

COTTEN & TERRILL

No. 27½ North Tejon Street.

FOR SALE BY OWNER

TWO 2 ROOM

Houses, close in, always rented. Ground 105x150.
Price $400.

5 ROOM HOUSE

Hot and cold water, range, sewer connections. Inside of 3 blocks east of court house. Will give long time on half.
Price $1,800.

5 LOT CORNER

Six blocks east of court house. Lots 38x150, high ground but a little broken. Best place in city for chickens.
Price $600.

ONE LOT 50 X 190

South front on new car line, Cimarron street, west of Institute street.
Price $500.

A SPECIAL

I also have a business suitable for someone wanting light employment and short hours. This is the best thing I ever owned for the amount invested, but must sell as I am leaving city. Will take about $1,500 to handle.

A. L. PATTON

25 SOUTH TEJON.

BLACK & STECKEL

SUCCESSORS TO O. C. BLACK.

Room 16 and 17, P. O. BETIOAN
ROOM 16 AND 17, P. O. BLDG.

Splendid building site for sale at half its value, lot 50x100, Hastings addition. Price $300.

If you are thinking of building come in and see us, we have lots in all parts of the city for sale at reasonable prices.

FOR TRADE.

One 4-room house, barn and sheds, large apple trees, lots of shade, lot 50x150. Price $1,200.
And one 3-room house, barn and buggy shed, shade, water outside. Price $1,000. Both clear; will trade for 5 or 6-room modern house on east side.

160-acre ranch, 24 miles east of Colorado Springs. Price $1,400. Will trade for Colorado Springs property.

Five room house in Colorado City, 7 lots, barn, fruit trees and bushes, fine place for chickens. Will exchange for property in Springs. Price $2,000.

We have a party that wishes to rent a rooming house and will buy furniture. From ten to thirty rooms wanted. If you have any thing of this kind let us know immediately.

List your property for sale, exchange or rent with us.

HOMESTEAD

Parties desiring information concerning vacant public lands will do well to see R. W. Bradshaw at 16 S. Tejon St.

WOODSIDE & JACKSON,

Rooms 24 and 25, Midland Block.

FOR SALE.

Creamery, good location, good apparatus.
100 ranches in El Paso county for sale or trade. All kinds of property.

FOR RENT.

Two 320-acre ranches.
6-room house, modern, $20.
7-room house, modern except heat, $18.
3-room house, $5.

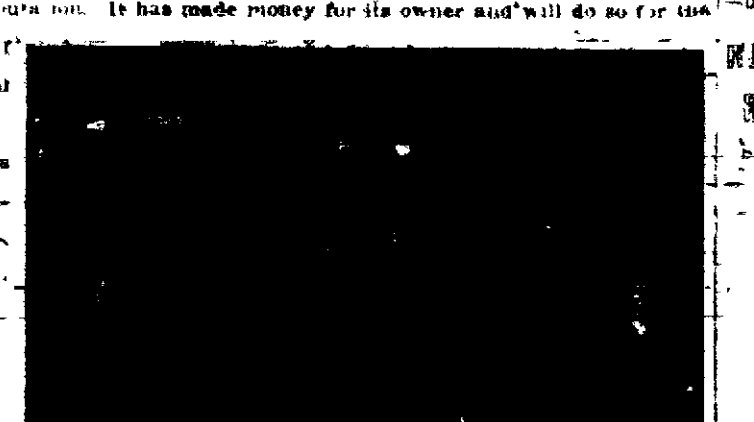
WOODSIDE & JACKSON.

Rooms 24 and 25, Midland Block.

THIS BUSINESS FOR SALE

BRUNSWICK BALKE ART BOWLING PARLORS, ... PEAK AVE.

Owing to the fact that I wish to go to a lower altitude on account of my health, I offer my business for sale. The place is a gentleman's resort and has a good reputation. It has made money for its owner and will do so for the purchaser. If interested and you want business, your closest investigation is asked by the owner.



GEO. ... BRADLEY

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE.

J. I. FRANKLIN & CO.

Tel. 157 B. 116 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

6-room modern except heat, lot 50x150. South front, on Colorado avenue, not far out, barn and chicken house. The lot is worth $1,200 and the house would cost $2,000, and we can sell the property for $2,500, and it don't have to be all cash.

6 rooms modern except heat, lot 50x150, good 1½ story barn, on Washington avenue; the lot alone is worth $900, and you could not build the house and barn for less than $3,000, and the price is only $2,350.

8 rooms modern, full basement and barn, north and a little east, $2,650; it only takes $900 to handle it.

4 rooms, bath and range, a good little shingled cottage, $100 down and $15 per month. Price $1,400.

7-room modern house in the north end facing south, $3,500; nothing like it in the location.

J. I. FRANKLIN & CO.

Tel. 157 B. 116 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

THE SIGN OF THE RED IRON POST.

FOR SALE.

Chicken ranches and garden tracts joining the city.
See us about them.

A snap in a 6-room modern house and lot ... $1,900
Another in a 5-room modern house and lot ... $1,600
And another in a 5-room house and lot ... $1,400

$5,500—A new modern well located home of 8 rooms. Well built. Good sized lot, good barn, everything first class and is close to the college. Might consider a small cottage as part pay.

$3,500—New modern and up-to-date, 7 large rooms, reception hall, good sized south front lot, close to good schools and not far out, only one block from car line. Would accept a piece of property worth $1,200 or $1,500 as part pay.

C. E. TYLER & CO.

17 N. Tejon. Phone 485-A.

7-ROOM house, cellar, lot 50x190, water inside, sidewalk, lawn, trees, no incumbrance. Owner 1906 N. Nevada.

CHICAGO PORTABLE HOUSE CO. Tel. 400-A.; 404 W. Huerfano.

FOR SALE—3-room house $75. 109 West Cimarron St.

FOR SALE—Four large room house, furnished $7. 944 S. Cascade.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A ranch of 160 acres with water; will exchange for real estate. Address G. P. S., this office.

LOT 50 by 190 and small house, cheap. 826 South Nevada Ave.

GROCERY with four living rooms for sale or trade. Inquire 301 W. Fountain.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

CARRIAGES and wagons repaired at lowest prices. Rubber tires a specialty. All work guaranteed. Hathaway's Carriage and Repair Shop, 25 S. Cascade.

FOR SALE—One pair work mules, 4 and 5 years old, about 1,900 lbs. Price $270. See H. Hunter at Cheyenne Burro and Carriage Co., Cheyenne Canon.

LIGHT rubber tired runabout and harness. Owner leaving city. Must sell. 819 E. Dale St.

FOR SALE—At 112 S. Sahwatch, stable heavy draft stock and fancy driving horses. Call early so you can get your choice.

GOOD horses bought and sold at Antlers Livery Barn. Wm. G. McNeal.

HORSE, wagon and harness for sale. 524 Sherman Ave., Colo. Springs.

LAUNDRY wagon and horse suitable for package or huckster. Phone 771 Black.

TWO-HORSE top spring wagon, fine wagon for traveling. Phone 771 Black.

MEDIUM sized milk wagon; could be used for peddling. Phone 771 Black.

FOR SALE—Good second hand lumber wagon, $12.00. 319 S. Hancock.

FOR SALE—Black mare, weight 1,150. 106 N. Chestnut St.

FOR SALE—Horse and delivery wagon. Address B 157, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Heavy team, wagon, harness ... 111 ... Kiowa.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

1906 BROILERS

Are now selling for 75c each and will be higher in April, May and June. Fahey thoroughbred R. I. Reds always bring the top price. The new Colorado Incubator, the Mandy Lee, hatches the largest number with the least trouble, producing the strongest chicks, and the Mandy Lee brooder will grow them to broiler size in six weeks. Moral: buy a "Mandy Lee" outfit for $24; fill the incubator with R. I. Red eggs and pay for it out of the first hatch. We furnish the complete outfit, including thermometers, fountains, etc. Set up, turn on the heat, fill the incubator with eggs and look after your interests from start to finish. No risk, no loss of eggs, oil, time and temper. Our breeding pens have been carefully selected and made up since January 1, and all eggs are guaranteed fertile. Our prices are the very lowest possible, quality considered, and all breeding stock in fine vigorous condition. We invite an inspection of our yards any time.
WE FURNISH INCUBATOR EGGS for the Mandy Lee at special prices, and guarantee ... or money back. Price of eggs run from $5 to $15 per 100, or $1 to $3 per 15, according to breed. Try a setting or more this week and get ready for the early broiler market. We have a few cockerels, hens and pullets to close out this week at a bargain. Oyster shells, grit, meat and bone, grain, chick food, thermometers, chick markers, leg bands and everything in the supply line at lowest prices. Telephone hours 8 to 9 a.m. ... to 5 pm. Phone Black 701.

COLO. POULTRY & SUPPLY CO.

1307 SOUTH TEJON ST.

WANTED—To buy 20 thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rock 1905 pullets. Answer at once. B 17, Gazette.

FOR SALE—80 or Wyandottes, best strain; eggs for hatching. 1612 N. Walnut.

THOROUGHBRED Barred Rock cockerels, bred from prize winners. Also new 50-egg incubator, $5.50. 824 North Hancock.

FOR SALE—50 good laying hens and 2 roosters. 1147 Colorado avenue. Phone blue 101, Colorado City.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Rose Comb and Barred Rock cockerels. 536 East Willamette.

THOROUGHBRED White Leghorn eggs for setting. 1106 Colorado Ave.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Call today. 522 South Nevada.

WHITE Wyandotte cock and hens for sale reasonable. 919 S. Conejos St.

PERSONAL.

FREE Your fortune told; future and past revealed, surprising by America's eminent philosopher, astrologist, clairvoyant. St. John, 12 Sheldon St., Chicago. Send birth date and stamp. KNOW THYSELF.

DISSOLO removes superfluous hair without scar or blemish; trial mailed 25c; regular size $1; satisfaction guaranteed; correspondence sacredly confidential. Nellie Bausay, 240 West Monroe St., Chicago.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds advertisements marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico; many rich; mailed free. The CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

PHONE 1057A. 12 treatments for $5. Face massage, scalp treatment and shampooing. Will come to your home. A. Randle.

NURSING taught in six weeks; diplomas. Begin April 1. Dr. Woodworth, Pueblo.

TO TRADE.

WANTED—To trade good vacant lot for a 1,200-pound horse. Price of lot $250.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

12 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

WHAT have you to exchange in the way of clear property for a good paying drug store well located in the city? Yates & McClain, 16 El Paso Bank Block.

TO TRADE—Lots for good work team. The Hastings-Allen Co., 22 N. Tejon.

PASTURAGE.

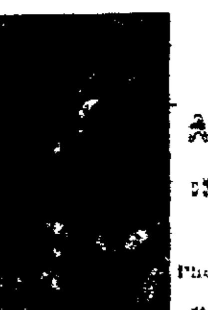
WANTED Stock to pasture. There has been nothing in this pasture for a year and the grass is good, also shelter. H. Quimby, Colo. City.

DRESSMAKING.

CHILDREN'S dressmaking. Phone 757-A. Mrs. Richards, No. 3 N. Wahsatch.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

S. F. JOHNSON



RAINBOW FALLS

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS INSURANCE

Phone ... 21 ...

DANIEL HEWITT ... C. I. POND

HEWITT AND POND REALTY AND LOAN COMPANY

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO EXCHANGES.

Telephone 984 A.

... North Tejon St. ...

H. A. SCURR

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, LOANS

20 SOUTH TEJON ST.

Notary Public. Phone 136 Red.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

A 7-room house, hot and cold water, bath, toilet, sewer, cellar, furnace heat, range, elec. lights, one block from the Court house; price for 30 days $3,200.00.

A 5 room cottage with hot and cold water, bath, toilet, sewer, cellar, range, elec. lights, barn, lawn, chicken house, fenced. Price $1,450.00.

A 5-room house, east side, close to car line, hot and cold water, bath, toilet, sewer, cellar, range, elec. lights, lawn, fenced. Price $1,700.00. Terms $600.00 in cash, balance on easy payments.

FOR EXCHANGE—5-room house, one block from court house, hot and cold water, bath, sewer, cellar, range, elec. lights, lawn, fenced. Price $3,000.00. Incumbrance $500.00 at 7 per cent. 3-room cottage in rear rented at $10.00 per month. Will exchange for eastern land.

An 8-room house with hot and cold water, bath, toilet, sewer, cellar, coal and gas ranges, elec. lights, gas, lawn, fenced. Price $3,500.00. Corner lot 3 blocks from College ground. Will take in small cottage as part payment.

A 6-room house in fine location, close in on west side. Modern except heat; full-size lot. Price very low at $2,250.00 and clear. Can sell with $1,000.00 cash and balance on easy terms.

WE WRITE FIRE INSURANCE AND MAKE REAL ESTATE LOANS.

HOOVER & MARTIN
Phone 394 A. 126 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

ABSTRACT BUSINESS—The old reliable Colo. Springs Abstract Co. offers their business for sale at a great bargain. It has by far the most modern up-to-date set of abstract books in El Paso county. An ideal high class office business. For particulars apply to F. R. Lewis, secretary, No. 4 North Nevada, Colorado Spgs.

MODERN 5-room house for sale or trade; will also take good horses and cows as part payment; owner leaving town. L. Johnson, 720 E. Uintah.

FOR SALE. FURNITURE.

FOR SALE

A SNAP FOR SOME YOUNG COUPLE OR ANYONE WHO IS THINKING OF GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING.
Fine furniture and complete furnishings of a 4-room cottage as good as new, some has been used about 6 months, all for small sum of $75, cost $300; the cottage can be retained; is modern, very desirable and low rent. Come and see. I know it's just what you want. Call at No. 111 N. Prospect St.

BEDS, springs, mattresses, dressers, commodes, chiffonier, fine sideboard and china cabinet, dining table, chairs, rockers, combination desk, comforts, blankets, pillows, cook stoves, gasoline stove, gas heater, bicycle with coaster brake, sewing machine. 121 E. Kiowa St.

NEW iron beds, mattresses, springs and sanitary couches, cheap for cash, or trade for secondhand. Effinger, 122 and 130 East Cucharras St.

FOR SALE—Furniture, all kinds, new and secondhand; the cheapest place in town to get bargains. See Macy, 121 S. Tejon St.

SECONDHAND furniture at Effinger's, 122 and 130 East Cucharras St.

FURNITURE for sale. 311 E. Cucharras street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
Colorado Springs, Colo., February 10, 1906.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company will be held at the offices of the company, suite 401 Mining Exchange building, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, March 12, A. D. 1906, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will close on Thursday, March 8, 1906, and reopen on Monday, March 12, 1906.
S. S. BERNARD, President.
J. M. JORDAN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC.
Notice is hereby given that we have this day sold our business to the Cheyenne Burro and Carriage Co. All persons indebted to the firm of Hunter & Storer will please call and settle, and all claims against us will be paid by the undersigned. ... & STORER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

$ ...
... the best ... in Colorado Springs ... located ... If you are ... will be pleased ... about it.

$...
A retail business ... very ... expense. Average profits over 60 per cent. This business has been ... I was started practically without ... of capital. Stock will invoice $... but owner is obliged to ... and his ... at $1,700.

$...
This buys a splendid agency business with stock on hand that invoices at wholesale cost the full amount of the investment. These goods are sold through agents and you have the entire state to operate it. You don't have to wait for business, but are in a position to go after it, and it can be made to pay from $150 to $300 net income monthly. My fixtures, etc., and everything in shape to begin business at once. Might give time on a small portion of the amount. Don't ask us about this unless you mean business.

$1,200.
This buys a half interest in an established paying grocery and market.

$1,...
It takes at one ... for this sum ... a grocery in a very desirable locality where you are not obliged to buy a dollar's worth of fixtures. Rent only $15, including all fixtures.

$700.
This buys a confectionery in a splendid location where the sales are averaging now $10 a day. Light expenses.

$...
Will buy a down-town drug store where the net profits for the year will be ... the investment. If in fact the entire investment cannot be made this year. Will take part in real estate, farm preferred, and lands need not necessarily be located in Colorado.

$1,000
secures half interest in a very attractive retail business that is one of the best money-makers of the season.

$500.
Anyone wishing outdoor work (either man or woman) selling goods to consumer direct can for this amount secure half interest in a splendid little business opening without a bonus. Will bring in a nice little income and the investment would be perfectly safe.

Will trade a thousand dollar stock of good for real estate here or elsewhere, farm preferred.

We also have for sale a paying book and stationery business.

A nice suburban drug store that requires several thousand dollars.

A down town grocery, an investment of from $4,500 to $5,000.

Rooming house of 14 rooms, down town, price $850; another of 12 rooms, close in, $400.

Business openings in all parts of the state, many in Denver.

WANTED.

We have a customer for hay, grain and feed business. Another for bicycle business. Several others who will invest from $500 to $5,000 in a business here. See us at once if you wish to sell.

We also have some of the best bargains in houses offered in this city; in fact our office is headquarters for good investments of all kinds.

City and farm property in this state and elsewhere to exchange.

Over a thousand different properties listed for exchange with us.

Any amount of money to loan on real estate security at 6 per cent.

We also make chattel loans without delay. Loan money on mining stocks. Buy and sell all listed and unlisted Cripple Creek mining shares.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT COMPANY

26 and 27 Exchange Bank Block.
Telephone 744-B.
Established nearly a quarter of a century.

FOR SALE—The best insurance, real estate, loan and stock brokerage business in Cripple Creek, doing a business of $500.00 a month in commissions. Poor health only reason for selling. Business and office fixtures worth $7,500.00; will take $5,000.00 if taken soon. Address P. O. Box 98, Cripple Creek, Colo.

COMBINATION STOCK OF

New up-to-date goods, in good location, 100 per cent profit. Will sell at a sacrifice of $1,000 from invoice price.

NORTON INVESTMENT CO.,
Suite 26-27 Midland Block.

WE WILL sell the exclusive right to manufacture and sell our household garbage burner in the state of Colorado to the right parties. For price, information and description of device apply to Domestic Garbage Burner Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR SALE—A small restaurant in central location, run by present party for over three years. Small price and small rent. J. I. Franklin & Co., 116 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

BEST grocery business in town for sale at invoice. Stock runs from $3,000 to $4,000; business $30,000 a year. Owner must go to a lower altitude. Don't let this chance slip. Box 271, Littleton, Colo.

WILL invest from $500 to $2,000 in some good business here. Give price. Any kind of business. Address B 140, care Gazette.

FOR SALE—Central Kentucky coal mine, producing and selling 500 tons daily. Latest electric equipment. Ask particulars. G. C. TERRY, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Oil and gasoline route on paying basis. Call on or address Wm. B. Brice, Carrier No. 11, City.

FOR SALE—Well established paying 3-chair barber shop, cheap rent. Owner has left town and tells us to sell. See McCleary Bros., 20 S. Tejon St.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping, all conveniences, reasonable. 122 N. Wahsatch.

RESTAURANT and chili parlor for sale; $175 will take it if taken at once. Address B-154, Gazette.

SPECIAL inducements in furnished house suitable for roomers. 21 N. Weber.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. G. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., under founder of Osteopathy. 204 De Graff Bldg., 116 N. Tejon. Phones Red 1... Res.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. SAMPSON, the psychic. Readings daily. Test meetings Thur. and Sun. Eve. Satisfaction guaranteed. 30 E. Pikes Peak, upstairs Empire bldg. Hrs. 10 to 5.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant, 50c and $1. Hours 9 to 5. 26 S. Nevada.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BICYCLES AND REPAIRING.

[illegible] CHASE & [illegible], SUCCESSORS TO THE BICYCLE SUPPLY CO. [illegible] KIOWA ST. [illegible]

We [illegible] prices [illegible] sell all makes. Good tires put on, $1 up. [illegible] Wabash Tough Tread Tires put on [illegible] 90 days [illegible] GOODRICH NO. [illegible] HARTFORD NO. [illegible] TIRES, EACH, PUT ON $2.25. New rims and spokes, $1 [illegible] Big bargains in NEW and SECONDHAND bicycles. New wheels, all sizes, $20.00 up.

FOR SALE—Lady's Columbia wheel, in good repair. Call Room [illegible] Block.

FOR SALE—For cash, a 1905 model wheel (Bicycle) in good condition. Call at No. [illegible] P. O. Bldg.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE.

HO! FOR TEXAS

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FOUND—Greyhound. Owner can have same by calling at Columbia Stables, 103 N. Nevada.

REAL ESTATE TRANSERS.

Real estate transfers for the week ending Thursday, February 15, 1906, as reported for The Gazette by H. LeB. Wills & Co.

Angelo Pinello to Filomena Pinello, S. 50 ft. L. 7-8 and W. 25 ft. of S. 50 ft., L. 6, B. 267	$1
Emery C. Learned to F. E. Johnson, L. 9-10, B. 273	1
S. W. Loomis to Belle Roberts, L. 3, B. "C," La Vargne	1
Ira G. Sprague to Ephraim B. Sprague, W. [illegible] L. 4-2, Sweet's sub. Blk 261	1
Ellen H. Johnson et al. to Mercantile Nat'l bank, L. 5-6, B. 62, west C. S.; L. 9, B. 1, Prospect Heights add.	1
Ralph E. Gostin et al. to S. T. Johnson, L. 7-8, B. 3, Lake Park add.	1
Chas. T. Fertig to L. E. Rowland, S. 50 ft. L. 7-8 and W. 35 ft. of S. 50 ft. L. 6, B. 267	1
F. R. Hastings et al. to Will Schneider, L. 12, B. 11, Hastings Bros.' 5th add.	1
F. R. Hastings et al. to Will Schneider, L. 8, B. 2, Hastings Bros.' 4th add.	1
Grace M. Fristoe to W. W. Williamson, L. 9, B. 8, South End add.	1
Consolidated Pub. Co. to Bird Seyffert, L. 8, B. 2, Hastings' 6th add.	1
W. R. Armstrong to Wm. M. Swift et al., L. 22, B. 2, Cunningham's add.	1
C. W. Bromer et al. to Wyatt Asbury, L. 4, B. 2, [illegible] add.	250
J. W. Finkbiner to Minnie Sutter, E. 40 ft. of W. 172 ft. L. 7-8, Hallowell sub. B. 232	1
Winifred Mitchell to Hanna D. Newell, und. ½ L. 26, Colburn's sub., B. 241	1
C. L. Calkins to J. P. Thomas, L. 4, B. 311	1
W. E. Jackson to Elbridge G. Greenough, L. 4, B. "R," Lowell sub.	1
Elbridge G. Greenough to Wm. E. Jackson, L. 5, B. 5, Hastings Bros.' 5th add.	1
B. T. Johnson to Charles F. Johnson, B. 50 ft. L. 12 and E. 12 ft. S. 50 ft. L. 2, B. 1, Mesa Road add.	1
Fred J. Plimpton to Albert J. Beal, L. 15, B. 62, Add. 1, West C. S.	1

NEW YORK MONEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Close—Prime mercantile paper, 5½ per cent; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.[illegible] for demand and at 482.75@482.85 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, 483½@484 and 487½. Commercial bills, 482½. Bar silver, 66½. Mexican dollars, 51½. Government bonds and railroad bonds, steady.

Money on call, firm; no loans. Time loans, firm; 60 and 90 days and six months 5¼ per cent.

Dramatic News

"THE OLD HOMESTEAD."

Denman Thompson's Great Play, "The Old Homestead," to Be Here.

That Denman Thompson's idyllic play, "The Old Homestead," has perennial popularity is strongly evidenced by the fact that this is the twentieth annual tour of Mr. Thompson, and the play and their friends seem to increase in numbers instead of lessening.

There are innumerable scenes in the play that come home to all, and any one who has ever tasted the delights of rural life cannot fail to appreciate the remarkable touches of nature embodied

[illegible] fall of the [illegible] It is doubtful if there is a play on the boards today that is scoring such a genuine success as "Cousin Kate," with Alberta Gallatin in the title role. The play itself is a beautiful one and that fact combined with Miss Gallatin's artistic cleverness, is making the production a wonderful favorite and is proving a prosperous season next year. In case the management, Kane, Shipman and Colvin, decide to put it out [illegible] American changes and English playwrights [illegible] public [illegible] deprived of the opportunity of seeing one of the prettiest plays ever imported to this country.

[illegible] self reflection [illegible] sordid and gives [illegible] and man's relation [illegible] the antithesis of the [illegible] farce, musical comedy [illegible] burlesque and other [illegible] which have [illegible] affords a much-desired opportunity for diversion that [illegible] and moral stimulus [illegible] occasion of paramount [illegible] this part of our [illegible] be the last time [illegible] in this city. Little [illegible] they have determined [illegible] a testimonial [illegible] their appreciation of [illegible] and a good woman [illegible] that her retirement [illegible] life, well earned by [illegible] has been [illegible] casual chance to [illegible] fied their natures. [illegible] are temporary, but [illegible] Modjeska's will be permanent.

VERA KNAPP,
With the "Old Homestead," at the Opera House Next Saturday Evening.

in this New England idyl. Joshua Whitcomb himself is the epitome of honest, bucolic simplicity, confiding, sympathetic and brave, a character so cheery and wholesome that he brightens every shadow and lightens every other's burden.

Then, too, there are two boys, Cy Prime—"nigh on to 80"—and Seth Perkins, who never grow old despite their years, and who are the exemplification of the adage applied by Joshua himself, "How true it is, that once a man, twice a child." These characters, with those of Aunt Matilda, Rickety Ann and the Ganzey boy, harmonize with each other and are as natural as life itself.

the one which Charles Frohman chose among the numerous English successes to open his beautiful New Hudson theater in New York city—namely "Cousin Kate." The discussion arose over the name of the plays, the American managers desiring to shorten it to plain "Kate." The author, Hubert Henry Davies, refused to allow the change to be made, and for some time the production of the play was a matter of doubt. But at last the Englishmen were given their way, and at present the piece, with one of America's cleverest actresses, Alberta Gallatin, in the title role, is scoring wonderful successes wherever it is being presented,

WILL APPEAR AT THE OPERA HOUSE TOMORROW EVENING.

Mr. Thompson promises a complete production of his play and a cast of unusual merit. The famous double quartet of farm hands will, as usual, entertain Uncle Josh's city visitor, and the grand choir in the Grace church scene is said to be as impressive as heretofore.

ALBERTA GALLATIN IN "COUSIN KATE."

In "Cousin Kate," the play in which Alberta Gallatin is to appear at the Opera house, tomorrow evening, the author, Hubert Henry Davies, has given the public one of the oddest and at the same time most successful plays on the stage today. Its peculiarity lies in the fact that during the entire second act, which is generally regarded as the [illegible] part of the production, only

bearing out the good judgment of Mr. Frohman and its present managers, Kane, Shipman and Colvin.

MODJESKA'S ELEVATING ART.

Mme. Helena Modjeska's farewell appearance in this city at the Opera house on Monday, February 26, being, as it will, the last time we will be privileged to enjoy an art as rare as any that the modern stage has known, is an occasion which is commanding the attention of every element of the community, those who attend the theater but seldom taking almost as great interest in it as are regular patrons of the play. The reason is not far to seek. Such art as Modjeska's, while thoroughly entertaining, is on a far higher plane than the acting that is done for mere amusement. It appeals to the intellects, touches the highest sensibilities, stimulates ambition, clarifies pride, [illegible]

RETAIL PRODUCE MARKET

VEGETABLES—Divide potatoes, per cwt., $[illegible]; western slope potatoes, per cwt., $[illegible]; sweet potatoes, per lb., 4c; cabbage, per lb., [illegible]; parsnips, per lb., [illegible]; carrots, per lb., 2½c; beets, per lb., [illegible] onions, per lb., [illegible]; Spanish onions, per lb., 5c; rutabagas, per lb., [illegible]; cauliflower, per lb., 12[illegible]; white egg turnips, per lb., 2½c; Hubbard squash, per lb., [illegible]; spinach, per lb., 12½c; hot house lettuce, per dozen, [illegible]; rhubarb, per lb., [illegible]; parsley and mint, per bunch, 5c.

FRUITS—California navel oranges, per box, $[illegible]; California navels, per doz., 12c [illegible]; California lemons, per doz., 15c to [illegible]; California seedless grape fruit, each, [illegible]; imported Malaga grapes, per lb., 20c; eating pears, per lb., 10c; bananas, per doz., [illegible]; cranberries, per quart, 20c, [illegible] Winesap apples, per box, [illegible] Wolf River apples, per box, [illegible]

POULTRY—Young turkeys, [illegible] per lb., [illegible]; young ducks, [illegible]; young chickens, [illegible]; young chickens (broilers), [illegible] 20c.

EGGS—Guaranteed state, per doz., 30c; strictly fresh, per doz., [illegible]

BUTTER—Best creamery, lb. [illegible]; good creamery, lb. [illegible]; dairy ranch, lb. [illegible] 1c per lb. off on 5-lb. lots.

RETAIL GRAIN MARKET

Oats, $[illegible] cwt.; [illegible] cwt.; corn chop, $1.65@1.70 cwt.; bran, $1.00 to $1.35 cwt.; Kaffir corn, $[illegible] cwt.; wheat, $1.50 cwt.; alfalfa hay, $[illegible] ton; [illegible] cwt.; Kansas hay, $[illegible] ton; [illegible] cwt.; other hay, $[illegible] ton; [illegible] to [illegible] cwt.

LONDON MINING MARKET.

The following quotations are furnished by William P. Bonbright & Co. of New York, London and Colorado Springs:

	London, Feb. 17.		
	£	s	d
Camp Bird	1	5	3
Esperanza	4	5	3
El Oro	1	6	3
Tomboy	1	6	3
Stratton's Independence	9	7	6

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THE COLORADO SAVINGS BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Capital .... $50,000 Surplus and Undivided Profits $17,[illegible]
General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Savings Account.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: E. J. EATON, Pres.; S. D. MCCRACKEN, Vice Pres.; F. F. EVANS, Cashier; W. S. NICHOLS, O. H. SHOUP, JOHN CURR, F. F. CASTELLO, B. F. LOWELL, WM. STRACHAN.

THE COLORADO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL, $[illegible] SURPLUS, $[illegible]
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—President, J. Arthur Connel; Vice Pr[illegible]; H. G. Lunt, F. P. Shove, L. E. Curtis; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. [illegible]; Assistant Secretary, F. M. McMahon—J. G. Shields, C. M. MacNeill, F. G. [illegible], Stewart, L. W. Bonbright, R. P. Davie, Henry [illegible], Spencer Penrose, [illegible] H. C. [illegible], C. P. Dodge.
Pays Interest on Savings and Trust Accounts.

EL PASO NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Capital .... $[illegible]
Surplus and Undivided Profits $100,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS—William S. Jackson, Pres.; C. C. Hemming, Vice Pres.; C. L. Hemming, Cashier; Gen. William J. Palmer, Asa T. Jones, F. P. Shove, H. M. Blackmer, C. H. White, O. L. Godfrey, E. J. Eaton, Henry LeB. Wills, Thos. J. Fisher, S. B. Mansfield, O. E. Hemenway, Geo. S. Elstun, Colorado Springs, Colo., B. F. Edwards, W. H. Thompson, J. C. Van [illegible]

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Capital .... $100,[illegible]
[illegible] .... $[illegible]
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
A. G. SHARP, Pres.; J. R. McKINNIE, Vice Pres.; W. R. BARNES, Vice Pres.; S. J. GILES, Cashier; C. G. GRAHAM, Assistant Cashier; WILLIAM LENNOX, W. S. NICHOLS, D. H. RICE, E. W. GIDDINGS, FRANK F. CASTELLO, A. S. HOLBROOK, VERNER Z. REED.

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A NEW ORE SHOOT IN GOLD SOVEREIGN

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 17.—In exploring the tenth level of the Gold Sovereign at a depth of 800 feet, Manager A. Rapp has exposed the top of another large ore shoot, probably the extension of one of the large bodies that have been responsive on upper levels. The shoot has been followed horizontally for 40 feet and throughout that distance is of good quality. Proof of its vertical continuance has been obtained in winzes. Raises from the ninth level have exposed rich ore. Mineral of good quality is being broken by lessees on two blocks reached by independent shafts. The output of the Gold Sovereign is upward of two carloads per day. Manager Rapp states that he could readily increase it to 2,000 tons a month. The average grade is in the neighborhood of $30 in gold to the ton.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT FROM HOOSIER MINE

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 17.—Another carload of ore has been shipped from the Hoosier mine, leaving the property yesterday under the direction of Shell and associates, lessees. It was broken from a raise above the 670-foot level and from a winze below it. Ore of good quality is exposed in both sudden changes in quality. It is proposed by the lessees to add another lift to the shaft and to resume search for extensions of the shoot at a depth of 770 feet. Settlements on shipments vary from $20 to $30 in gold to the ton. Another carload is being broken.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Yesterday's sales on the mining exchange, while light, showed an increased demand for certain stocks. Gold Dollar made the best showing for the day, 17,00 shares being transferred, the stock starting at 8-5-8, going to 9 cents, and closing at 8 7-8. El Paso, Gold Dollar and Isabella were others in demand. With the exception of Tuesday, when Isabella sales featured the week's market has been very light, and sales scattered. No special cause is given, except that orders were light. Six hundred shares of Portland stock were transferred this morning, selling at 184 and 181 at the close. Total sales, 85,725; cash value, $10,645.

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	10½	11
Anaconda	12	12¼
Black Belle	04¾	06
C. C. Con.	[illegible]	05⅞
C. K. & N.	08	10
Dante	06	06½
Dillon	09	11
Doctor	07½	07
Elkton	45½	46
El Paso	84	84¼
Fanny R.	02¼	03
Findley	57½	57¾
Gold Dollar	08¾	09
Gold Sovereign	08	08⅝
Index		06
Isabella	26	26½
Jack Pot	06	07
Last Dollar		10
Lexington	04	04½
Mollie Gibson	06	07
Moon Anchor	03½	04
Old Gold	06⅜	06¾
Pharmacist	04¾	05
Pinnacle	02	02¼
Portland	1.80	1.85
Prince Albert		02½
Vindicator	85	85½
Work	07¼	07¾

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Ask.
Gold Coin		03½
Golden Cycle	.75	
Independence Con.	.19	
Jennie Sample	07	07½
Jerry Johnson	08	14
United G. M.	10¾	12½

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Ajax	02¾	03¼
Alamo	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Con.	01¾	02¼
Anchor	01½	02
Asia	06	07
Banner	02¾	03¼
Ben Hur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Bell	01¼	05
Bob Lee	01¼	[illegible]
Buckhorn	01¼	01¾
Camilla	02	03
C. C. & M.	02¼	02¾
Constantine	01¼	01¾
Cleveland	02¾	02¾
Creede & C. C.	02¾	03
Dead Shot	01	02
Des Moines		02½
Fluorine	01¼	01¾
Gold Bond	02¼	03
Gould (new)	02½	03
Hummer	06.5	08
Ida May		05
Jolly Jane	02½	
Keystone	02	02¼
[illegible]		

PROSPECTS—Continued.

	Bid.	Ask.
Little Bessie	01¾	02
Little Nell	02¼	02½
Little Puck	02½	02¾
Magnet Rock	02	02¼
Maria A.	009	01¼
Mariposa		01¼
Marquette		01½
Mary Nevin	01½	02½
McKinney Ext.	01	02
Merrimac	01½	02
Midway	.06	06½
Mt. Rosa		06
National	01	01½
Nellie V.	01¼	02
New Haven	02½	02¾
O. K.	01	01⅜
Olive Branch	01¼	01¾
Oriole	005	
Pilgrim	02⅝	02¾
Princess	01	01½
Progress	06	01¼
Rattler	01¼	01¾
Raven	01	02
Republic	01½	02
Requa Savage	06	.9
Robert Burns	01	02
Rose Maud	03½	04
Rose Nicol	01¼	01⅜
St. Thomas	02	03
Teutonic	03¾	04
Uncle Sam		01¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Black Wonder	05	
Cable		01¼
C. C. Bullion	005	
Champion	005	0075
Easter Belle	005	006
Favorite	002	
Free Gold	005	
Golden Age	005	006
Golden Eagle	008	01¼
G. Terry		02
Gold Hill	005	
Goldstone	005	01
Grace	003	004
Greater G. B.	005	01
Hayden	003	
Ironclad	002	
Kaffirs	002	
Key West	0015	003
Kitty	01	01½
Lucrative	005	006
Madeline	001	
Magic	001	005
Marion		002
Montreal		02
Palace		004
Pitt Sett		005
Red Spruce	006	0075
Pythias	005	0065
Silver	001	
Spar	001	005
Sunset	003	005
Texas Girl	006	009
Volcano	005	0065
Wide Awake	001	01⅛
Zoe	007	01

SEPARATE SALES.

MINES—Anaconda, 1,000 at 12; C. C. Con., 2,000 at 6¾; Doctor, 1,000 at 7; El Paso, 2,000 at 84, 1,000 at 85, 500 at 84⅞, 500 at 84¼; Findley, 1,000 at 57½; Gold Dollar Con., 1,000 at 8⅝, 2,000 at 8¾, 5,000 at 8⅞, 8,000 at 9; Gold Sovereign, 1,000 at 8½, 1,000 at 8⅜, 1,000 at 8¾, 1,000 at 9; Isabella, 4,175 at 26, 1,000 at 26¼, 200 at 26½; Portland, 100 at 1.84, 500 at 1.81.

UNLISTED—Jennie S., 1,000 at 7.

PROSPECTS—American Con., 4,000 at 2; Anchor, 5,000 at 1¾; Banner, 2,000 at 3¼, 2,000 at 3¼; Blue Bell, 1,000 at 1½; Black Lord, 3,000 at 1½, 2,000 at 1⅞; Constantine, 2,000 at 1½; Creede & C. C., 1,000 at 2¾; Marquette, 2,000 at 1½; Requa Savage, 5,000 at 8½; Rose N., 1,000 at 1⅜.

MISCELLANEOUS—Gold Knob, 100 at .006; Texas Girl, 5,000 at .006.

CALEY MAKES GOOD SHOWING ON ARAPAHOE

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 17.—Improvement in conditions is being developed by Frank T. Caley, lessee, in a block of the Arapahoe claim of the Jerry Johnson company on the north slope of Ironclad hill. The winze sunk on ore from the 440-foot level has exposed a shoot two feet wide that yields material worth from $30 to $60 in gold to the ton. Ore is being broken in driving on the same level. A shipment of screenings is made occasionally. Settlements on these lots are effected at the rate of $20 to the ton. As soon as the winze proves continuance of the shoot to sufficient depth a drift will be advanced toward it from the bottom of the shaft.

ANACONDA LESSEES MINING GOOD ORE

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 17.—An ore shoot of average proportions is undergoing developments by lessees on block No. 16 of the Anaconda estate, near the E. Porter Gold King. The body was encountered at little depth. It has a width of three or four feet and a content that ranges from $20 to $30 to the ton in gold. It is believed that screenings will yield over two ounces. Conditions in block No. 20, where Newton & Peterson are at work, have undergone improvement recently. It is believed that an extension of the lost shoot has been found. Shipments will be proceeding in a short time.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MINING IN CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT

Old Gold Mine Promises to Become One of the Biggest Producers on West Slope of Beacon Hill---Lessees of Gold Camp Continue Their Activity.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 17.—Developments proceeding at the Old Gold mine suggest that it will become one of the most responsive of leased properties situated on the west slope of Beacon hill. Since January 1, thirteen carloads have been prepared for market by James, Bruington and associates, lessees, while all but four have been shipped. Some of the ore is of superior quality. It has an average content of $40 in gold to the ton. Development of the new shoot, struck on the 400-foot level, is steadily advancing. It is four to six feet in width and yields ore worth from $20 to $10,000 to the ton.

A carload of ore, the third shipped by F. R. Marsh, lessee, since the strike made recently, was moved yesterday from the Little Clara claim, situated on the south slope of Gold hill. Entrance to the property is obtained through the Ophelia tunnel. A depth of 300 feet is gained thereby. Prospecting engaged in there exposed a shoot having a width of 30 inches. Assays of varying degree were obtained. The shoot was followed by raise. Ore broken in the course of development was sent to market. Returns indicated an average content of $75 in gold to the ton. The fourth carload is being prepared for shipment.

Prospecting Through the Ophelia.

The World's Fair claim, situated on the northwest slope of Gold hill, is being prospected by Lessee Anstis through the Ophelia tunnel, where a depth of 400 feet is attained. A vein of good appearance is being explored by drift. While not up to shipping standard the material broken assays well.

The Independence claim, situated on the south slope of Gold hill and not far from the World's Fair and others of mineral surrender, is being prospected by lessees. A lateral driven from the Ophelia tunnel is entering a locality wherein it is believed the extension of an ore shoot developed in another property may be found. Other veins will be prospected. In this work a depth of 100 feet will be attained in the Independence, which is upward of 150 feet deeper than shoots have been sought in respective properties nearby.

It is said that a lease on the Aileen claim, situated near the Mary McKinney, has been transferred to John Sharpe of this city by Lewis & McLeod. The property has been opened to a depth of 400 feet. The outgoing lessees retimbered the shaft and are understood to have developed an ore shoot of good size and quality.

Native Gold on Copper Mountain.

More encouragement for his effort to develop a big producer in the Bill Nye claim of Copper mountain has been obtained by Superintendent Richard Blanchard during recent weeks than for several months.

Mr. Blanchard, it may be understood, has opened shoots of ordinary quality from which he could ship continuously if he cared to but he is looking for a bigger stake which comes with better conditions and which are possible of development according to all signs found within the property.

He opened a shoot on the bottom level at a depth of 185 feet and shipped several carloads of ore therefrom, receiving returns that left a fair margin of profit. Recently he advanced a raise from the same level. It proceeded 35 or 40 feet, exposing ore all the way. The ore on the bottom is a sulphide and bears sylvanite; that in the raise is oxidized and contains native gold. Its quality varies, one assay recently showing a gold content in excess of $8,000 to the ton. It was just such conditions as these that Lessee McClung found before he broke into a $100,000 shoot in the Fluorine, near by. Operators who have viewed the Bill Nye regard conditions as promising and express belief that the lessee, the Metallic company of Cleveland, will hear some morning that a big shoot has been struck, one of the kind that makes a fortune over night.

Belief that ore shoots of Ironclad hill extend into Galena, which has long been entertained by several operators, is confirmed, according to the deductions of C. A. Matthews, who holds that he has discovered an extension of the famous Jerry Johnson dyke in the Jeanette of Galena hill.

The Jeanette is situated about 1,000 feet from the Sunshine property of the Fort Pitt company, which has surrendered considerable ore, and in the direction of the Hoosier, another producer. In prospecting at a depth of 420 feet Mr. Matthews struck a vein of good appearance which led to an ore shoot. The body has a width of 30 inches. Assays indicate that part of the body is of marketable quality. Exploration will be continued with belief that improved conditions will be found. Subjected to heat some of the ore showed bubbles of gold.

Operations are being conducted with the assistance of a good steam hoist and appurtenant apparatus. It is proposed to follow the vein, which has a north and south course, for several hundred feet if necessary.

Now that water has been discharged from the workings of the Carbonate Queen the several leads are being subjected to critical examination by the lessees who would determine the best point at which to begin operations. There is promise in several localities. While this work is proceeding preparations will be made for the installation of a pumping plant. The little water that enters is from the surface but it will not be permitted to occupy time in hoisting that could be better spent in raising ore. The 500,000 gallons with which the lower levels were filled was discharged by bucket in 84 hours. Former operators shipped ore worth $100,000.

An assay certificate received yesterday by George McCarthy shows a content of $13.27 to the ton, mainly in gold, of a vein opened in the Gracie May property, situated near Clyde, on the Short Line. The vein has a width upward of 30 inches. The owner says it is of good appearance and gives promise of surrendering ore of marketable quality. It is being followed by drift.

Lofty Assay From Eagles.

Several assays that show lofty content in yellow metal and one that showed a worth of $10,320 to the ton, have been made for S. W. Crawford and associates, lessees, on that block of the American Eagles lying 200 feet east of the main shaft and not far from the Shurtloff claim.

A depth of 270 feet was attained, the lessees entering through an old shaft. At that depth a crosscut was driven to a north and south vein. The body was followed but a short distance when streaks of a quality indicated by the assay returns described above were encountered. It is believed by the lessees that they have reached the top of an ore shoot. They propose to add another lift to the shaft and at the 370-foot point to drive for an extension of the ore body that is so richly seamed. So far as can be learned this part of the property has not been prospected.

Investigation of the Mountain Boy property, situated on the west slope of Raven hill, is proceeding at the hands of Crossup and associates, lessees, through the Ophelia tunnel, by which an approximate depth of 1,000 feet has been attained. The lessees are following a vein of good size and much strength. Assays indicate a fair content in yellow metal. Systematic exploration of the Mountain Boy was engaged in on company account and by lessees in recent years through the main shaft, which has a depth of 400 feet. A large vein was followed for considerable distance. It was of promising appearance.

Ore in Kitty Gold.

An ore shoot is undergoing development in the property of the Kitty Gold Mining company, situated on the west slope of Bull hill near Windy Point. Lessees entered an old shaft having a depth of 200 feet two months ago. They attacked the body, which a member of the party recalled as showing much promise several years ago. It led to an ore shoot. The body is understood to be of ordinary size and fair quality. It is probable that a trial shipment will be made in a few weeks. A stout hoisting plant and other apparatus has been installed.

Sinking, long planned by the Golden Cycle Mining company, was started this week in two of its shafts, the Cycle and the Theresa. Work in the Cycle was begun at a depth of 1,000 feet, and in the Theresa at the 700-foot point. Both will be continued to 1,200 feet. While this work is being advanced important surface improvements will be made. Because of an interruption during which new drums were being installed production has been curtailed. It is probable that the output in February will approach 4,000 tons, having an average value of $23 in gold to the ton.

Rare Ore in Old Gold.

Down on the 400-foot level of the Old Gold a streak of sylvanite an inch thick was cut by James, Bruington and associate lessees. Part of the streak is estimated to be worth $60 a pound or $120,000 in gold to the ton. It lies within a shoot six feet in width. The wide body is of average quality. Three tons from the inch streak and material beside it is expected to yield $10,000. The ore has been sacked and placed in a safe deposit vault.

The shoot lies parallel with the west side line of the Old Gold, and upon the schist. It is the same body as has been surrendering ore in the Lonaconing for several months, entering the latter property on its dip.

Fortune for Granite Lessees.

An ore shoot having a width of four to eight feet was struck recently by Heaton & Gorman, lessees, at a depth of 100 feet in a block of the Granite situated near the southern extremity of the Granite claim on Battle mountain. Returns on the first shipment indicate an average content of $56 in gold to the ton. As ore shoots in this locality are generally of liberal size the strike may mean a fortune for the finders.

While confirmation of a report concerning the discovery of another rich streak in Stratton's Independence has not been confirmed it is generally credited.

Independence Lessees in Luck.

According to first intimation a shoot four feet wide and of average quality has been struck on the fourth level, the same upon which the renowned "jewelry shop" was opened by Mr. Stratton, by Curry & Co., lessees. Within it are several seams having a total width of five or six inches worth $2,000 in gold to the ton. One of the streaks, which has a filling of calaverite, is believed to be worth $5,000 to the ton.

Shoot in Agnes.

Rich ore has been struck in the Four Brothers claim of the Agnes company by Benjamin Smith and associates, lessees, and there is about as much promise that a valuable shipper is possible of development within its lines as in any part of Beacon hill. The Agnes lies north of the Mabel M., producer of several fortunes, and east of the Beacon Hill Ajax, one of the best properties of the El Paso estate.

A crosscut driven 23 feet west of the shaft at a depth of 100 feet penetrated the vein at the contact of granite and phonolite. Ore of good quality was exposed but not in a body of sufficient size to make shipments profitable. With belief that they had encountered the top of a shoot the lessees sunk a winze. Improvement was revealed as the winze advanced, considerable ore with a sylvanite filling having been removed.

It is proposed to continue the shaft, which has a depth of 120 feet, to the 180-foot point where an extension of the body opened in the winze will be sought by lateral. Soon after the lease is transferred to the Wabash Leasing company, recently incorporated, the shaft will be continued to a depth of 400 or 500 feet.

STOCKS WEAK

Feeling of Discouragement Over Speculative Outlook Still Manifests Itself.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The renewed decline of this week has brought prices back to the neighborhood reached in the decline of January. A fall below this level was bound to have the effect of dislodging speculative holdings which were retained through that decline. Added to this feature of the weakness of the technical position of the market, the feeling of discouragement over the speculative outlook which has been gaining force steadily with the perception of the persistent drop in prices and the action of the market, finds sufficient explanation without reference to the news of events having any substantial bearing on values. The bank statement proved more favorable than had been expected. Only a nominal inroad was made upon the surplus, which it was feared might be wiped out. The loss in cash was only about half of what was indicated by the known movements of money for a week. The principal interest attached to the loan item and the contraction reported of $9,616,600 was in contrast with the fears that the heavy bond flotations of the week must have caused a large expansion of banking credits. That there has been in fact such an expansion is not open to doubt, but by resort to foreign lenders through the medium of the exchange market, the local banks seem to have been relieved for the present from these requirements.

The severest pressure today centered naturally upon the recent speculative favorites, so that the widest declines are found in Reading, Union Pacific, Smelting, Colorado Fuel, Amalgamated Copper, the Hill railroad group, Brooklyn Transit and others which have been most prominent in the excessive speculation of late. The decline in prices, however, was general throughout the list to the extent of between one and two points. The feverish rallies at the last evidently were due to hasty profit-taking by the successful bears and the closing tone was unsettled and weak. Total sales, par value, $1,390,000.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Cotton Oil	35¾	35¾	35	35
Am. Woolen	44	44⅜	44	44
Am. Sugar	141	141½	140⅝	140⅝
Am. Locomotive	72	72	70¾	71¼
do pfd	116	116	116	116
Am. Smelter	164	164⅝	161⅝	163¼
do pfd	123⅞	124	123	123
Am. Car Fdy	43⅜	43½	42⅞	42⅞
Atchison	89¼	90	89	89
do pfd	103	103	103	103
Anaconda	275	278	271	272½
Amal. Copper	111¼	112	110⅞	110⅞
B. R. Transit	80½	81	79½	79⅝
Bal. & Ohio	109⅞	110¼	108⅝	109⅜
C. M. & St. P.	181	181	179⅝	179⅝
C. R. I. & P.	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼
do pfd	64⅝	64¾	64¼	64¼
Ches. & Ohio	56⅝	56⅝	55¼	55⅜
Can. Pacific	173¾	173⅞	170¾	171
Colo. Southern	33¼	33⅝	32½	32½
do 1st pfd	73	73½	72	72¼
C. F. & Iron	64½	64⅞	60	62⅝
C. & G. W.	21⅛	21⅛	21	21
D. & R. G.	41⅞	41⅝	41½	41½
do pfd	88½	88½	88	88
Erie	42⅝	43⅛	42⅛	42⅜
do 1st pfd	77⅞	77¾	77½	77½
G. C. Copper	28⅝	28½	28	28¼
Gen. Electric	176⅜	177	175	176
Ill. Central	172⅝	172⅝	172½	172½
Met. St. Ry	118⅜	118½	116	116⅝
M. K. & T.	34⅛	34½	33⅝	33¾
do pfd	69⅜	69⅜	68½	68½
Manhattan	150½	150¼	150½	150
Mex. Central	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝
Mo. Pacific	99½	99⅝	98½	99⅛
Nat. Lead	85½	85½	83	83½
N. Y. Central	149⅛	149⅛	147	147⅞
N. & W.	87⅛	87¼	87	87
N. Y. Con. Gas	176⅜	176⅜	175⅜	175¾
N. Y. O. & W.	50⅜	51	50⅛	50¼
People's Gas	96½	96¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	139⅛	139¼	135¾	135⅞
Pacific Mail	46⅜	47	46⅛	46⅛
P. S. Car Co	56⅝	60	56⅝	58⅝
Reading	137½	137½	134⅝	135⅞
Rep. I. & Steel	32⅞	32⅞	32	32¾
do pfd	106	106	105	105
Southern Ry	38½	38⅝	37½	37⅝
Southern Pac	65⅞	65⅞	64⅞	64⅞
Texas Pacific	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
T. C. & Iron	152¼	152¼	152	152
Union Pacific	151⅞	152	149⅝	150⅛
U. S. Rubber	50⅛	50¼	49⅛	49¼
U. S. Steel	41⅝	41⅞	40⅞	41⅛
do pfd	107	107⅛	106	106⅝
Va.-C. Chemical	47½	47½	47	47⅜
Wabash	22⅝	22⅝	22	22
do pfd	44⅝	45	44½	44½
Wis. Central	28	28½	28	28½
do pfd	56	56	56	56
Western Union	93½	93½	93	93
[illegible]	46⅛	46½	46	46
Northern Pacific	222	222⅝	219	219⅝

Total sales, 1,100,000.

BEARS ACTIVE

Prices Yield Materially Under Pressure---Wheat Is Weak Again.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—For the third successive day the wheat market was dominated by the bears and, as on the preceding days, prices yielded materially. At the opening the May option was off ⅛ to ⅜ at 83¼ to 83½. For a time the market held steady at the initial decline, there being a fair demand by commission houses. Pit traders were the principal sellers during the first half of the session. News of the day was almost exclusively favorable to bears. Cables were weak, weather in the United States favorable and a forecast of the world's shipments for the week showed a liberal movement. In addition a report was received from India stating that several of the drought-stricken districts had been visited by rain. Toward the end of the first hour the market became somewhat firmer, because of covering by shorts. At this time May touched 83½@⅝. Later in the day, however, a dispatch was received from Rosario claiming that the exportable surplus of wheat from Argentina will be equal to that of last year. Another sharp reaction occurred and the price of May dropped to 82⅝. The market closed weak with prices nearly at the lowest point of the day, final quotations on May being 82⅝.

Despite the weakness of wheat considerable steadiness was shown by the corn market. There was a slight decline at the opening because of lower prices at Liverpool, but all of the loss was quickly regained on covering by shorts. Large primary receipts and the prospect of a continued liberal movement were bearish factors. May opened ⅛ to ¼@⅜ lower at 42⅝@⅞ to 42¾, sold up to 43@⅛ and closed at 42¾.

Oats were firm early in the day but later the market became easy. Shorts bought actively during the first half of the session, the demand being induced by heavy clearances at the seaboard. May opened ⅛ lower at 29½, sold up to 29⅝@⅞ and closed at 29½.

The provision market was strong because of a ten-cent advance in the price of live hogs and a large increase in shipments of meat and lard. The covering by shorts in pork was a feature of the day. Pork and ribs were strong throughout the entire day, the close on May pork being up 25@27½ to $15.80. Ribs were up 7½ at $8.27½. Because of moderate profit-taking lard closed barely steady with May off a shade at $7.82½@$7.85.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	83½	84½	82⅝	82⅝
July	82¾	82¾	81	81⅝
September	81⅝	81½	80¾	80⅞
Corn—				
May	42¾	43	42⅝	42¾
July	42¾	43¼	42½	42¾
September	42¼	43	42¼	42⅜
Oats—				
May	29½	29⅞	29⅛	29½
July	29	29¼	28⅞	28⅞
September	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	10.75	10.76	10.68	10.68
May	10.94	10.94	10.86	10.87
June	10.98	10.98	10.95	10.95
July	11.06	11.07	11.00	11.00
August	10.95	10.93	10.92	10.92
October	10.42	10.44	10.40	10.40

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The statement of the clearing house banks for the five days this week shows that the banks hold $5,780,925 over the legal reserve requirements. This is a decrease of $153,650 under last week.

The statement follows: Loans $1,0[illegible],800, decrease $9,616,600; deposits, $1,066,638,100, decrease $12,317,900; circulation $50,976,200, decrease $173,600; legal tenders $79,438,300, decrease $848,500; specie $188,568,900, decrease $2,266,600; reserve $267,938,200, decrease $3,233,100; reserve required $262,158,275, decrease $3,079,650; surplus $5,780,925, decrease $153,650; ex-United States deposits $7,917,200, decrease $169,650.

WOOL MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Wool steady; territory and western mediums, 22@29; fine medium, 21@25; fine, 18@21.

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